



John Wells Esq.

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Baumgarten no. 5.

THE
W O R K S
OF
JOHN HOWARD, Esq.

V O L. I.

CONTAINING
THE HISTORY OF PRISONS.

THE
S T A T E
OF THE
P R I S O N S
IN
ENGLAND AND WALES, &c.

P R I N T E D

THE

STANDARD

OF THE

P R I N T E R S

AND

ENGLAND AND WALES, &c.

THE
S T A T E
OF THE
P R I S O N S
IN
ENGLAND AND WALES,

WITH
PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS,
AND AN ACCOUNT OF SOME
FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

BY JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

Ah little think the gay -----
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround,
How many pine in want, and dungeon-glooms;
Shut from the common air.

THOMSON.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

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M DCC XCII.



PARUM EST

COERCERE IMPROBOS

POENA

NISI PROBOS EFFICIAS

DISCIPLINA.

TO
THE HONOURABLE
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
IN GRATITUDE
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT
WHICH THEY HAVE GIVEN
TO THE DESIGN,
AND
FOR THE HONOUR
THEY HAVE CONFERRED
ON THE AUTHOR,
THIS BOOK
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY THEIR
MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

Cardington,
BEDFORDSHIRE,
April 5th, 1777.

JOHN HOWARD.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE distress of prisoners, of which there are few who have not some imperfect idea, came more immediately under my notice when I was sheriff of the county of Bedford*; and the circumstance which excited me to activity in their behalf was, the seeing, some—who by the verdict of juries were declared *not guilty*; some—on whom the grand jury did not find such an appearance of guilt as subjected them to trial; and some—whose prosecutors did not appear against them;—after having been confined for months, dragged back to gaol, and locked up again till they should pay *sundry fees* to the gaoler, the clerk of assize, &c.

In order to redress this hardship, I applied to the justices of the county for a salary to the *gaoler* in lieu of *his* fees. The bench were properly affected with the grievance, and willing to grant the relief desired: but they wanted a precedent for charging the county with the expence. I therefore rode into several neighbouring counties in search of one; but I soon learned that the same injustice was practised in them; and looking into the prisons, I beheld scenes of calamity, which I grew daily more and more anxious to alleviate. In order therefore to gain a more perfect knowledge of the particulars and extent of it, by various and accurate observation, I visited most of the *county gaols* in England.

Seeing in two or three of them some poor creatures whose aspect was singularly deplorable, and asking the cause of it, the answer was, “they were lately brought from the *bridewells*.” This started a fresh subject of inquiry. I resolved to inspect the *bridewells*: and for that purpose travelled again into the counties where I had been; and, indeed, into all the rest; examining *houses of correction*, *city* and *town gaols*. I beheld in many of them, as well as in the *county gaols*, a complication of distress;

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but my attention was principally fixed by the *gaol-fever* and the *small-pox*, which I saw prevailing to the destruction of multitudes, not only of *felons* in their dungeons, but of *debtors* also.

The *gaol-fever* is no new subject of complaint. *Stow*, in his *Survey*, mentions *, that “in the year 1414, the gaolers of Newgate and Ludgate dyed, and prisoners in Newgate to the number of sixty-four.” And speaking of the King’s Bench prison †, says, that in the six years preceding the year 1579, one hundred prisoners died there: and twelve between Michaelmas and March of the last mentioned year, “through a certain contagion called *the sickness of the house* ;” and I shall presently have occasion, among the fatal effects of this distemper propagated from prisons, and infecting many abroad, to mention another *ancient* instance of that sort also. These effects are now so notorious, that what terrifies most of us from looking into prisons, is the *gaol-distemper* so frequent in them.

Upon this subject I was examined in the House of Commons in March 1774: when I had the *honour* of their thanks. Soon after that, Mr. *Popham*, member for Taunton, repeated the humane attempt which had miscarried a few years before; and brought in a bill for the relief of prisoners who should be acquitted—respecting their *fees*; and another bill for preserving the *health* of prisoners, and preventing the *gaol-distemper*. They both passed, that session: these two acts I had printed in a different character, and sent them to the keeper of every county gaol in England. By those acts, the tear was wiped from many an eye; and the legislature had for them “*the blessing of many that were ready to perish*.”

The great honour done me by the House has excited the curiosity of some to inquire what facts I had collected. This is one reason of the present publication: but it is not the only, nor yet the principal one. There are still remaining, many disorders that ought to be rectified: prisoners suffer great hardships, from which I am desirous that they should be set free: the *gaol-fever* is not, as I am persuaded it may be, totally eradicated. These are my motives for printing this book. I think it will shew plainly, that much is yet to be done for the regulation of prisons; and I am not without hope, that the legislature will finish what was so laudably begun.

I was called to the first part of my task by my office as sheriff. To the pursuit of it I was prompted by the sorrows of the sufferers, and love to my country. The work grew upon me insensibly. I could not enjoy my ease and leisure in the neglect of an opportunity offered me by Providence of attempting the relief of the miserable. The attention of parliament to the subject, led me to conclude that some additional labour would not be lost; and I extended my plan. The difficulty I found in searching out evidence of fraud and cruelty in various articles, together with other real sources of distress, obliged me to repeat my visits, and travel over the kingdom more than once: and after all, I suspect that many frauds have been concealed from me; and

* Vol. I. p. 19.

† Vol. II. p. 18.

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that sometimes the interest of my informants prevailed over their veracity. Besides, as I had in my first journeys gathered, from facts and experience, proofs of the mischievous effects of the want of cleanliness and fresh air, I had in my latter visits these strong arguments to enforce my persuasions; and, in consequence, some gaolers grew at last more mindful and complying, for the sake, not only of their prisoners, but of themselves and their own families.

It was not, I own, without some apprehensions of danger, that I *first* visited the prisons; and I guarded myself by smelling to vinegar, while I was in those places, and changing my apparel afterwards. This I did constantly and carefully when I began; but by degrees I grew less attentive to these precautions, and have long since entirely omitted them*. On account of the alteration made by the act *for preserving the health of prisoners*, one may now look into many a prison without gaining an idea of the condition it was in a few years ago. I wish the reformation to be not for the present only, but lasting. If the motive for amendment has any where been merely temporary, there is no doubt but the effect will cease with the cause: those who from such inducement have obeyed, will in future follow the example of others who have disregarded the law; and prisons that have been amended, will relapse into their former state.

As to what is still wrong, I set down matter of fact without amplification; which would in the end rather impede than promote the object of my wishes; that is, the correction of what is really amiss.

The journeys were not undertaken for the traveller's amusement; and the collections are not published for general entertainment; but for the perusal of those who have it in their power to give redress to the sufferers.

The writer begs his reader to excuse the frequent egotisms; which he did not know how to avoid, without using circumlocutions that might have been more disgusting.

* I have been frequently asked what precautions I use, to preserve myself from infection in the prisons and hospitals which I visit. I here answer, next to the *free goodness* and *mercy* of the *Author of my being*, temperance and cleanliness are my preservatives. Trusting in *Divine Providence*, and believing myself in the way of my duty, I visit the most noxious cells; and while thus employed, "*I fear no evil.*"—I never enter an hospital or prison before breakfast, and in an offensive room I seldom draw my breath deeply.

SECTION I.

GENERAL VIEW OF DISTRESS IN PRISONS.

THERE are prisons, into which whoever looks will, at first sight of the people confined, be convinced, that there is some great error in the management of them: their fallow meagre countenances declare, without words, that they are very miserable. Many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects. Some are seen pining under diseases, "*sick, and in prison*;" expiring on the floors, in loathsome cells, of pestilential fevers, and the confluent small-pox: victims, I must not say to the cruelty, but I will say to the inattention, of sheriffs, and gentlemen in the commission of the peace.

The cause of this distress is, that many prisons are scantily supplied, and some almost totally destitute of the necessaries of life.

Food. There are several *bridewells* (to begin with them) in which prisoners have no allowance of *Food* at all. In some, the keeper farms what little is allowed them: and where he engages to supply each prisoner with one or two pennyworth of bread a day, I have known this shrunk to half, sometimes less than half the quantity, cut or broken from his own loaf.

It will perhaps be asked, does not their work maintain them? for every one knows that those offenders are committed to *hard labour*. The answer to that question, though true, will hardly be believed. There are few *bridewells* in which any work is done, or can be done. The prisoners have neither tools, nor materials of any kind: but spend their time in sloth, profaneness and debauchery, to a degree which, in some of those houses that I have seen, is extremely shocking.

Some keepers of these houses, who have represented to the magistrates the wants of their prisoners, and desired for them necessary food, have been silenced with these inconsiderate words, *Let them work or starve*. When those gentlemen know the former is impossible, do they not by that thoughtless sentence, inevitably doom poor creatures to the latter?

I have

I have asked some keepers, since the late act for preserving the health of prisoners, why no care is taken of their sick: and have been answered, that the magistrates tell them *the act does not extend to bridewells* *.

In consequence of this, at the quarter sessions you see prisoners, covered (hardly covered) with rags; almost famished; and sick of diseases, which the discharged spread where they go; and with which those who are sent to the county-gaols infect these prisons.

The same complaint, *want of food*, is to be found in many *county gaols*. In above half these, debtors have no bread; although it is granted to the highwayman, the house-breaker, and the murderer: and medical assistance, which is provided for the latter, is withheld from the former. In many of these gaols, debtors who would work are not permitted to have any tools, lest they should furnish felons with them for escape or other mischief. I have often seen these prisoners eating their water-soup (bread boiled in mere water) and heard them say, "We are locked up and almost starved to death."

As to the relief provided for debtors by the benevolent act, 32d of *George II.* (commonly called the lords act, because it originated in their house) I did not find in all England and Wales (except the counties of Middlesex and Surrey) *twelve debtors* who had obtained from their creditors the four-pence a day, to which they had a right by that act. The means of procuring it were out of their reach. In one of my journies I found near six hundred prisoners, whose debts were under twenty pounds each: some of them did not owe above three or four pounds: and the expence of suing for the aliment is in many places equal to the small debts; for which some of these prisoners had been confined several months.

At Carlisle but one debtor of the forty-nine whom I saw there in 1774, had obtained his groats: and the gaoler told me, that during the time he had held that office, which was fourteen years, no more than four or five had received it; and that they were soon discharged by their creditors neglecting to pay it. No one debtor had the aliment in York castle, Devon, Cheshire, Kent, and many other counties. The truth is, some debtors are the most pitiable objects in our gaols.

To their wanting necessary food, I must add not only the demands of gaolers, &c. for fees; but also the extortion of bailiffs. These detain in their houses, (properly enough denominated *spunging-houses*) at an enormous expence, prisoners who have money. I know there is a legal provision against this oppression; but the mode of obtaining redress (like that of recovering the groats) is attended with difficulty: and the abuse continues. The rapine of these extortioners needs some more effectual and

* If the late act does not include bridewells, it is required, by an act 7th James I. Cap. IV. that "the masters and governors of—houses of correction shall have some fit allowance—for the relieving of such as shall happen to be weak and sick in their custody."

easy check: no bailiff should be suffered to keep a public house; the mischiefs occasioned by their so doing, are complained of in many parts of the kingdom*.

Here I beg leave to mention the hard case of prisoners confined on exchequer processes; and those from the ecclesiastical courts: the latter are excluded from the privilege of bail; and the former, generally, from the benefit of insolvent acts.

Felons have in some gaols two pennyworth of bread a day; in some three halfpennyworth; in some a pennyworth; in some none: the particulars will be seen hereafter in their proper places. I often weighed the bread in different prisons, and found the penny loaf seven ounces and a half to eight ounces, the other loaves in proportion. It is probable that when this allowance was fixed by its value, near double the quantity that the money will now purchase, might be bought for it†: yet the allowance continues unaltered: and it is not uncommon to see the whole purchase, especially of the smaller sums, eaten at breakfast; which is sometimes the case when they receive their pittance but once in two days: and then on the following day they must fast.

This allowance being so far short of the cravings of nature, and in some prisons lessened by farming to the gaoler, many criminals are half starved: such of them as at their commitment were in health, come out almost famished, scarce able to move, and for weeks incapable of any labour.

WATER.

Many prisons have *no Water*. This defect is frequent in bridewells, and town gaols. In the felons courts of some county-gaols there is no water: in some places where there is water, prisoners are always locked up within doors, and have no more than the keeper or his servants think fit to bring them: in one place they were limited to three pints a day each: a scanty provision for drink and cleanliness!

AIR.

And as to *Air*, which is no less necessary than either of the two preceding articles, and given us by Providence quite *gratis*, without any care or labour of our own; yet, as if the bounteous goodness of Heaven excited our envy, methods are contrived to rob prisoners of this *genuine cordial of life*, as Dr. Hales very properly calls it: I mean by preventing that circulation and change of the salutiferous fluid, without which animals cannot live and thrive. It is well known that air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. Writers upon the subject shew, that a hog'shead of air will last a man only an hour: but those who do not choose to consult

* By the statute 32d George II. it is enacted, that "No sheriff, bailiff, &c —shall convey any person arrested—to any public victualling or other drinking-house—without the consent of the person so arrested." Now if the bailiff himself keeps a public house, this seems to preclude the debtor's choice; he must go to a public house, or directly to gaol.

† In 1557, a penny loaf of wheat bread weighed twenty-six ounces. In 1782, the weight of a *twopenny* white loaf, at *London*, was eighteen ounces; at *Edinburgh*, nineteen ounces and a half; at *Dublin*, sixteen ounces; in September 1783, at *London*, one pound three ounces; and the 4th of August 1783, in *Dublin*, only eleven ounces three drachms.

philosophers,

philosophers, may judge from a notorious fact. In 1756, at *Calcutta* in *Bengal*, out of a hundred and seventy persons who were confined in a hole there one night, a hundred and fifty-four were taken out dead. The few survivors ascribed the mortality to their want of fresh air; and called the place *Hell in miniature*.

Air which has been breathed, is made poisonous to a more intense degree, by the effluvia from the sick, and what else in prisons is offensive. My reader will judge of its malignity, when I assure him, that my clothes were in my *first* journeys so offensive, that in a post-chaise I could not bear the windows drawn up; and was therefore obliged to travel commonly on horseback. The leaves of my memorandum-book were often so tainted, that I could not use it till after spreading it an hour or two before the fire: and even my antidote, a vial of vinegar, has, after using it in a few prisons, become intolerably disagreeable. I did not wonder that in those journeys many gaolers made excuses; and did not go with me into the felons wards.

I learn from a letter to Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, printed in 1771, page 11, that “ Dr. *Hales*, Sir *John Pringle*, and others have observed, that air, corrupted and putrefied, “ is of such a subtle and powerful nature, as to rot and dissolve heart of oak; and that “ the walls of buildings have been impregnated with this poisonous matter for years “ together*.”

From hence any one may judge of the probability there is against the health, and life, of prisoners crowded in close rooms, cells, and subterraneous dungeons, for fourteen or fifteen hours out of the four-and-twenty. In some of those caverns the floor is very damp: in others there is sometimes an inch or two of water: and the straw, or bedding, is laid on such floors; seldom on barrack-bedsteads. Where prisoners are not kept in under-ground cells, they are often confined to their rooms, because there is no court belonging to the prison, which is the case in many city and town gaols: or because the walls round the yard are ruinous, or too low for safety: or because the gaoler has the ground for his own use. Prisoners confined in this manner, are generally unhealthy. Some gaols have no *Sewers* or vaults; and in those that have, if they be not properly attended to, they are, even to a visitant, offensive beyond expression: how noxious then to people constantly confined in those prisons †!

SEWERS.

One cause why the rooms in some prisons are so close, is the window-tax which

* See also the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. XLVIII. Part I. page 42.

† An act made in Ireland the 3d year of his present Majesty, for better preventing the severities, &c.” has the following clause: “ Whereas many infectious disorders are daily produced by the confinement of “ numbers in close prisons, whereunto there is no back-yard adjoining, and the lives of his Majesty’s sub- “ jects are endangered by the bringing of prisoners into public streets for air; be it enacted—that every “ grand jury at the assizes or quarter sessions—may be enabled, and they are hereby required and directed, “ to contract either by lease, or to purchase a piece of ground next adjoining the gaol, or as near as con- “ veniently can be had thereto, and cause to be erected necessary houses, and a wall sufficient for the security “ of the said prisoners.”

the gaolers have to pay: this tempts them to stop the windows, and stifle their prisoners*.

BEDDING.

In many gaols, and in most bridewells, there is no allowance of *Bedding* or *straw* for prisoners to sleep on; and if by any means they get a little, it is not changed for months together, so that it is offensive and almost worn to dust. Some lie upon rags, others upon the bare floors. When I have complained of this to the keepers, their justification has been, "The county allows no straw; the prisoners have none but at my cost."

MORALS.

The evils mentioned hitherto affect the *health* and *life* of prisoners. I have now to complain of what is pernicious to their *MORALS*; and that is, the confining all sorts of prisoners together: debtors and felons, men and women, the young beginner and the old offender; and with all these, in some counties, such as are guilty of misdemeanors only; who should have been committed to bridewell to be corrected, by diligence and labour; but for want of food, and the means of procuring it in those prisons, are in pity sent to such county gaols as afford these offenders prison-allowance.

Few prisons separate men and women in the day-time. In some counties the gaol is also the bridewell: in others those prisons are contiguous, and the court-yard common. There the petty offender is committed for instruction to the most profligate. In some gaols you see (and who can see it without sorrow) boys of twelve or fourteen eagerly listening to the stories told by practised and experienced criminals, of their adventures, successes, stratagems, and escapes.

LUNATICS.

I must here add, that in some few gaols are confined idiots and *Lunatics*. These serve for sport to idle visitants at assizes, and other times of general resort. Many of the bridewells are crowded and offensive, because the rooms which were designed for prisoners are occupied by the insane†. Where these are not kept separate, they disturb and terrify other prisoners. No care is taken of them, although it is probable that by medicines, and proper regimen, some of them might be restored to their senses, and to usefulness in life.

GAOL-
FEVER.

I am ready to think, that none who give credit to what is contained in the foregoing pages, will wonder at the havock made by the *Gaol-fever*. From my own observations in 1773, 1774 and 1775, I was fully convinced that many more prisoners were destroyed by it, than were put to death by all the public executions in the

* This is also the case in many work-houses and farm-houses, where the poor and the labourer are lodged in rooms that have no light, nor fresh air: which may be the cause of our peasants not having the healthy ruddy complexions one used to see so common twenty or thirty years ago. The difference has often struck me in my various journeys.

† See Irish Act, the 3d of George III. p. 478. where such persons are required to be kept separate.

kingdom*. This frequent effect of confinement in prison seems generally understood, and shews how full of emphatical meaning is the curse of a severe creditor, who pronounces his debtor's doom to *rot in gaol*. I believe I have learned the full import of this sentence, from the vast numbers who, to my certain knowledge, and some of them before my eyes, have perished by the gaol-fever.

But the mischief is not confined to prisons. Not to mention now the number of *sailors*, and of *families* in America, that have been infected by transports;—multitudes caught the distemper by going to their relatives and acquaintance in the gaols: many others from prisoners discharged; and not a few in the courts of judicature.

In *Baker's Chronicle*, page 353, that historian mentioning the assize held in Oxford castle 1577 (called from its fatal consequence the *black assize*) informs us, that “all who were present died within forty hours: the lord chief baron, the sheriff, and about three hundred more.” Lord chancellor *Bacon* ascribes this to a disease brought into court by the prisoners; and Dr. *Mead* is of the same opinion.

The first of these two authors, Lord *Bacon*, observes, that “the most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of a jail; when the prisoners have been long and close and nastily kept: whereof *we have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice*; when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those who attended the business, or were present, sickened and died †.”

At the Lent assize in Taunton, 1730, some prisoners who were brought thither from Ivelchester gaol, infected the court; and lord chief baron *Pengelly*; Sir *James Sheppard*, serjeant; *John Pigot*, Esq. sheriff, and some hundreds besides, died of the gaol-distemper. At Axminster, a little town in Devonshire, a prisoner discharged from Exeter gaol in 1755, infected his family with that disease; of which two of them died; and many others in that town afterwards.—The numbers that were carried off by the same malady in London in 1750, two judges, the lord mayor, one

* I have in my possession a large copper-plate, first published in 1772, by Sir *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, shewing the number of malefactors executed in London for the twenty-three preceding years; and the crimes for which they suffered. I will give an abridgment of it in a table at the end of the book. In it will be seen, that the total number of executions in London for those twenty-three years, was 678; the annual average is between 29 and 30. I leave to others the discussion of the questions, whether those executions were too numerous? whether all the crimes for which they were inflicted, were deserving of death? An ingenious writer, Mr. *Eden*, *Principles of Penal Law*, page 306, observes that “the accumulation of sanguinary laws is the worst distemper of a state. Let it not be supposed, that the extirpation of mankind is the chief object of legislation.”—And it may be left to any one to judge, whether, including debtors and petty offenders, the number of those that died in the several London prisons of the gaol-fever, does not exceed the number of those that were executed annually during that time. I have not the number of executions in all the counties, but am well assured it falls still much shorter of the number that perished in prisons.

† Natural History, Exp. 914. See also *Plot's History of Oxfordshire*, p. 25.

alderman, and many of inferior rank, are too well known to need the mentioning farther particulars.

Sir *John Pringle* observes, that "jails have often been the cause of malignant fevers;" and he informs us, that in the late rebellion in Scotland, above two hundred men of one regiment were infected with the jail-fever, by some deserters brought from prisons in England*.

Dr. *Lind*, physician to the royal hospital at Haslar, near Portsmouth, shewed me in one of the wards a number of sailors ill of the gaol-fever, brought on board their ship by a man who had been discharged from a prison in London. The ship was laid up on the occasion. That gentleman, in his *Essay on the Health of Seamen*, asserts, that "The source of infection to our armies and fleets are undoubtedly the jails; we can often trace the importers of it directly from them.—It often proves fatal in impressing men on the hasty equipment of a fleet †.—The first English fleet sent last war to America, lost by it above two thousand men." In another place he assures us, that "the seeds of infection were carried from the guard-ships into our squadrons—and the mortality, thence occasioned, was greater than by all other diseases or means of death put together ‡."

It were easy to multiply instances of this mischief; but those which have been mentioned are, I presume, sufficient to shew, even if no mercy were due to prisoners, that the gaol-distemper is a *national concern* of no small importance.

VICIOUS
EXAMPLES.

The general prevalence and spread of wickedness in prisons, and abroad by the discharged prisoners, will now be as easily accounted for, as the propagation of disease. It is often said, "A prison pays no debts;" I am sure it may be added, that a prison mends no morals. Sir *John Fielding* observes, that "a criminal discharged—generally by the next sessions, after the execution of his comrades, becomes the head of a gang of his own raising:"—improved, no doubt, in skill by the company he kept in gaol. And petty offenders who are committed to bridewell for a year or two, and spend that time, not in hard labour, but in idleness and wicked company, or are sent for that time to county gaols, generally grow desperate, and come out fitted for the perpetration of any villany.—Half the robberies committed in and about London, are planned in the prisons, by that dreadful assemblage of criminals, and the number of idle people who visit them.—How contrary this to the intention of our laws with regard to petty offenders; which certainly is to correct and reform them! Instead of which, their confinement doth notoriously promote and increase the very vices it was designed to suppress. Multitudes of young creatures, committed for some trifling offence, are totally ruined there. I make no scruple to affirm, that if it were the wish and aim of magistrates to effect the destruction, present and future, of young delinquents, they could not de-

* Observations on the Diseases of the Army, pages 47, 296.

† Page 307.

‡ Page 5.

vise a more effectual method, than to confine them so long in our prisons, those seats and seminaries (as they have been very properly called) of idleness and every vice.

Shall these irregularities, the sources of misery, disease, and wickedness, be endured in a nation celebrated for good sense and humanity; and who from these principles, do treat one sort of prisoners with tenderness and generosity? I mean prisoners of war. These have provision in plenty; some to spare and sell to the soldiers on guard*; we frequently saw their stated allowance hung up for their inspection. Some prisons have large areas for them to walk in; and at night every man had a hammock to himself. It is the farthest thing in the world from my wish to deprive captives of any one of these benefits—I am only desirous of seeing the same humanity shewn to our own countrymen in distress: so that a consistent and uniform practice may prove our benevolence to be a firm and steady principle; and that those who are censorious may find no occasion for ascribing our kind usage of foreigners to a less amiable motive.

Here it will be said, prisoners of war are not felons, nor yet debtors; and government is sometimes, at the end of a war, reimbursed the expence of maintaining them. This latter I believe is fact; and the former is true without dispute: we do not look upon foreign enemies, nor they upon us†, as either debtors or felons: we cut one another to pieces in battle, but when that is over we grow cool and compassionate. I grant there is a material difference in the circumstances of foreign and domestic

* I am now speaking of the practice of the war before last. The daily allowance, to six prisoners was, nine pounds of bread—four pounds and a half of beef—three pints of pease, four days in a week—six quarts of beer.—On Friday they had not the beef; but a pound and a half of butter instead of it.—On board the men of war, indeed, they were upon short allowance.

† I must not be understood here to mean a compliment to the French. How they then treated English prisoners of war, I knew by experience in 1756; when a Lisbon packet (the *Hanover*) in which I went passenger, in order to make the tour of Portugal, was taken by a French privateer. Before we reached Brest, I suffered the extremity of thirst, not having for above forty hours one drop of water; nor hardly a morsel of food. In the castle at Brest, I lay six nights upon straw: and observing how cruelly my countrymen were used there, and at Morlaix, whither I was carried next; during the two months I was at Carhaix upon parole, I corresponded with the English prisoners at Brest, Morlaix, and Dinnan: at the last of those towns were several of our ship's crew, and my servant. I had sufficient evidence of their being treated with such barbarity, that many hundreds had perished; and that thirty-six were buried in a hole at Dinnan in one day. When I came to England, still on parole, I made known to the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen, the sundry particulars: which gained their attention, and thanks. Remonstrance was made to the French court: our sailors had redress: and those that were in the three prisons mentioned above, were brought home in the first cartel-ships.—A *Lady* from Ireland, who married in France, had bequeathed in trust with the magistrates of St. Malo's, sundry charities; one of which was a penny a day to every English prisoner of war in Dinnan. This was duly paid; and saved the lives of many brave and useful men.—Perhaps, what I suffered on this occasion, increased my sympathy with the unhappy people, whose case is the subject of this book.

prisoners, but there is none in their nature. Debtors and felons, as well as hostile foreigners, are *men*, and by men they ought to be treated as men.

Those gentlemen who, when they are told of the misery which our prisoners suffer, content themselves with saying, *Let them take care to keep out*, prefaced perhaps, with an angry prayer; seem not duly sensible of the favour of Providence which distinguishes them from the sufferers: they do not remember that we are required to imitate our gracious Heavenly Parent, who is *kind to the unthankful, and to the evil*: they also forget the vicissitudes of human affairs; the unexpected changes to which all men are liable: and that those whose circumstances are affluent, may in time be reduced to indigence, and become debtors and prisoners. And as to criminality, it is possible, that a man who has often shuddered at hearing the account of a murder, may on a sudden temptation commit that very crime. *Let him that thinks he standeth take heed lest he fall*, and commiserate those that are fallen.

But it may be said, enough of the declamatory kind has been written by others. Much, it is true, has been written: and I beg leave to transcribe almost verbatim a few lines from a celebrated author, which may be thought to come under that description. After representing the sufferings of prisoners, he goes on to this purpose, “The misery suffered in gaols is not half their evil; they are filled with every sort of corruption that poverty and wickedness can generate: with all the shameless and profligate enormities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the malignity of despair. In a prison the check of the public eye is removed; and the power of the law is spent. There are few fears, there are no blushes. The lewd inflame the more modest; the audacious harden the timid. Every one fortifies himself as he can against his own remaining sensibility; endeavouring to practise on others the arts that are practised on himself; and to gain the applause of his worst associates by imitating their manners.”

Besides the grievances already mentioned; there are several *bad customs* in gaols, and relating to them, which aggravate the distress of prisoners. I shall enumerate these distinctly, yet concisely.

S E C T I O N II.

BAD CUSTOMS IN PRISONS.

GARNISH.

A CRUEL custom obtains in most of our gaols, which is that of the prisoners demanding of a new comer *Garnish*, footing, or (as it is called in some London gaols) chummage. “Pay or strip,” are the fatal words. I say *fatal*, for they are so to some; who having no money, are obliged to give up part of their scanty apparel; and

and then if they have no bedding or straw to sleep on, contract diseases, which I have known to prove mortal*.

In many gaols, to the garnish paid by the new comer, those who were there before make an addition; and great part of the following night is often spent in riot and drunkenness. The gaoler or tapster finding his account in this practice, generally answers questions concerning it with reluctance. Of the garnish which I have set down to sundry prisons, I had my information from prisoners who paid it. But I am aware that the sum is sometimes varied by sets of succeeding prisoners, and the different circumstances of a new comer. In some gaols, if a felon can pay the debtors garnish (which is commonly more than that of the felons) he is entitled to partake of the garnish paid afterwards by new-come debtors. In a few places, this demand has been lately waved; in two or three, strictly prohibited by the magistrates.

Gaming in various forms is very frequent; cards, dice, skittles, mississippi and portobello-tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. In the country the three first are most common; and especially cards. There is scarce a county gaol but is furnished with them: and one can seldom go in without seeing prisoners at play. In London, all the sorts that I have named were till lately in use. I am not an enemy to diverting exercise: yet the riot, brawling, and profaneness, that are the usual consequences of their play; the circumstances of debtors gaming away the property of their creditors, which I know they have done in some prisons to a considerable amount; accomplishing themselves in the frauds of gamblers, who, if they be not themselves prisoners, are sure to haunt where gaming is practised; hindering their fellow-prisoners from walking in the courts while they play, of which inconvenience I have heard them complain: these seem to me cogent reasons for prohibiting all kinds of gaming within the walls of a prison.

GAMING.

Loading prisoners with *heavy Irons*, which make their walking, and even lying down to sleep, difficult and painful, is another custom which I cannot but condemn. In some county gaols and even *bridewells* the *women* do not escape this severity: but in London they do: and therefore it is not necessary in the country†. The practice must be mere tyranny: unless it proceed from avarice; which I rather suspect; because county gaolers do sometimes grant dispensations, and indulge their prisoners,

IRONS.

* "In the year 1730, Nicholas Bennet, Joseph Robinson, John Head and George Taverner, were indicted at the Old Bailey for robbing John Berrisford of two half-guineas, two sixpences, and two half-pence, in New Prison under the pretence of garnish, which fact being plainly proved, they were all found guilty of an assault and robbery; and to deter others from the infamous and inhuman practice of taking the money, and if they had none, of stripping poor prisoners that were upon any account committed to prison, so that often-times they have perished for want of cloathing and necessaries, they received sentence of death." *Burton's New View of London*, page 468.

† Lord Loughborough, Lent assize 1782, at Thetford laid a fine of £20 on the gaoler of Norwich castle, for putting irons on a woman.

men as well as women, with what they call "the choice of irons," if they will pay for it.

The author of *A Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke* on Prisons (particularly on Newgate, which was then to be rebuilt) cites in page 79, the opinion of Lord Coke, *Horn's Mirror of Justice*, &c. against this oppression; and adds afterwards, "The learned editor of *Hale's History of the pleas of the crown* likewise declares, that fetters ought not to be used, unless there is just reason to fear an escape, as where the prisoner is unruly, or makes an attempt to that purpose; otherwise, notwithstanding the common practice of gaolers, it seems altogether unwarrantable, and contrary to the mildness and humanity of the laws of England, by which gaolers are forbid to put their prisoners to any pain or torment."

The Gentlemen of the *Gaol-committee*, who distinguished themselves by an accurate and zealous inquiry into the abuses practised by gaolers*; in their *Report* concerning the Fleet prison, 20th March 1728, after mentioning a petition presented to the judges by one who had been put in irons by the wardens, informs us, that the judges reprimanded the wardens, and declared, that "a gaoler could not answer the ironing of a man before he was found guilty of a crime."—To the plea which gaolers use in defence of this practice, that "It is necessary for safe custody," an answer may be given in the words of lord chief justice King (afterwards lord chancellor) to the wardens of the same prison, when he forbade dungeons, which they had made use of. That judge declared, "they might raise their walls higher, &c." See the *Report* of the same Committee. To what lord King suggested of *raising the walls*, one might presume to add—The number of turnkeys should be increased in proportion to the number of prisoners.—If the daring character of our felons should seem, after all, to make it necessary to confine them in irons, it would be right, at least, to bring them into court without irons, unless they have escaped, or attempted it before their trial †.

* This Committee is celebrated by Thomson, in his poem entitled *Winter*, 340, &c. *pr. edit.* 1738.

----- Can I forget the generous few,
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive fought
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Unpitied, and unheard, where misery moans;
Where sickness pines -----
Hail, Patriot Band! who, scorning secret scorn,
When Justice, and when Mercy led the way,
Dragg'd the detested monsters into light,
Wrench'd from their hand Oppression's iron rod.

Much still untouch'd remains -----
Much is the Patriot's weeding hand requir'd.

† "It is the law of the land, and certainly ever hath been so, that a prisoner ought not at any time to be charged with fetters; unless the jailer be constrained to have recourse to them by the actual necessity of safe custody." *Principles of Penal Law*, p. 187.

The

The Marquis *Beccaria*, in his *Essay on Crimes and Punishments*, page 75, observes that "Imprisonment, being only the means of securing the person of the accused, until he be tried—ought—to be attended with as little severity as possible."—The distress occasioned by chains is increased by

Varying the towns where quarter-sessions and assizes are held: so that prisoners have to walk in irons ten or fifteen miles to their trial: and sometimes to towns that have no prison; where numbers of both sexes are shut up together for many days and nights in one room. This occasions such *confusion and distress*, and such shrieks and outcries, as can be better conceived than described. Surely prisoners ought to be conveyed in carts; or else committed at first to the town where the sessions or assizes are to be held. And in that town a proper prison ought to be built.

VARYING
TOWNS.

Gaol-delivery is in some counties but once a year. What reparation can be made to a poor creature for the misery he has suffered, and the corruption of his morals, by confinement in a prison near twelve months before a trial, in which, perhaps he is at last declared by his country *not guilty*?

GAOL-
DELIVERY.

The judicious Marquis, whom I quoted above, asserts, that "Privation of liberty being a punishment, ought not to be inflicted before condemnation, but for as short a time as possible." And in cases of guilt, his doctrine is, "The more immediately after the commission of a crime, a punishment is inflicted, the more just and useful it will be." This sentiment is illustrated by a variety of acute remarks in the chapter of *the Advantage of immediate Punishment*. My mind reverts to an admirable thought of Mr. *Eden's*; *Principles of Penal Law*, page 330. "A very slight reflection, on the numberless unforeseen events which a day may bring forth, will be sufficient to shew that we are all liable to the imputation of guilt; and consequently all interested, not only in the protection of innocence, but in the assignment to every particular offence, of the smallest punishment compatible with the safety of society."

One cause of gaol-delivery being so seldom, is in some places the expence of entertaining the judges and their retinue. At Hull they used to have the assize but once in seven years. Peacock a murderer was in prison there near three years: before his trial the principal witness died; and the murderer was acquitted. They now have it once in three years.

Although acquitted prisoners are by the late act in their favour* cleared of gaolers fees; they are still subject to a similar demand made by *Clerks of assize* and *Clerks of the peace*†; and detained in prison several days after their acquittal. At assize,

CLERKS
OF
ASSIZE, &c.

* 14th George III.

† See the Table of the Fees of the Clerks of Assize at the end of the book.

The Clerk of the Peace in one county demands as follows:

For larceny and acquitted,	£1	7	0	Whipped publicly,	£1	3	4
Petty larceny,	-	-	1	Bastardy,	-	-	0
			8				17
			4				4

till

till the judges: at quarter-sessions, till the justices of peace leave the town; in order to obtain those fees, which the gentlemen say are not cancelled by the act. And yet the express words of it are, *Acquitted prisoners "shall be immediately set at large in open court."* It is evident then, that all fees of the commitment in respect to the prisoner, are by this act totally abolished.

Since the said act, the clerks of assize in some circuits have started a new demand upon the gaoler, for the judge's certificate of acquitment; *viz.* six shillings and eight pence for the first prisoner acquitted; and a shilling for each of the rest: or two shillings for every one. I have copies of two receipts given by the clerk of the Western circuit to the gaolers of Exeter and Salisbury. One of them is as follows: "Received 1 April 1775 of Mr. Sherry gaoler one pound eight shillings and eight pence for his certificate entitling him to his gaol fees for the county of Devon "*per J. F**** Clerk of the Assize.*"—The gaoler told me this was for twenty-three acquitted prisoners.

I was informed at Durham, that judge Gould, at the assize 1775, laid a *fine* of fifty pounds on the gaoler *for detaining* some acquitted prisoners, for the fees of the clerk of assize. But upon the intercession of the Bishop (proprietor of the gaol) the fine was remitted; and the prisoners set at large: the judge ordering the clerk of assize to explain to him in London the foundation of his demand.

One pretence for detaining acquitted prisoners is, that "It is possible other indictments may be laid against them before the judge leaves the town." I call it a *pretence*, as the grand jury are often dismissed some days before that time, and because those who do satisfy the demands of the clerk of assize are immediately discharged. Another pretence is, the gaoler tells you "he takes them back to knock off their irons." But this may be done in court: in London they have an engine or block, by the help of which they take off the irons with ease in a minute; the machine is brought into court, and the acquitted prisoner is immediately discharged. If, according to what I proposed, prisoners were tried out of irons, this pretext would be entirely removed.

Clerks of assize, and of the peace, ought most certainly to have a consideration for their service to the public: the thing I complain of is what I am led to by my subject, that is, the demand that is made directly or indirectly upon *acquitted* prisoners*.

* The clerks of assize give to the judges large sums for their places. One of the present gentlemen gave for his place £2500. On many accounts these places ought not to be *bought* of the judges. If they were only *presented*, the fees might be much lower.—The demand from the gaoler for a copy of the judge's calendar is now £1:1:0: whereas his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the officers and their fees, &c. in the *Home Circuit*, were of opinion that a demand not near so much was enormous, as we see in their report, dated 1st December 1735 (MS. page 21;)

" Paid by the gaoler of the County of *Surry* for the copy of a calendar £0 7 6

" And by the gaoler of each of the other countys - - - 0 5 0

" As to these two last Fees or articles, We are of opinion that they are unreasonable and no ways to be justified, &c."

Some gaolers live *distant* from the prison, in houses that do not belong to the county. Non-residence is not consistent with the attention that is requisite for securing the prisoners; and preserving good order, cleanliness, &c.—Over the door of some of the houses of these keepers is wrote, “ Spirituous liquors sold here.”

GAOLERS
NON-
RESIDENT.

Debtors *crowd* the gaols (especially those in London) with their *Wives* and *children*. There are often by this means, ten or twelve people in a middle-sized room; increasing the danger of infection, and corrupting the morals of children. This point ought (no doubt) to be treated with tenderness. Man and wife should not be totally separated; but no women, unless prisoners, should ever be permitted to continue so much as *one night* in any prison; except, perhaps, when their husbands are dangerously ill. Yet the little probability there is of an industrious woman being of much service to her family in a prison: the number of men in the same room; and of lewd women admitted under the name of wives; prove that this affair needs some regulation.

WIVES
AND
CHILDREN.

Some gaols are *private property*: in these the keepers, protected by the proprietors, and not so subject as other gaolers to the controul of magistrates, are more apt to abuse their prisoners, when a temptation offers. One of these gaols some years ago was quite out of repair, and unsafe; and the proprietor not choosing to repair it, the gaoler to confine his prisoners took a method, that was really shocking*. Some years before that, a prisoner in another of these gaols was tormented with thumb-screws. The grand jury took up the case, and remonstrated to the proprietor; but in vain. I had the account from a worthy friend of mine, who was upon that very jury†.

GAOLS
PRIVATE
PROPERTY.

Of the complaints, which I have hitherto made only in general terms, I shall give instances in the account of particular prisons. To that account I refer, for *evidence* and *fact*.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

IN the spring 1776, I summed up carefully the total number of prisoners in the fundry prisons. My list was as follows:

	Debtors.	Felons, &c.	Petty Offenders.	Total.
1. In Middlesex, <i>i. e.</i> London and Westminster; together with three prisons in Southwark, <i>viz.</i> the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Borough-compter, - -	1274	228	194	1696
2. In the other thirty-nine counties of England, - - -	752	617	459	1828
3. In the twelve counties of Wales, - - - - -	67	27	—	94
4. In city and town-gaols, - - - - -	344	122	—	466
	2437	994	653	4084

* See account of Ely gaol.

† Durham.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Petty offenders in the Welch county gaols, blank in the third column third line, are included in the preceding number of felons, &c. 27: most of the gaols in those counties being also the county bridewells.

Petty offenders, blank in third column fourth line, are included in the number 459 of petty offenders in the thirty-nine county gaols; and in the number 122 second column, fourth line.

All that were in the county-gaols besides *debtors*, I have reckoned in the list of *felons*, &c. although many were *petty offenders* and *finers*.

In the third column, under *petty offenders* are included a few *felons* occasionally committed to bridewells.

I have found by carefully examining fundry gaols, that, upon an average, *two dependants* (by which I mean wives and children*) may be assigned to each man in prison. My computation is confirmed by the account which we have from the benevolent society at the *Thatched-house*, March 27, 1782, as follows. Since their institution in 1772,

Discharged debtors,	-	7196
who had wives,	-	4328
and children,	-	13126

Persons immediately benefited, - 24650.

We have farther confirmation by the account from the *Bristol society*; who in their list published May 31, 1775, have

Persons discharged,	-	73
who had wives,	-	45
and children,	-	120

Total 238.

And I find by the account of the society for the discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts in Dublin, that a greater number of dependants are there assigned. For the number of persons discharged by the society from the institution on the 15th of May 1775, to May 1782, was - - - 1134

Dependants on them, - - - 3611

Total relieved 4745.

Each of these totals is considerably larger than the respective products of multiplication by my rule: the first exceeds by 3062, the second by 19, and the last by 1343.— There is indeed commonly a surplus among *debtors*; but a deficiency among *felons*, &c. reduces the average of dependants to that which I stated.

* I do not include *parents*, many of whom I have seen sorrowfully attending at prisons, and deeply sharing in the distress arising from the confinement of their children.

If then to the total number in England and Wales, that is, 4084

You add twice that number of dependants, 8168

The number of the distressed is, 12252.

It appears from the foregoing table of prisoners, that their number has been greatly magnified by conjectural computations; but surely the real numbers, with those partaking of their distress, is an object worthy the farther attention of the legislature.

It may afford some satisfaction to my readers, to see at one view the number of prisoners in the counties of England and Wales, in 1779, and 1782. A table for this purpose shall be inserted at the end of the book.

SECTION III.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

OF PRISONS.

HOWEVER sanguinary the wish of an angry creditor may be when he arrests and imprisons his debtor; there is no doubt but every one who listens, not to his passions but to reason, must know and will own, that it is a flagrant crime to take away the life of a man for debt. And as to felony, a gaol is not designed for the final punishment even of that; but for the *safe custody* of the accused to the time of trial, and of convicts till a legal sentence be executed upon them. "Humane treatment debtors have a claim to; nor can we consistently with any good principle, either of morals or government, refuse the same to persons accused, or even to the most atrocious convicts." *Principles of Penal Law*, page 52. The

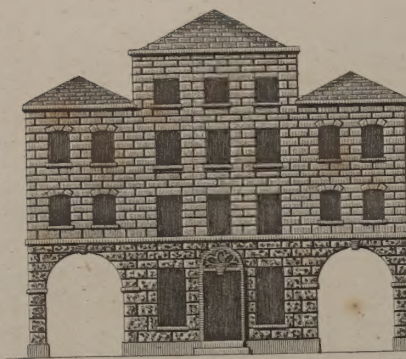
laws of England do not suffer private executions. No condemned malefactor may be secretly put to death; nor murdered in a prison directly or indirectly; much less ought those to be destroyed there whose sentence does not affect their life. Their destruction is not only unjust; it is inconsistent with prudence and sound policy. They might, no doubt, be useful at home or abroad; if proper care were taken of them in prison, to keep them healthy and fit for labour. But certain it is, that many of those who survive their long confinement, are by it rendered incapable of working. Some of them by scorbutic distempers; others by their toes mortified, or quite rotted from their feet; many instances of which I have seen. Messrs. *Stephenson* and *Randolf* of Bristol, great contractors for transport convicts, complained of this to Mr. *Biggs*, gaoler at Salisbury, in their letter to him Sept. 13, 1774. I will transcribe their words. "Sore feet prove very fatal. The mortality we met with in our last ship, if repeated in this, will so surfeit us, that we shall never take another. We lost an immense sum by them; and our ship is detained to this moment under quarantine."

If one who has turned king's evidence, or has been barely acquitted upon trial; terrified by his narrow escape, seeks for honest employment; he is commonly such a sickly miserable figure, that no one will set him to work. That, I believe, is the principal cause of his being rejected; for there are several sorts of labour that require but little confidence: yet the poor acquitted prisoner shall go from door to door asking for work, in vain. Is it not to be lamented, that every spark of good intention, instead of being cherished, should be thus *extinguished*? and that the penitent should by an almost irresistible necessity be driven again, though reluctant, to the practice which soon brings him back to his former mansion; and shortens a wretched life, that might have been, that fain would have been, an useful one?

In order to redress these various evils, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the *prison itself*. Many county-gaols and other prisons are so decayed and ruinous, or, for other reasons, so totally unfit for the purpose, that new ones must be built in their stead. Others are very incommodious, but may be improved upon the ground about them, which is occupied by the keeper, or not used at all. Some need little more than a thorough repair. In order to give what little assistance I can to those who must build a new county gaol, I will take the liberty to suggest what hath occurred to me upon this head, in hopes that some more skilful hand will undertake the generous and benevolent task of carrying to perfection a scheme, of which I can only draw the outlines. But first I will say a word of the

SITUATION.

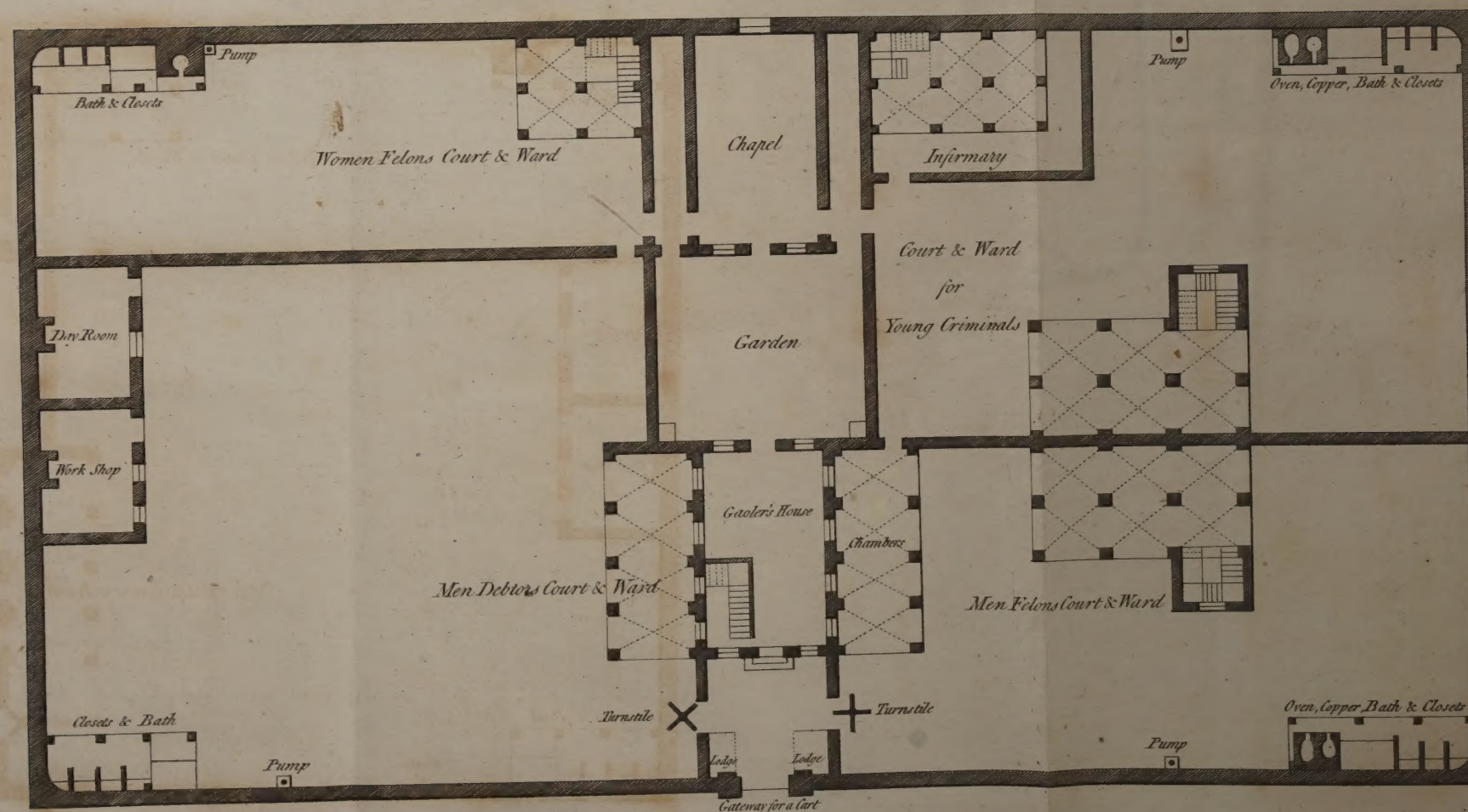
PLAN for a COUNTY GAOL.



Front of Gaoler's House & Debtors Ward.



Front of Men Felons Ward



Size of the Whole, & Proportion of the Parts, to be determined by the general Number of Prisoners.

S I T U A T I O N.

A COUNTY GAOL, and indeed every prison, should be built on a spot that is *airy*, and if possible near a *river*, or brook. I have commonly found prisons situated near a river, the cleanest and most healthy. They generally have not (they could not well have) subterraneous dungeons, which have been so fatal to thousands: and by their nearness to running water, another evil, almost as noxious, is prevented, that is the stench of sewers.

I said a gaol should be near a stream; but I must annex this caution, that it be not so near as that either the house or yard shall be within the reach of floods. This circumstance was so little thought of at Appleby in Westmorland, when their new gaol was *first* building, that I saw the walls marked from nine inches to three feet high by floods.

If it be not practicable to build near a stream; then an eminence should be chosen: for as the walls round a prison must be so high as greatly to obstruct a free circulation of air, this inconvenience should be lessened by a rising ground. And the prison should not be surrounded by other buildings; nor built in the middle of a town or city.

P L A N.

THE annexed engraving represents such a plan for a prison as, according to my ideas, unites the greatest advantages with regard to security, health, and order. By the assistance of the references, it will explain itself better than can be done by a verbal description. I shall only subjoin a few general remarks on some particulars in the structure.

That part of the building which is detached from the walls, and contains the men-felons ward, may be square, or rectangular, *raised on Arcades*, that it may be more airy, and leave under it a dry walk in wet weather. These wards over arcades are also best for safety, for I have found that escapes have been most commonly effected by undermining cells and dungeons. When I went into Horsham gaol with the keeper, we saw a heap of stones and rubbish. The felons had been for two or three days undermining the foundation of their room; and a general escape was intended that night. We were but just in time to prevent it; for it was almost night when we went in. Our lives were at their mercy: but (thank God) they did not attempt to murder us, and rush out.—If felons should find any other means to break out of this raised ward, they will still be stopped by the wall of the court, which is the principal security; and the

walls

ARCADES.

walls of the wards need not then be of that great thickness they are generally built, whereby the access of light and air is impeded. Every room should be vaulted; for I have known many poor creatures burnt to death, as at Halstead, &c. who would have been saved if such a precaution had been used. The staircases of all prisons should be stone.

SMALL
ROOMS.

I wish to have so many *small rooms*, or cabins that each criminal may *sleep alone*. These rooms to be ten feet high to the crown of the arch, and have double doors, one of them iron-latticed, for the circulation of air. If it be difficult to prevent their being together in the day-time; they should by all means be separated at night*. Solitude and silence are favourable to reflection; and may possibly lead them to repentance. Privacy and hours of thoughtfulness are necessary for those who must soon leave the world; (yet how contrary to this is our practice! Keepers have assured me, that they have made £5 a day after the condemnation of their prisoners.)—In the Old Newgate there were *fifteen cells* for persons in this situation, which are still left standing, and are annexed to the new building. The like provision for such as return to society cannot be less needful. Bishop *Butler*, one of the writers cited in the note, affirms that it is much more so, “since it must be acknowledged, of greater consequence in a religious, as well as civil respect, how persons live than how they die.”

KING'S
EVIDENCE.

The separation I am pleading for, especially at night, would prevent escapes, or make them very difficult: for that is the time in which they are generally planned, and effected. This also would prevent their robbing one another in the night. Another reason for separation is, that it would free gaolers from a difficulty of which I have heard them complain: they hardly know where to keep criminals admitted to be *evidence* for the king: these would be murdered by their accomplices if put among them; and in more than one prison, I have seen them, for that reason, put in the women's wards.

WOMEN-
FELONS.

Where there are opposite windows they should have shutters; but these should be open all day. In the men-felons ward the windows should be six feet from the floor; there should be no glass; nor should the prisoners be allowed to stop them with straw, &c.

The *Women-felons* ward should be quite distinct from that of the men†; and the young criminals from old and hardened offenders. Each of these three classes should

* See the importance of this separation strongly urged in a *Letter to Sir Robert Ladbrooke*, printed for Oliver, 1771.—See also a *Spital Sermon* of bishop *Butler*, preached before the magistrates of London, April 14th, 1750, particularly page 20, &c. And Mr. *Hanway's* 8th, 10th, and 22d *Letters* in his book entitled *The Defects of Police the Cause of Immorality*, &c.

† By an act made in Ireland, 3d of his present Majesty, it is enacted, “That in all gaols hereafter to be built, there may be distinct apartments for the men and women; and that all gaolers, whose gaols will at present admit of such a distinction, may be obliged to separate and keep apart the different sexes.”

also have their day-room or kitchen with a fire-place; and their court and offices all separate.

Every court should be paved with flags or flat stones for the more convenient washing it; and have a good *Pump*, or water laid in; both if possible: and the pump and pipes should be repaired as soon as they need it; otherwise the gaols will soon be offensive and unwholesome: as I have always found them to be in such cases. A small stream constantly running in the court is very desirable. In a room or shed near the pump or pipe, there should be a commodious *Bath** with steps (as there is in some county hospitals) to wash prisoners that come in dirty, and to induce them afterwards to the frequent use of it†. It should be filled every morning, and let off in the evening through the sewers into the drains. There should also be a copper in the shed, to heat a quantity of water sufficient to warm that in the bath; for washing those that are sickly. There should likewise be an *Oven*: nothing so effectually destroys vermin in clothes and bedding, nor purifies them so thoroughly when tainted with infection, as being a few hours in an oven moderately heated‡.

PUMP.

BATH.

OVEN.

INFIRMARY.

VENTILATORS.

The *Infirmary* or sick wards should be in the most airy part of the court, quite detached from the rest of the gaol, and raised on arcades. These rooms should never be without crib-beds and bedding. In the middle of the floor of each room there should be a grate of twelve or fourteen inches square, for a current of air||; covered with a shutter or hatch at night. The same contrivance might also be convenient in the other wards. Besides the grate, it may be necessary to have in the wards of the infirmary, *hand-ventilators* to freshen them every day. This machine is of excellent use when most wanted, and when the wind or sail-ventilator is of no service, that is, in calm weather. Dr. *Hales* (on the subject, page 12) shews that it will supply seventy-five tons of air in a minute. But on farther observation, I am persuaded that ventilators are of little use in those gaols, where there are no dungeons; for if they have courts, and the rooms are a proper size, and have apertures, and are kept clean; and also lime-whited twice a year, there will be no danger of infectious disorders.

* 14th George III. Cap. XLIII.

† I might mention as an evidence of the advantage of Baths in prisons, that I have known instances where persons supposed to be dead of the gaol-fever, and brought out for burial; on being washed with cold water, have shewn signs of life, and soon after recovered. Even persons with the small-pox have found advantage by the cold bath. See some remarkable instances, in the appendix to Dr. *Watson's Account of a Series of Experiments*.

‡ See Dr. *Lind's Essay on the Health of Seamen*, p. 329 and 336.

|| Dr. *Lettsom's* successful method has proved the benefit of fresh air in putrid fevers. See his *Medical Memoirs*, p. 19, 57, 58, 62, &c. A putrid fever was lately in the *poor-house* at Yarmouth, but by the airiness of the situation was so mild, that many of the patients walked out with the spots on them.

The sewers or vaults of all prisons should be in the courts, and not in the passages, and (like those in the *colleges*) close boarded between the seats up to the ceiling, the boards projecting ten inches before each seat.

The infirmary and sheds will not render the court unsafe, provided the walls have parapets, or small *chevaux de frise*.

SEPARA-
TION OF
DEBTORS
AND
FELONS.

Debtors and felons should have wards totally separate: the peace, the cleanliness, the health and morals of debtors cannot be secured otherwise. The act 22d and 23d *Charles II.* Chapter XX. requires this separation at night; that debtors may not be disturbed by the curses and other profane language of felons: "Be it enacted,—That they shall be put, kept, and lodged separate and apart one from another, in distinct rooms." These words do perhaps in the strict construction imply no more than nocturnal separation. But surely it is a far greater mischief for debtors to be annoyed and corrupted by the wicked conversation of felons all day long, than to be disturbed by it in the night-time. I am not designing to infer from hence, nor yet from the character of the Gentlemen who composed that parliament, that the act should be construed according to my view of the argument; or to what I conjecture was their intention. I know it is wrong to explain laws by such a vague principle as the supposed spirit of them. But it seems to me necessary that there should be a total separation: for where there is but one court, the lower class of debtors join with the felons in their diversions of fives, &c. and often become equally profligate: as at Worcester, Gloucester, Salisbury, Aylesbury, Bedford, Ipswich, Bury, Leicester, &c. These different sorts of prisoners are indeed generally separated at night. I do not recollect more than one or two gaols where they lodge together, *viz.* the Borough-compter, Clerkenwell bridewell, the Devises and St. Albans. I must now add Tothillfields bridewell, where debtors are confined, since Westminster gatehouse is taken down. Constant separation is desirable. The gaol will by that means be kept cleaner: and if the small-pox, or the gaol-fever, should infect one ward, the other at a distance may be free from it. This would also remove the objection that is now made against permitting debtors to work: that is, the danger of their furnishing felons with tools for mischief, or escape.

WORK-
SHOP.

In the debtors ward there should be a day-room or kitchen; also a large *work-shop* for such as are willing to work. Some few gaols have the latter; and in them I have seen basket-makers, shoe-makers, &c. employed in their several trades; preserving their habit of industry; contributing to the support of their families, and lightening the burthen that by their imprisonment falls on the respective parishes. Here I would observe, that wherever the windows are glazed there should be casements; for I have found the debtors rooms, and passages of many town and city gaols, very offensive for want of apertures.

Prisoners *indicted* for felony should not be compelled to work. But I have heard many of them wishing they might be permitted to earn something for their more comfortable

comfortable support. In some few gaols they have this privilege, as at Exeter, Norwich, Ipswich, &c*.

I had said in my first edition, that *Women-debtors* should have a ward, a court, a pump, &c. to themselves; and no communication should be allowed between the two sexes: but observing that there are so few women-debtors in prison (the number of whom may be seen in the table) I leave it to the consideration of the justices, whether a room or two in the gaoler's house may not be as convenient as a separate ward.

WOMEN-
DEBTORS.

The *Ward for men-debtors* should also be over arcades, and placed on one side of the gaoler's house. This house should be in or near the middle of the gaol, with windows to the felons and the debtors court. This would be a check on the prisoners to keep them in order; and would engage the gaoler to be attentive to cleanliness and constant washing, to prevent his own apartments from being offensive.

DEBTORS
WARD.

A *Chapel* is necessary in a gaol. I have chosen for it what seems to me a proper situation. It should have a gallery for debtors, or women; for the latter should be out of sight of all the other prisoners; and the rest may be separated below. Bibles and prayer-books should be chained at convenient distances on each side: those who tear or otherwise damage them should be punished.

CHAPEL.

REGULATIONS.

WITHOUT a due attention to the oeconomy and government of a prison, it is evident that no contrivance of structure can secure it from being the abode of wickedness, disease, and misery; I shall therefore offer a few hints for the better regulation of a gaol.

The first care must be to find a good man for a gaoler; one that is honest, active, and humane. Such was *Abel Dagge*, who was formerly keeper of Bristol Newgate. I regretted his death, and revere his memory. And such is *George Smith*, keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell.

GAOLER.

This officer must be sober himself, that he may, by example, as well as authority, restrain drunkenness, and other vices in his prison. To remove a strong temptation to the contrary, it is highly requisite that no gaoler, turnkey, or other servant be

* The debtors at York, Lincoln, Norwich, Ipswich, Chelmsford, &c. employ themselves in knitting and weaving purses, garters, nets, laces, &c. This is an easy and amusing employment, and might be established in any prison, even among felons. For the art may be learned in a week's time, and no dangerous instruments are necessary. But then they must have proper rooms and courts for their work.

TAP.

suffered to hold the *Tap*; or to have any connexion, concern, or interest whatever in the sale of liquors of any kind. Gaolers who hold, or let, the tap, find their account in not only conniving at, but promoting drunkenness and midnight revels, so that most of our gaols are riotous ale-houses and brothels. What profligate and debauched company of both sexes, do we see let into our gaols, that the tap may be kept running! Even condemned criminals are sometimes heated with liquor till they become outrageous, as Lewis was, who was executed at Leicester in 1782. Besides this, the gaoler's interest in the sale of liquors, may prompt him to be partial in his behaviour to his prisoners; to treat at least with neglect, those who are poor and have nothing to spend; which is the case of far the greater number: while he shall carelessly dishonest debtors, who take shelter in a prison, in order to live there in riot upon the property of their creditors. I am persuaded there would be fewer debtors in prison if there were no taps, and they were restrained from riot and drunkenness.

I know that by the statute of 32d George II. a debtor has a right to send out of the gaol for liquor and other necessaries *. This is a very judicious provision; and very beneficial to prisoners, where they have the free use of it †. But some keepers there are, who find ways to restrain this privilege, for the profits of their tap: whereas if they were prohibited from all concern in the sale of liquor, this would not only remove that check, and restore to prisoners the enjoyment of the liberty they are entitled to; but would also be the *means of suppressing* much intemperance; and perhaps of abolishing garnish, as well as clubs or night associations.

That it is necessary to deprive gaolers of all profits arising from the tap, I am convinced, not by mere speculation, but by what I have learned from conversation with gaolers themselves. I asked two of them, whom I found candid and intelligent, "What they thought would be the most likely means of effecting a thorough reformation in gaols?" The answer I had from both, was to this purpose, "Let no licences be granted for selling beer or wine in gaols: let it be made some other way worth our while to keep them."

Gaolers should have salaries proportioned to the trust and trouble; since no office, if *faithfully* and *humanely* administered, better deserves an adequate encouragement: yet not so much as to raise them above attention to their duty, and the *daily* inspection of their gaols.

The *Gaol-Committee*, which I have mentioned before, in their report of the Marshalsea prison, 14th May 1729, after enumerating many mischiefs which they

* Wine is not necessary, therefore I could wish it were under the same restriction as spirituous liquors in all prisons.

† "At his free will and pleasure, to send for, or to have brought to him—at seasonable times in the day-time, any beer, ale, victuals, or any other necessary food."

found had been occasioned by the gaoler's holding or letting the tap, draw the following conclusion: "This shews the inconveniency of the keepers having the advantage
 "of the tap-house, since to advance the rent thereof, and to consume the liquors
 "there vended, they not only encourage riot and drunkenness, but also prevent the
 "needy prisoner from being supplied by his friends with the meer necessaries of life,
 "in order to increase an exorbitant gain to their tenants."

When I was in Ireland (January 1775) I found not without some surprise, that no liquors were permitted to be sold by gaolers in any of the prisons which I then visited. Upon inquiry, I learned that there is an act against it, made in the third year of his present Majesty *.

No prisoner should be a *turnkey*.—It is the gaoler's duty to inspect the wards himself every day, that he may see they are clean, and not to leave this to servants †. He should open and unstop the windows, and order the bedding out to be aired, and the cribs to be taken out and washed, otherwise they will gather dirt, and answer no salutary end. The magistrates of Glasgow ‡ have expressly ordered that "The
 "gaoler every morning and evening, at the opening of, and before the shutting up
 "the prison, shall personally visit every room and place therein."

He must encourage and promote cleanliness. For this reason an old or infirm man should not be a gaoler: when that is the case, all is commonly dirty.—He should be compassionate to the sick.—If he distributes the allowance, he must do justice to the county, or city, and to his prisoners, by giving to the latter their full stated quantity.

I have said before, a gaoler should not live at a distance from his prison ||. He should not only reside on the spot, but be constantly at home. Prisoners generally take advantage of his absence.—For this reason, no keeper of a prison should be a

* The preamble runs thus, "Whereas many frauds and abuses have been committed by gaolers—exacting
 "exorbitant fees, brewing of drink, and baking of bread, which they oblige their prisoners to take from them
 "at their own rates—Be it enacted—that no gaoler, or any person in trust for him, shall brew or bake in the
 "gaol—or in any place—for sale, or keep any shop for the selling of bread, or beer, or ale, or other liquors,
 "under the penalty of five pounds for every such offence."

† In my *first* journies many county gaolers excused themselves from going with me into the felons ward. In York castle (in 1774) the felons told me once and again that the gaoler had not been in their ward for months. I would not have quoted a report from felons, if the turnkey, who was present, had not confirmed their testimony.

‡ I ought not here to omit my grateful acknowledgments of the politeness and civility of these Gentlemen, who, on my visit to the place in January 1775, did me the honour of presenting me with the freedom of the city, in a manner truly hospitable and obliging.

|| The bad consequences of a contrary police I have often seen and lamented; particularly at Dublin in the old and new gaol.

G. Gray

SHERIFF'S
OFFICER.

Sheriff's officer. Such are very often abroad: and some of them have acknowledged to me, that their business as officers was incompatible with their duty as gaolers.

CHAPLAIN.

I had the pleasure to find a *Chaplain* appointed to most of the county gaols; in consequence of the act made the 13th of his present Majesty. When this office is vacant, it behoves magistrates not to take the first clergyman who offers his service, without regarding his real character. They should choose one who is in principle a *Christian*: who will not content himself with officiating in public; but will converse with the prisoners; admonish the profligate; exhort the thoughtless; comfort the sick; and make known to the condemned, that *mercy* which is revealed in the *Gospel*.

In the *Life of Bernard Gilpin*, page 173, the writer, speaking of his labours, informs us, that "wherever he came, he used to visit all the jails and places of confinement; few in the kingdom having at that time any appointed minister." And by his affectionate address "he is said to have reformed many very abandoned persons in those places *."

In some prisons where there is a chaplain appointed, no worship is fixed for Sunday: in some where that day is fixed, the chaplain, choosing his hours, comes sometimes too soon in the morning; sometimes between morning and evening service, at the prisoners dinner-time. In some there is no fixed day at all; consequently (as I have too often found) the service is totally omitted.—It would be proper to have sermon and prayers once, at least, on the Lord's day †: and prayers two *fixed* days in the week besides. And if a chapter of the *New Testament* were read daily by one of the prisoners to the rest, or by the gaoler, before the distribution of prison allowance, the time would not be mispent. The reader, if a prisoner, might be allowed a small weekly pension.—The gaoler should not, as some do, hinder any prisoner from attending divine service. He ought to remove every hindrance. And, on Sunday especially, no visitants should be admitted during that time. Visitants who are there, should go out or attend. The chapel bell should ring ten minutes before divine service. Upon asking at more places than one, "Why there were so few prisoners at prayers?" I have been answered, "They are drinking with their friends." I have heard some worthy clergymen lament the little success attending their labours in prisons, which they attributed to the sale of liquors, and the want of a proper separation of the sexes. The gaoler should be constant at chapel with

* In the reign of Queen *Mary*, this faithful minister of the Gospel was to have been a sacrifice. But in his journey from Durham to London, where he expected to suffer, his leg was broken by a fall from his horse; and by that circumstance Providence saved him from the fiery trial; for the bigotted Queen died before his recovery. In the next reign he was promoted to the rich living of Houghton in Northumberland: and it was there he laboured, as is said above.

† For on Sundays I have often seen debtors and others lying on their beds in the day-time; which I am persuaded would not have been the case, if there had been divine service in the chapel.

his prisoners; and set a good example for them to follow. The chaplain who officiates in the gaol may also officiate at the *bridewell*, where the distance will allow; and preach once a Sunday in each prison*.

It perhaps will be said, that I propose a great deal of duty to these gentlemen. The act just recited allows a sum *not exceeding fifty pounds a year* for their services. Many counties have fixed that salary; but I should hope that clergymen might be found who would act from a much nobler motive, a regard to the most important interests of their fellow-creatures.

The late act *for preserving the health of prisoners* requires that an *experienced Surgeon or Apothecary* be appointed to every gaol: a man of repute in his profession. His business is, in the first place, to order the immediate removal of the sick, to the infirmary; and see that they have proper bedding and attendance. Their irons should be taken off; and they should have, not only medicines, but also diet suitable to their condition. He must diligently and daily visit them himself; not leaving them to journeymen and apprentices. He should constantly inculcate the necessity of cleanliness and fresh air; and the danger of crowding prisoners together: and he should *recommend*, what he cannot enforce. I need not add, that according to the act, he must report to the justices at each quarter-sessions, a state of the health of the prisoners under his care†.

SURGEON.

At Newgate there are commonly about two hundred prisoners. Here the danger to them, and to the City from them, is great. To this capital prison in the metropolis, the magistrates would, in my opinion, do well to appoint a *physician, a surgeon and apothecary*. One of the two latter to visit each ward in the prison *every day*. The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the same gentlemen; and they need to be visited as constantly. This attention would, in all probability, prevent the spread of any infectious disease in those gaols; and silence county gaolers, who, when their prisons are infected, tell you (as I have often heard them) “The distemper was brought from *Newgate*, by prisoners removed from thence by *habeas corpus*.”

No prisoner should be subject to any demand of *Fees*. The gaoler should have a salary in lieu of them: and so should the turnkeys; their wages should not be included in the gaoler's salary: and not only their pay, but the number of them

FEES.

* In the book of Common Prayer in Ireland, there is very properly inserted, “A form of prayer for the visitation of prisoners, treated upon by the Archbishops and Bishops, and the rest of the clergy of Ireland, and agreed upon by her majesty's license in their synod, holden at Dublin, in the year 1711.”

† In some foreign countries an officer of rank is obliged frequently to visit the prisons, with a surgeon. He has a list of the prisoners, and sees each of them, and makes a report to the regency of their health, and the care that is taken of them.

necessary

necessary for each prison, should be determined by the magistrates. Neither of those articles should be left to the interested appointment of a gaoler. If fees be not abolished, I am sure they should be reduced; and so should the chamber-rents for master-side debtors. In this matter (of the chambers) another regulation is also needful; that is, no middle-sized room should have more beds than two. The bedding and other furniture should be specified as to articles and value.

FREE
WARD.

For *common-side debtors* there should be a ward entirely free: they should not be subject to any demand of rent; as in many prisons they are. These prisoners should either be alimented by their creditors without expence and delay; or have from the county the same allowance of every kind as felons: food, bedding, and medicine.

CLEAN-
LINESS.

In order to *Cleanliness*; than which scarce any thing in the whole œconomy of a gaol is of more importance, the ceiling and walls of every ward and room should be well scraped; and then washed with the best stone-lime taken hot from the kiln, and flaked in boiling water and size, and used during the strong effervescence*; at least twice a year; just after the Lent and Summer assize. Each ward and room should be swept, and *washed every day*, by the respective inhabitants; and sometimes with hot vinegar. Idle gaolers affect to excuse their negligence in this respect, by pretending that daily washing would make the rooms damp, and endanger the health of prisoners. This is mere pretence. I know the effect is directly contrary. There is not in England a prison more healthy, considering the number of prisoners, than Tothillfields bridewell; where the rooms are washed every day. The prisoners do the work by turns: and the healthiness of the prison is a demonstration, that no inconvenience, but great benefit is the consequence†. In Newgate, the prisoner who sweeps the ward has a double allowance

* This is called lime-white, although whiting is not an ingredient in it. Nothing is more effectual to destroy vermin, purify the air, and prevent infection. White-washing is not only proper for cleanliness, but attempts to escape are more easily discovered in white than in dirty walls.

† From the general practice of foreigners in building their prisons near the water, it seems, that they had no apprehensions of bad consequences arising from such a situation; but they were convinced of the necessity of cleanliness, and of the bad effects of offensive drains. Dr. Heberden has expressed his sentiments on this subject in the *Medical Transactions*, pages 521, 524. “In England few make any doubt of the great danger attending wet rooms.—Is this opinion founded upon experience, or is it a prejudice, which has been suffered to grow up and get strength merely for want of being examined? If we inquire into the arguments in favour of this notion, we shall hardly find any other, than the random conjectures of the sick about the cause of their illness; or than their artfully substituting this origin of it instead of some other, which they are unwilling to own.—The air from rivers and from the sea is probably more replenished with vapours, than inland countries cleared of their woods; yet the most celebrated of antient physicians recommended the bank of a running river for the situation of a house, on account of its peculiar healthiness; and many invalids are sent by the modern physicians to the sea side, only for the benefit of the sea air.”

of

of bread.—Every prisoner should be obliged to wash his hands and face before he comes for his daily allowance; and to keep himself as neat as circumstances will admit. I have said before, there should be plenty of water in a prison; and need not add now, that prisoners should constantly have free and easy access to it. Nothing can be more unreasonable than the pretences used among us to justify inattention and negligence. I cannot help taking this occasion to add the following authorities on this subject. All unprejudiced persons must acknowledge the absolute necessity of *fresh air* and *cleanliness* to preserve and promote health. To this purpose Dr. Mead writes, in his *Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion*, page 41, &c. 3d edit. 1720. “Nothing approaches so near to the first original of *contagion*, as air pent up, loaded with damps, and corrupted with the filthiness that proceeds from *animal bodies*. Our common *prisons* afford us an instance of this, in which very few escape, what they call the *gaol-fever*, which is always attended with a degree of *malignity* in proportion to the *closeness* and *stench* of the place. And it would certainly very well become the wisdom of the government, as well with regard to the health of the *town*, as in compassion to the *prisoners*, to take care, that all *houses of confinement*, should be kept as airy and clean, as is consistent with the use, to which they are designed.”—And that “as *naughtiness* is a great source of *infection*, so *cleanliness* is the greatest preservative.”

Sir John Pringle, in his *Anniversary Discourse* at the Royal Society, on the subject of Captain Cook's successful care of the ship's crew in his voyage round the world, and the medal deservedly adjudged to him on that account, has the following passage at page 26. “It is well known how much *cleanliness* is conducive to health; but it is not so obvious how much it also tends to good order and other virtues. That diligent officer was persuaded—that such men as he could induce to be more cleanly than they were disposed to be of themselves, became at the same time more sober, more orderly, and more attentive to their duty.” This remark is confirmed by an observation in the *Spectator*, No. 631. “Several vices, destructive both to mind and body, are inconsistent with the habit of cleanliness.”

Every prisoner who comes to gaol dirty, should be washed in the cold or warm bath; and his clothes should be put into the oven, in a sack on a pair of iron dogs. He should be provided with coarse washing clothes to wear while his own are thus purifying: clothes should be kept ready in the gaol for this purpose*. Each prisoner should have a clean shirt twice a week. There should be in each ward a towel on a roller clean every day. Pails, mops, brooms, soap, vinegar, and fuel, should

* It would be better if criminals were to wear a kind of *prison-uniform* during the whole of their confinement, as I have seen practised at many foreign prisons. Among other good effects, this would make them more liable to be discovered on escaping. On the other hand, they should be *tried in their own clothes*, for the obvious reason that they may be more easily recognized by the witnesses.

be supplied by the *county* or *town*: otherwise gaols will never be kept clean and wholesome*.

BEDDING.

No stable, hogcote or dunghill should be suffered in the court †; nor any fowls kept there, which I have often seen not only in the courts, but also in the rooms of many prisons. No gaoler should keep more than one dog, and none should be kept by any prisoner whatever. Sweepings, ashes, &c. should be taken away twice a week. If the *Bedding* is straw, it should be put in coarse canvass; if it is not so enclosed, it ought to be changed every week. Each bed should have a blanket and coarse coverlet, and not be laid on the floor, but on a crib-bedstead, which should be moveable for washing the room. This would prevent infection by cutaneous disorders, which are common in prisons.—Sir *John Pringle* observes, *page 51*, “There being no straw at *Fort-Augustus*, the men were ordered to cut the heath for bedding; and it was observable, that such as were most careful in providing themselves with a due quantity, and renewing it often, were least sickly.” May

* As fumigation may sometimes be necessary in the rooms of prisons, I here give some extracts from the account with which the ingenious Dr. *Lind* favoured me, of his successful method of purifying infected ships. “Charcoal fires should be lighted in the morning, and allowed to remain till evening, and half a pound of brimstone thrown upon each; their smoke in the mean time being closely confined. They may be made in iron pots. This fumigation should be repeated every day for a fortnight. Every evening after the fumigation, the ports and hatchways should be opened, and the inside of the ship washed with warm vinegar: and after the last fumigation, before the men return to the ship, the decks should be thoroughly scraped and cleaned. If the infection has been very violent, the parts of the ship most exposed to it may also be white-washed. Every thing ragged and dirty should be destroyed, as also the clothes and bedding of such as brought the infection into the ship, the bedding of such as have died of the fever, and unless the infection has been very mild, the bedding of such as have had the fever though recovered. The remaining clothes and bedding should be purified by being exposed twice a week to the fumes of the brimstone and charcoal; or when the brimstone might be supposed to injure the clothes, they may be hung up in a close place—exposed to the smoke of tobacco strewed on charcoal fires. Linens, and such articles as will admit of being wet, should, after the first fumigation, be steeped for several hours in cold water or leys, be well washed, and then dried in the open air. If, during the fortnight of this fumigation, any person is taken ill of the fever, the fortnight should again commence from the day on which such person leaves the ship. Strict attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the men both in their persons and apparel: such as are sluggish and dirty should be made to bathe and clean themselves; and a sufficient quantity of flops should be issued, that every man may have a change of clothes.”

I have observed in prisons abroad a very cheap and pleasant fumigation, which surprisingly corrects the offensiveness of the bad air. I suppose it is the same as is used in Roman catholic churches, *viz.* juniper berries thrown upon burning coals in a chafing-dish.

† The act of parliament in Ireland, which I mentioned in a former note, orders that “No gaoler, or any person employed by him, shall presume on any account to keep in the said gaols, or the yard, or the houses adjoining thereto, and provided for the use of such prisoners, any hogs, cows, or other cattle, under the penalty of forty shillings for such hog, cow, or other beast kept in the said gaol or prison.”

not

not one great cause of the unhealthiness of our prisoners be, the want of proper bedding, which obliges them to lie in their clothes? How different did the prisoners appear at Trieste from many that I have seen in Prussia and at Vienna! I was struck with the same good appearance of the *women* prisoners at several of the spin houses in Holland. This reminds me of what I heard an old general say, "That he always found his men "subject to illness and diseases when they lay in camps, *not from dampness*, but from "lying in their clothes and the want of proper bedding; for at the same time all his "officers had been quite healthy and well." Whatever be the *cause* of this difference, whether a *more free perspiration* in bed, *taking off bandages*, or *ventilation of the clothes*, I am *fully* convinced of the *fact*.

Prisoners should not remain in the day-time in the rooms in which they sleep; they should have a common ward, day-room or kitchen, and an allowance of firing. They should also be made to get up early, and be called over—to their bread—and prayers. This would divert them, prevent them from sleeping immoderately, and be conducive to health. The doors of all the wards should be open at six in summer, and seven in winter.—Debtors should be locked up in their rooms at ten at night, as in France and other foreign countries.

Those who drink only water, and have no nutritious liquor, ought to have at least a pound and a half of good household bread every day. The bread should be one day old, and then honestly weighed to them. If once a week (suppose on Sunday) some of the coarser pieces of beef were boiled in the copper, and half a pound of the meat without bone given to each prisoner, with a quart of the broth, this *Sunday dinner* might be made an encouragement to peaceable and orderly behaviour: the turbulent and refractory should not have it. Such an allowance might help to remove a bad custom that obtains too generally, the pretence of refreshing prisoners with better food and drink on Sunday; upon which many are admitted into the gaols, and keep the prisoners from chapel.

Food.

I state the allowance in *weight*, not money, because of the variable price. Besides that quantity of bread, each prisoner should have a penny a day in money for cheese, butter, potatoes, pease, turnips: or he should have an honest pennyworth of one of those articles.

Here, as in the tap, I must insist upon it as highly necessary, that every gaoler, bridewell-keeper, turnkey, &c. be excluded from all concern in the prisoners allowance; from all profit arising *directly* or *indirectly* from the sale of their bread, or other food. Whoever distributes it, should be free from all temptation to fraud: and be subject to a strong check. Scales and weights should be in all prisons, that the prisoners may see that they have their allowance. The whole allowance of prisoners should never be given them in money.—In Ireland, the minister of the parish where the gaol is, orders the felons bread; and keeps (should keep) the account of it: for he is allowed by act of parliament, the 3d of Geo. III. Chap. XXVIII. a sum not exceeding ten pounds a year for the trouble.

F

The

The reader will plainly see, that I am not an advocate for an *extravagant and profuse allowance* to prisoners. I plead only for necessities, in such a moderate quantity, as may support health and strength for labour. The law allows the *poor* debtor who is detained in prison, two shillings and four pence a week * (I wish it were more easily obtained); and the government allowance to assize convicts under sentence of transportation is a little more, *viz.* two shillings and six pence, which the sheriff charges to government in his bill of cravings, presented at the expiration of his office.—And I believe upon the average price of bread, potatoes, &c. the allowance I have mentioned does not exceed those sums. I presume it may be thought rather incongruous to allow prisoners before trial (on which some of them may be found *not guilty*) less than is given to those that are convicted.

NO
QUARRELS.

No *fighting* should be suffered in a gaol: no quarreling, or abusive language; nor the frequent occasion of them, gaming. If any one be injured, let him complain to the keeper, who must hear both parties face to face, decide the matter, and punish the aggressor by closer confinement. Faults that deserve more severe animadversion, should be reserved for the cognizance of the magistrates, or an inspector.

DONA-
TIONS.

Money sent, collected, or bequeathed, should be distributed by the magistrates impartially. Some of it might be laid out in tools, &c. for such debtors as will work.

LEGACIES.

The mention of *Legacies* reminds me of the need there is of a list of them painted legibly on a board; which should be hung up so as to be read by the prisoners. Very few gaols have such a table: and for want of it many legacies have been entirely lost; and the charitable intention of the testators frustrated. Yet care of legacies is expressly required by the act 32d George II. “And it is farther enacted, that it be given in charge to every grand jury impanelled and sworn, to make inquiry concerning the “same.”

TABLE
OF
FEES, &c.

In the like conspicuous manner should be hung up in every gaol an authentic *Table of fees*, till they all are abolished. This also is expressly required by the same act. Yet in many gaols it is totally disregarded, and they have no such table, and prisoners are exposed to the imposition of keepers.

In the act 24th George II. which prohibits the use of spirituous liquors in prisons or work-houses, it is expressly required, that every gaoler, keeper, master, &c. shall procure one or more copies of the three clauses † which contain the several articles of the prohibition, to be printed or fairly written, and hung up in one of the most public

* 32d George II.

† In the prohibiting clauses, a fine of one hundred pounds is laid upon any gaoler, keeper, master, &c. who shall sell, use, lend, or give away any such liquors; or knowingly permit them to be sold, used, &c. in the house; except they be prescribed by a regular physician, surgeon, or apothecary, to be used medicinally.—And a fine of ten pounds to twenty pounds, or any time not exceeding three months imprisonment, for any person who shall bring such liquors into the house. One moiety of these fines, as well as of that mentioned above, to the informer: the other moiety of each of the two smaller fines to the prisoners; or, in the work-house, to the poor.

I have

public places of the prison or work-house, and renewed as occasion requires, under the penalty of forty shillings for every default.

There should also be a table of the *diet* or allowance to prisoners: for want of which I have known them defrauded of a considerable part of their food: the whole of which is no where more than sufficient. The same table should exhibit the particulars of bedding, straw, &c.

The act for preserving the health of prisoners requires that it be painted on a board, &c. not merely written or printed on paper, because that is more perishable, and liable to be torn *. I have observed that those prisons were the cleanest in which the act was conspicuously hung up. The rules for cleanliness, and orders against gaming, drunkenness, quarreling, profaneness and obscenity, should also be visibly exhibited; with the penalties for each of those crimes. The penalties should be fixed by the magistrates, or by law.—The table should also shew the hours of opening and shutting the several wards; and of attending public worship. Besides setting down these hours in a table, notice should be given of them by a bell, as in the dock-yards. I have known prisoners absent from chapel, who said they would have been there, but did not know the service was performing.

It is expressly required by the act 32d Geo. II. that *Rules* and orders made, signed, and confirmed, as the table of fees, be drawn up for every prison, and hung up *conspicuous* in it for the inspection of prisoners †. Yet in many prisons neither tables of fees nor orders are to be seen; the latter in very few. Regulations relative to cleanliness and order, are as necessary for debtors as for felons; the want of them has often been lamented by keepers.

RULES;

An *Alarm bell* would be extremely proper in every prison, in order to summon assistance in case of any insurrection, or general escape. The very idea of such a thing would greatly contribute to prevent the projecting of such schemes.

ALARM
BELL.

I have not seen the clauses hung up in any *work-house*. I shall in the sequel mark the numerous prisons that have the same defect: I could also have mentioned prisons in which, notwithstanding the act, spirituous liquors are freely used: I could even name gaolers who find ways to evade the act, and do themselves sell such liquors to their prisoners; and I have known the clauses against spirituous liquors hung up till the keepers had licences, after which they were no more seen.—I have seen so much of the bad effects of spirituous liquors, that I am persuaded a total prohibition of them would be greatly conducive to the health and morals of the community.—Dr. M^r Farlan, in his *Inquiries concerning the Poor*, page 30, says, “There is no vice that has ruined a greater number of tradesmen, or brought more families to misery, than this habit of drinking spirituous liquors.”

* I mention this circumstance, that may seem trifling, as I know the disposition of prisoners to destroy the printed copies of the clauses against spirituous liquors.

† “Be it also enacted—That the judges and justices of assize—shall, at all assizes—make inquiry whether such table of fees, and rules and orders—are hung up and remain publick—and shall inform themselves—and supply and redress—and shall expressly give in charge to every grand jury impanelled and sworn “before them respectively, to make inquiries concerning the same.”

INSPECTOR.

Finally; The care of a prison is too important to be left wholly to a gaoler; paid indeed for his attendance, but often tempted by his passions, or interest, to fail in his duty. To every prison there should be an *Inspector* appointed; either by his colleagues in the magistracy, or by parliament*. Sheriffs and magistrates have indeed this power already; and prisons are their immediate care. But some sheriffs excuse themselves from attention to this part of their duty, on account of the short duration, expence, and trouble of their office: and these gentlemen, as well as gentlemen in the commission of the peace, have no doubt been fearful of the consequence of looking into prisons. But the danger from such inspection is in great measure abated: and it may be expected that sheriffs will now engage in this business; and that among justices, and town magistrates, there may always be found one man generous enough to undertake this important service. Or if the constant trouble be thought too much for one person, it may proceed by annual, quarterly, or monthly rotation. The inspector should make his visit once in a week, changing his days. He should take with him a memorandum of all the rules, and inquire into the observance or neglect of them. He should (as is done in some of our hospitals) look into every room, to see if it be clean, &c. He should speak with every prisoner; hear all complaints; and immediately correct what he finds manifestly wrong: what he doubts of, he may refer to his brethren in office, at their next meeting.—A good gaoler will be pleased with this scrutiny: it will do him honour, and confirm him in his station: in case of a less worthy gaoler, the examination is more needful, in order to his being reprimanded; and, if he be incorrigible, he should be discharged. This honourable delegate should have *no salary*: he should engage from the noble motive of doing justice to prisoners, and service to his country.—The great Dr. *Young* says, “If half the misery that is felt by some, were seen by others, it would shock them with horror.” And the author of *Telemachus* makes this delicate remark, “The prosperous turn away their eyes from the miserable, not through insensibility, but because the sight is an interruption of their gaiety.” If such motives prevail with those who think themselves under no obligation to shew pity to prisoners; surely magistrates should act upon a more righteous principle, and consider what is due from them.

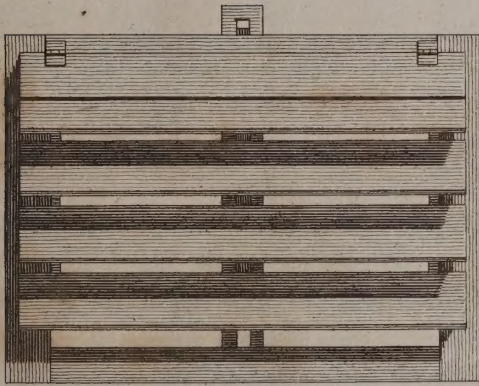
I have often inquired of gaolers, whether the sheriffs, justices, or town-magistrates, inspect their gaols? Many of the oldest have answered, “None of those gentlemen ever looked into the dungeons, or even the wards of my gaol.” Others have said, “Those gentlemen think that if they came into my gaol, they should soon be in

* The Vagrant act 17th *George II.* requires that two justices visit the houses of correction “twice, or oftener if need be, in every year; and to examine into the estate and management thereof, and to report, &c.” And that the justices at quarter-sessions impose fines and penalties on the governors or masters who do not keep their prisoners to hard labour, and punish and correct them according to the directions of the warrants, &c.

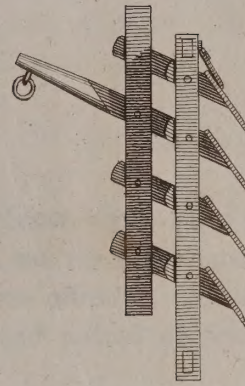
their

Window Blinds.

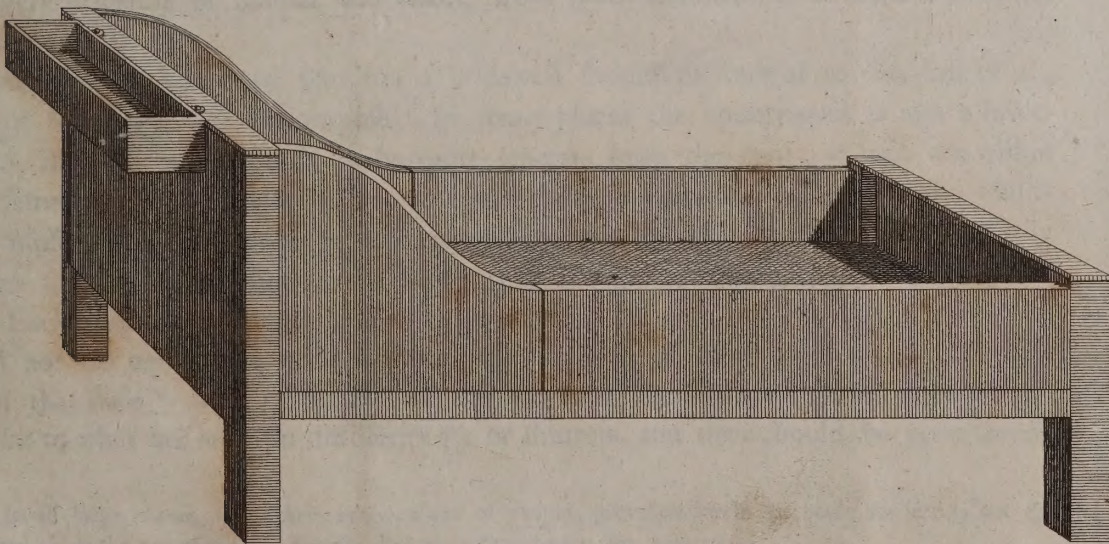
Plate 2.



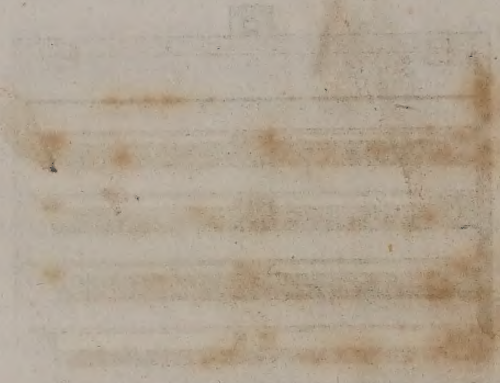
A



Bed at Plymouth Hospital.



B



their graves." Others, "The justices think the inside of my house too close for them; they satisfy themselves with viewing the outside." Now if magistrates continue thus negligent of their duty, a general thorough reformation of our prisons must be despaired of. What has been already obtained will soon be lost; and all will sink again into the former dreadful condition.

B R I D E W E L L S.

IF our bridewells be not more properly conducted, sending prisoners from them to county-gaols will defeat all the care of the most attentive gaolers, and the whole intention of the act for preserving the health of prisoners. And when offenders are discharged, they will spread disease and vice wherever they go: and instead of being amended, become an aggravated evil to society.

It is a shocking thing to destroy in prison the morals, the health, and (as is often done) the lives of those whom the law consigns only to *hard labour* and *correction*.—One is charged with bastardy: another is abusive in a drunken quarrel: a young creature, who perhaps was never taught a moral lesson, is guilty of some petty theft:—send them to bridewell for a year, or two, which they must waste in idleness, hunger, dirt, and with companions much improved by such education.—If that prison be not secure, send them into still worse company; that of abandoned felons in the county-gaol. What is this but devoting them to destruction? Many may date the total loss of every principle of honour and virtue, from their confinement in these schools of wickedness.

Every county and town that has a bridewell should be careful to see, first of all, that it be suitable to the purpose. In many places the county-gaol is also a bridewell. But this prison ought to be quite separate from the gaol: at least not within the same walls: nor should even the court-yard be common to both. The building must be proportioned to the general number of delinquents. None of the rooms for confinement should be lower than the ground-floor; rather a story above it. Each *Work-room* should have a thorough-fare for air: but the opposite windows need not be equal; the back windows half the size of those in front, and six feet from the floor*. Few or none of the windows should have glass; only blinds, similar to what are used in distilleries†; or shutters, and these should be open several

WORK-
ROOMS.

* In all large rooms, where there are numbers of people, provision should be made for letting out the vitiated air at the top of them. See Dr. Priestley's *Experiments*, &c. page 281.

† See Plate II. Letter A.

hours.

hours in the day. The rooms, where the windows are not glazed, should have fire-places. The windows should be by no means towards the street, that spirituous liquors or files, &c. may not be conveyed to the prisoners. In the court-yard (for such is necessary in every prison*) there should be a pump, or some other provision for water in plenty. And prisoners should be permitted to walk about, when they have done working.

WORK.

For in *work* they ought, most certainly, to be employed. This is indispensibly requisite. *Not one* should be idle, that is not sick †. Where the prisoners are numerous, there should be several work-rooms; and but few prisoners in one room. Those who work by compulsion are more likely to be seduced to idleness in large companies, than when they are more solitary.—The keeper should be a master of some manufacture ‡; a man of activity ||, prudence, and temper. And he should keep his prisoners at work ten hours a day; meal-times included.

For women, especially those that have children with them, and sometimes at the breast, there should be a chimney in one or two rooms: and in winter they should be allowed firing. I have known infants starved to death for want of this §. In some

* By an act 7th James I. Cap. IV. it is required that there be in every county “one or more fit and convenient house or houses of correction, with convenient backside thereunto adjoining—Every justice of peace within every county—where such house and backside shall not be erected or provided,” (within about two years) “shall forfeit for his said neglect, five pounds of lawful English money;” one moiety to the informer, the other towards erecting, building, &c. the said house and backside.—And an act made in Ireland the 10th and 11th of Charles I. requires the same, under the like penalty for neglect.

† Many are committed to bridewell to live in idleness. Some *warrants* do not order them to labour. Magistrates should consider that prisoners confined for one or two years are entirely ruined; not only as to morals, but as to their capacity for labour; for I have known some on going to work, immediately fall into a decline.

‡ The acts cited in a preceding note require that houses of correction have “mills, turns, cards, and such-like necessary implements, to set rogues or other idle persons on work.” And the act 17th George II. quoted in a former note, requires that the justices at their quarter-sessions “take effectual care that the houses of correction—be duly fitted up, furnished, and supplied with sufficient implements, materials, and furniture, for keeping, relieving, setting to work, employing, and correcting all idle and disorderly persons, rogues, vagabonds, &c.”

|| It was remarked that a *gaoler* should not be an old or infirm person; the same caution is requisite with regard to the keeper of a *bridewell*; since such an one would neither be able to keep the prisoners properly at work, nor to prevent their making their escape at the time of locking up, as I knew to happen at Preston in Lancashire, and other places.

§ Not having sufficiently insisted on the necessity of an allowance of *firing* in gaols, I take occasion here to observe, that this is not only what humanity demands in our climate, but that it is essential to the preservation of the health of prisoners, by promoting the circulation of air, and preventing those mortifications of the feet to which they are so liable. I well know, that the want of firing joined to

scanty

some prisons where firing is allowed, the smoke has no vent but at the doors and windows.—There should be a separate room or two for faulty apprentices, as at Tothill-fields, Clerkenwell, St. George's Fields, &c*. And two airy rooms for the sick: with medical relief. Men and women should be here entirely separated, as well as in gaols, to prevent the debauchery and vice so generally practised in our prisons. They should have work-shops, as well as night-rooms, separate†.—There should be baths, and an oven, for the same purposes as in the gaols.—In some county bridewells there are from ten to twenty prisoners, and in Tothill-fields and Clerkenwell many more. Great care should be taken to prevent infection; to keep the house clean, and well aired: and invariably to adhere to strict rules of sobriety and diligence, in order to correct the faults of prisoners, and make them for the future useful to society. Gentle discipline is commonly more efficacious than severity; which should not be exercised but on such as will not be amended by lenity. These should be punished by solitary confinement on bread and water, for a time proportioned to their fault‡. Endeavours should be used to persuade the offender that he is corrected only

scanty provision, has been the cause of great mortality in our prisons during the winter. In one of these houses three prisoners were starved to death, only one halfpenny being found on them all. I waited on the coroner (who from the humanity of our laws must be applied to in such a case) and he acquainted me, that the verdict brought in was *by the visitation of God*, otherwise, the keeper would have been liable to a prosecution for felony, and might have been hanged; whereas, the fault lay with the justices, who had ordered an allowance not sufficient to support nature.

* Boys confined for correction should always be separate from other prisoners, and indeed from one another. A kind and tender monitor should often see them, and without tiring their attention, converse with them as a parent or a friend.

† In all prisons, it would be an excellent improvement to have crib beds for each person, like those at Haslar, and the royal hospital at Plymouth. (See Plate II. B.) These may be made of cast iron, without sides, nearly as cheap as of oak. The beds or cradles at Plymouth are fourteen inches from the floor: three feet one inch high at the head, and two feet three inches at the feet: six feet two inches long, and three feet one inch wide in the clear. The boards on the sides (three feet eight inches long) slide in an inch groove. A medicine-box hangs by two hooks at the back of each cradle, which is necessary only in infirmaries. To these cradles are hair mattresses, bedding, &c. If offenders have only loose straw, though with a coverlet, they must lie in their clothes, and of necessity be dirty and sickly objects. Therefore proper bedding is necessary. Without this, how can habits of cleanliness be produced and promoted in young creatures? or what disposition can such have for work?

‡ The notion, that convicts are *ungovernable*, is certainly *erroneous*. There is a mode of managing some of the most desperate, with ease to yourself, and advantage to them. Many of them are shrewd and sensible: manage them with calmness, yet with steadiness: shew them that you have humanity, and that you aim to make them useful members of society: let them see and hear the rules and orders of the prison, and be convinced that they are not defrauded in their provisions or clothes by contractors or gaolers. When they are sick, let them be treated with tenderness. Such conduct would prevent mutiny in prisons, and attempts to escape; which I am fully persuaded are often owing to prisoners being made desperate, by the inhumanity and ill usage of their keepers.

for his own good.—The keeper should, by all means, reside in the house. He should not be suffered to farm any part of the allowance: nor to sell liquor, or any thing else. I have often observed, that bridewells are cleaner and quieter where keepers have no *licence*. He should have no fees*, but a salary proportioned to the trust, that he may not be obliged to follow any business out of the house.—The whole management should be frequently examined, in the same manner as that of a gaol, and by the same sort of inspectors.—In the house there should be a room for the magistrates, as there is in foreign houses of correction, similar to the governors room in hospitals, and in the houses of industry in Suffolk and Norfolk. The courts of justice sat in the prisons in Scotland formerly; and this is still the case in some of the towns. This would be attended with many advantages. Mr. *Henry Fielding* remarks, that “The sufferings of the poor are indeed less observed than their misdeeds; not from any want of compassion, but because they are less known; and this is the true reason why we so often hear them mentioned with abhorrence, and so seldom with pity.”

I have before said, that I am no advocate for luxury in prisons; for I would have no meat diet for criminals in houses of correction, or at most, only on Sundays. Yet I would plead, that they should have a pound and a half of good household bread a day, and a quart of good beer: besides twice a day a quart of warm soup made from pease, rice, milk or barley. For a change they might sometimes have turnips, carrots, or potatoes. It may be said, this diet will starve those who work in houses of correction: but I am persuaded of the contrary; by what I have seen abroad, in the galleys, in the houses of correction, and among the most robust labourers. Though I am sensible that persons confined, whose minds are depressed, need more nourishment than such as are at liberty.

I know not any reason why an house of correction may not be conducted with as much regularity, as any other house where the family is equally numerous. Some foreign bridewells are so conducted.—Let the sober and diligent be distinguished by some preference in their diet, or lodging; or by shortening the term of their confinement: and giving them, when discharged, a good character. This last will be a strong incitement to good behaviour.—The hours of rising, of reading a chapter in the Bible, of prayers, of meals, of work, &c. should all be fixed by the magistrates, and notice of them given by a bell. A *Chaplain* is necessary here in every view.—To reform prisoners, or to make them better as to their morals, should always be the *leading* view in every house of correction, and their earnings should only be a *secondary* object. As *rational* and *immortal* beings we owe this to them; nor

CHAPLAIN.

* Many young creatures, when their term is expired, are detained in prison; others stripped of a remaining handkerchief, apron, or petticoat. Such necessaries have I seen left with the keepers till they could bring their fees.

can any criminality of theirs justify our neglect in this particular. The last recited author says, "Religion will, I am satisfied, have a strong influence in correcting the morals of men; and I am no less persuaded, that it is religion alone which can effectually accomplish so great and so desirable a work."

Some have supposed that the profit of the work in a house of correction might support the expence of the house. But however it may appear in speculation, in practice it is always found otherwise. The difference is great between involuntary labour and that which is performed from choice. In the best regulated houses of correction in Holland, taxes are fixed for their support*. But though a bridewell cannot support itself, yet under proper regulation, it would contribute in some measure towards its own maintenance. An exact account should be kept of the profit of the work; and all of it applied to common benefit; not left to the disposal of keepers: for some of them, in the few bridewells where work is done, keep to themselves a sixth part, some half, and some the whole of the prisoners earnings; giving them only the short county-allowance, and sometimes but part of that. When I said all the earnings should go to common stock, I meant it of the stated hours for working. Those who will employ themselves in extra-hours, should have the profit to themselves. And it would be an encouragement to diligence in the stated hours, to give them some portion of the profit of these also; or employ them in beating hemp, and spinning, and weaving linen for their own use: for clean linen they should have every week. With regular œconomy, prisoners would be better nourished, and fitter for labour, than they now are; and yet the county not burthened with much, if any, additional expence. But a building fit for the intention they ought to provide.

The charge of this, as well as of a proper gaol, will, no doubt, be complained of. But if that be weighed against the benefit which will accrue to the public, it will be found but light. Besides, that ought not to be allowed as a valid objection, the occasion of which should have been removed long ago. Why have some prisons been suffered to become ruinous, so that many rooms in them are unsafe, and prisoners are crowded together in the few that remain; or, for the smallest offences are loaded with irons to prevent their escape? Why were not the walls of the courts repaired in time, that prisoners might with safety be allowed the proper use

* Mr. Thomas Firmin, a citizen of London in the last century, employed about two thousand poor, by which he lost £200 a year, though good quantities of commodities were taken off by the kindness of several persons, at the price they cost him to spin and weave. In particular, the East India and Guinea companies gave him encouragement to make their allabas cloths, and coarse canvas for pepper bags, which before they bought from foreign countries. "For seven or eight years together he lost two pence in a shilling by all the work of his poor: but he was content; for he would say, two pence given them by loss in their work, was twice so much saved to the public, in that it took them off from beggary, or theft." *Firmin's Life*, pages 33 & 34.

of them? Money, to the amount of thousands, is not withheld when Shire-halls and Town-halls are wanted: (these we see grand and elegant edifices.) Why should it be spared when the morals and lives of multitudes are at stake; and when it is impossible the design of the legislature should be answered without it? I mean, amending the manners of petty offenders; preventing the spread of diseases, and the increase of felonies. That the two latter, instead of being prevented, are promoted by the present irregularity of bridewells, is notorious*. Prescription founded on culpable negligence should not be admitted in bar of a demand, which every principle of equity, humanity, and utility conspires to enforce.

I could wish, that no persons might suffer capitally but for murder—for setting houses on fire—for house-breaking, attended with acts of cruelty. The highwayman—the footpad—the habitual thief, and people of this clan; should end their days in a penitentiary house, rather than on the gallows. “That many cart-loads of our fellow-creatures are once in six weeks carried to slaughter, is a dreadful consideration; and this is greatly heightened by reflecting, that, with proper care and proper regulations, much the greater part of these wretches might have been made not only happy in themselves, but very useful members of society, which they now so greatly dishonour in the sight of all Christendom†.”

The management of bridewells is now a matter of more than ordinary concern, since offenders are at present committed to them for terms so long as *two or three years*. Most of these persons would probably have been sentenced to *transportation*, when that mode of punishment was more general.

TRANS-
PORTS.

I had taken some pains to make inquiries concerning the state of *Transports*, with regard to whom many cruelties and impositions were commonly practised, and whose condition was in many respects equally contrary to humanity and good policy: I flattered myself that I had discovered means of remedying these evils in a considerable degree, and of disburthening the counties of a heavy expence with which they were charged; and was preparing to lay them before the public, when a new turn was given to the matter by the late act of parliament‡.

* The benevolent Marquis *Beccaria* closes his 31st chapter with this maxim. “The punishment of a crime cannot be just, (that is necessary) if the laws have not endeavoured to prevent that crime by the best means which times and circumstances would allow.”

† *H. Fielding's Enquiry, page ult.*

‡ 16th of George III. Cap. XLIII. “An act to authorise, for a limited time, the punishment by hard labour of Offenders who, for certain crimes, are or shall become liable to be transported to any of his Majesty's colonies and plantations.” Mr. *Eden* has observed that “The numbers of persons for whom some mode of restraint and punishment in lieu of transportation must be provided, may be estimated at one thousand annually.” See the *Preface to his Draught of a Bill, 1778*. If the impolitic mode of *transportation* be again adopted, the cruelty should not be aggravated by confining convicts a long time before they are sent off.

Since this has taken place, I suppress what I had written*; and will only give, at the end of my book, a list of the numbers delivered from Newgate for transportation in the course of three years. This will shew, in a very alarming light, the danger there may be in future of crowding our prisons, so as to produce the most destructive consequences.

I cannot conclude this section, without attempting to obviate some objections that may occur to the improvements proposed in it. It may be said, that from the many conveniences suggested in the structure of prisons, and the removal of those hardships which rendered them so terrible, the dread of being confined in them will in great measure be taken off, and the lower classes of people will find them more comfortable places of residence than their own houses. But let it be considered in the first place, that although I have indeed recommended such attention in the construction and management as may free them from the *diseases* and *hardships* under which they have laboured, I have proposed nothing to give them an air of *elegance* or *pleasantness*. On the contrary, I have censured the plan of some modern gaols as too shewy and splendid; and nothing abroad struck me more with regard to these buildings, than the perfect *plainness* and *simplicity* of their appearance. Then, with respect to the more humane treatment of the prisoners in the articles of food, lodging, and the like, I venture to assert, that if to it be joined such strict regulations in preventing all dissipation and riotous amusement, as I have inculcated, confinement in a prison, though it may cease to be destructive to health and morals, will not fail to be sufficiently irksome and disagreeable, especially to the idle and profligate.

The *Penitentiary houses* directed by a late act of parliament, may, under proper management, be made to answer very useful purposes. Much, however, will depend upon their proper *regulation*. I do not pretend to be qualified for drawing up a perfect system of this difficult business; but in order to assist persons of superior abilities in their researches on this subject, I have added, at the end of the volume, a table of such general heads and particulars as seem to me most deserving of attention.

* On the whole, I perfectly concur in opinion with a learned writer, who has asserted that "every effect of banishment, as practised in England, is often beneficial to the criminal, and always injurious to the community." *Principles of Penal Law*, p. 33.

SECTION IV.

AN ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN PRISONS
AND HOSPITALS.

I DESIGNED to publish the account of our prisons in the spring 1775, after I returned from Scotland and Ireland. But conjecturing that something useful to my purpose might be collected abroad; I laid aside my papers, and travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. I flattered myself that my labour was not quite fruitless; and repeated my visit to these countries, and went also to Switzerland, in 1776.

In the conclusion of my first edition, I made a promise, if the legislature should seriously engage in the reformation of our prisons, to take a third journey, through the Prussian and Austrian dominions, and the free cities of Germany. This I accomplished in 1778, and likewise extended my tour through Italy, and revisited some of the countries I had before seen in pursuit of my object. These observations were published in a second edition in 1780. But before the publication of another edition, I wished to acquire some further knowledge on the subject. For this purpose in 1781 I again revisited Holland, and some cities in Germany. I visited also the capitals of Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Poland; and in 1783 some cities in Portugal and Spain, and returned through France, Flanders and Holland. The substance of all these travels is now thrown into one narrative.—I have only to add, that, fully sensible of the imperfection that must attend the cursory survey of a traveller, it was my study to remedy that defect by confining my attention to the one object of my pursuit, during the whole of my journies abroad.

H O L L A N D.

PRISONS in the United Provinces are so quiet, and most of them so clean, that a visitor can hardly believe he is in a gaol. They are commonly (except the rasp-houses) white-washed once or twice a year: and prisoners observed to me how refreshing it was to come into the rooms after they had been so thoroughly cleaned.

A physician

A physician and surgeon is appointed to every prison; and prisoners are in general healthy.

In most of the prisons for *criminals* there are so many rooms that each prisoner is kept separate. They never go out of their rooms: each has a bedstead, straw mat, and coverlet. But there are few criminals, except those in the *rasp-houses* and *spin-houses*. Of late, in all the seven provinces, seldom more executions in a year than from four to six. One reason of this, I believe, is the awful solemnity of executions, which are performed in presence of the magistrates, with great order and seriousness, and great effect on the spectators. I did not see the process in Holland; but it was particularly described to me, and was similar to what I had been witness of in another place abroad.

The common method of execution for unpremeditated murder, is decollation by a broad sword. Robberies are generally punished by the halter. For the more atrocious crimes, such as premeditated murder, &c. the malefactor is broken on the wheel; or rather on a cross laid flat upon the scaffold. But a description of the manner of this execution, which is finished by a *coup de grace* on the breast, would not be agreeable to any of my readers.

Debtors also are but few. The magistrates do not approve of confining in idleness any that may be usefully employed. And when one is imprisoned, the creditor must pay the gaoler for his maintenance, from five and a half to eighteen stivers a day, according to the debtor's former condition in life. The aliment must be paid every week: in default whereof, the gaoler gives eight days notice; and if within that time, the money, or security for it, be not brought, the debtor is discharged.

Another reason is, that the situation is very disgraceful. But, perhaps, the principal cause that debtors, as well as capital offenders, are few, is the great care that is taken to train up the children of the poor, and indeed of all others, to industry. No debtors have their wives and children living with them in prison: but occasional visits in the day-time are not forbidden. You do not hear in the streets as you pass by a prison, what I have been rallied for abroad, the cry of *poor hungry starving debtors*.

The States do not transport convicts; but men are put to labour in the *rasp-houses*, and women to proper work in the *spin-houses*: upon this professed maxim, *Make them diligent, and they will be honest*. The rasping logwood, which was formerly the principal work done by the male convicts, is now in many places performed at the mills, much cheaper: and the Dutch, finding woollen manufactures more profitable, have lately set up several of them in those houses of correction. In some, the work of the robust prisoners does not only support them; but they have a little extra-time to earn somewhat for their better living in prison, or for their benefit afterwards.

Great care is taken to give them moral and religious instruction, and reform their manners, for their own and the public good. The *chaplain* (such there is in every house

house of correction) does not only perform public worship, but privately instructs the prisoners, catechises them every week, &c. and I am well informed, that many come out sober and honest*. Some have even chosen to continue and work in the house after their discharge.

Offenders are sentenced to these houses, according to their crimes, for seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, and even to ninety-nine years: but, to prevent despair, seldom for life. As an encouragement to sobriety and industry, those who distinguish themselves by such behaviour, are discharged before the expiration of their term. And the prisoner who gives information of an intended escape is greatly favoured in this respect: his term is shortened, and sometimes he gains his liberty. A little before the election of new magistrates, those who are in office inspect these prisons; and inquire of the keeper which prisoners, of those who have been confined a few years, have been diligent and orderly; and of the minister, which of them have been most attentive to public and private instructions. According to the accounts, they abridge the appointed time of punishment: so that fourteen years will sometimes be reduced to eight or ten; and twelve years to six or seven. This practice is in every view wise and beneficial. Indeed, I have some reason to think that criminals are often doomed to a longer term, with an intention to make such deductions upon their amendment.

I was informed that the produce of the work does not maintain these houses: though the men that are robust earn from eight to ten stivers a day; and healthy women by spinning, &c. from four to six. But some earn less; and those that are infirm, very little: none however are quite idle, unless sick. This is surely excellent policy; for besides guarding against the pernicious effects of idleness in a prison, and breaking criminals to habits of industry, if work so constant does not support the houses, how much heavier would be the public burthen, maintaining the numerous offenders in these prisons, if, as in many of our bridewells, no work at all were done there?

In Holland, as well as in Germany, there are private rooms in most of the houses of correction, in which young persons of a vicious and profligate turn are confined on the representation of their parents, till they shew signs of amendment.

ROTTER-
DAM.

At ROTTERDAM, in the *Stadt-house* prison, there were no debtors in either of the three rooms at any of my former visits, but in 1781 there was one debtor. When

* I have heard in England that a countryman of ours, who was a prisoner in the rasp-house at Amsterdam several years, was permitted to work at his own trade, shoe-making; and by being constantly kept employed, was quite cured of the vices that were the cause of his confinement. My informant added, that the prisoner received at his release a surplus of his earnings, which enabled him to set up his trade in London; where he lived in credit; and at dinner commonly drank "Health to his worthy masters at the rasp-house."

there

ROTTER-
DAM.

there are any, they are alimanted at one fixed sum, *viz.* sixteen stivers a day *. There are seven vaulted rooms for criminals or disorderly persons about seventeen feet by ten. One of them is called the *condemned* room, into which a criminal is put fourteen days before his final sentence; and immediately after the sentence, he is executed with a solemnity very striking to the common people. In three of the rooms, were three persons confined for a limited time for some small offences, and kept to bread and water. Their daily allowance was from four to five stivers, and their pitcher was filled with *water* three times a day; but the other criminals had their pitcher filled once a day with *beer*, and their allowance was from nine to ten stivers. There were cafes with thick straw mats, and two or three coverlets to each. At my last visit there were four criminals.

RASP-
HOUSE.

In the *Rasp-houfe*, (or Spin-house as it should be called) at one of my former visits there were thirty-eight men, and in 1781, twenty-eight men and forty women. Two *men* were rasping logwood, others, combing, spinning, and carding wool, and (a few) making fishing nets, and sorting coffee-berries. The *women* were spinning wool and flax, and carding hair, or winding at a great wheel like those which at Derby are turned by water. They were clean, and appeared healthy and well. I observed the ceiling was very white; and one of the regents informed me, that the room was white-washed regularly twice a year.

The *men* were more separated than the *women* into rooms (about seventeen feet long, eleven feet broad, and ten high), each of which contained only four or five prisoners. These rooms were very offensive; the persons confined in them being taken out only once in the week. For preventing combinations, two of the men are removed every ten or fourteen days, to different companies. There were among them some *Jews*, whose dinner was not *pork* as was that of the other prisoners, but *mutton*, which the society of *Jews* in the city sent them with a slice of white bread by permission of one of the five regents or inspectors †.

For the refractory there are dark rooms, but not dungeons: in one of these, on shutting the door on myself, I found no dampness. My conductor observed, that the floor was raised to preserve it dry. Here they are allowed no bedding, and are kept to bread and water, which is given them at an aperture in the door. Their confinement is for six, eight, ten, or fourteen days.

* A guinea 252d. is = 11 guilders 11 stivers = 231 stivers (for 20 stivers is a guilder) therefore stivers are to pence as $\frac{231}{252} = \frac{11}{12}$: *i. e.* 11 stivers is equal to a shilling.

† As I was there at one o'clock, the time of the distribution, I observed that the bread was all cut in slices: this prevents those contests or frauds which sometimes happen where prisoners mess together, and the bread is given out in one loaf; as I saw on board the hulks in the Thames, where one loaf was given to six persons.

ROTTER-
DAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

At the whipping-post (which is in the middle of the court, in full view of the male criminals) some of our dexterous countrymen in 1781, were disciplined, for melting their pewter spoons and forming them into keys. The pewter was hardened with a mixture procured from an apothecary, under the pretence of its being a remedy for the tooth-ach. But the scheme was defeated by an English Jew, who for this service obtained his liberty, though he had been committed for thirty years.

The regents have a room in which they assemble once a fortnight. Their ladies assemble in another room to give directions concerning the work, linen, provisions, &c. They also attend by rotation at dinner, and other times; and their accounts are carried to the regents*.

The keeper has a salary from the city, of four hundred florins or guilders *per annum* †, and also a house, victuals and drink, firing and candle, and one seventh part of the produce of all the labour of the prisoners; so that it is his interest to see that the work be well performed: yet as the *quantum* is fixed by the regents, it is not in his power to be a cruel task-master. The manner of dieting the prisoners seemed to me worthy of being inserted at length ‡.

Being

* A principal reason of the cleanliness and order in work-houses in Holland, is the attention and humanity of the Governesses: for each house has four who take the charge of inspection, and have their names painted in their room.

† About £36.

‡ Regulation for the *daily Diet*, at the Rasp-house at Rotterdam.

<i>Sunday</i> Dinner.	Each man has a mess of boiled grout, with butter or kitchen-stuff; a piece of cheese or butter, with a quarter of a pound of rye bread.
	Each boy, woman, or such as only work half task, a mess of grout, as above; a piece of cheese or butter, with one sixth of a pound of rye bread.
----- Supper.	Each man a bowl of new milk boiled with barley or flour, with a piece of cheese, and one fourth of a pound of rye bread.
	Each boy, woman, or such as only do half-task, the bowl of sweet milk as above, but no bread or cheese.
<i>Monday</i> Breakfast.	Each man half a pound of rye bread with cheese or butter.
	Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, one fourth of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheese.
<i>N. B. Breakfast through the week, is the same as above.</i>	
----- Dinner.	Each man half a pound of meat, or one sixth of a pound of pork without bone; half a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.
	Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone, three eighths of a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.
<i>Tuesday</i> Dinner.	For all, boiled gray pease, with one fourth of a pound of rye bread; the men have, besides, each a piece of cheese.
<i>Wednesday</i> -----	Each man a bowl of pease porridge, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread and a piece of cheese.

Wednesday

Being at Rotterdam on a Sunday, I was desirous of seeing, whether there was such dissipation in their prisons, as there is in ours, on that day. The public service at the Rasp-house began at half after one o'clock. The audience consisted of about thirty or forty inhabitants of the town, Mr. *Schumacher* the presiding regent, the head-keeper and his family, and three under-keepers, besides the prisoners. The number of *women* prisoners was about forty, who were separated from the rest of the congregation by a wooden palisade, and seated on benches raised one above another. They were all clean and neat; had nothing distinguishing in their dress, but were without hats. While they stood up during prayer, they held up their aprons to cover their faces. The *men* were neat, dressed in brown coats, had been shaved, had clean shirts (which were most of them chequed), clean stockings, and wore handkerchiefs about their necks. They also were seated on raised benches, in a room out of the chapel, and separated from it by an iron grate from the top of the room to the bottom, so wide that all the audience except the female prisoners, had them full

ROTTER-
DAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

Wednesday Dinner. Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, a bowl of pease porridge, one fourth of a pound of rye bread with a piece of cheese.

Thursday ----- Each man one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone; two slices of rye bread, weighing together half a pound, with a bowl of barley broth.

Boys, or men who only do half-task, one fourth of a pound of meat, or one twelfth of a pound of pork without bone; two slices of rye bread, weighing together three eighths of a pound, with each a bowl of barley broth.

The women no meat or pork; each a bowl of barley broth, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheese.

Friday Dinner. Each man a bowl of kidney-bean porridge; three eighths of a pound of rye bread with cheese.

Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, the mess of kidney-bean porridge; one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheese.

Saturday ----- Each man a bowl of boiled pease, with butter and vinegar sauce; boys, women and half-tasked, have the same allowance; and *all* have the same allowance of rye bread and cheese as on the Fridays.

The constant *supper*, on week-days, for all, is buttermilk boiled with barley or grout till thick enough to be eaten without bread; to this, each man has one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheese; the boys, women and half-tasked, have only a mess of the buttermilk, but no bread or cheese.

	Cans.
Each man has, during the three summer months, daily, of beer, -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
and during the three winter months, -----	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
and during the remaining six months, -----	2
Boys, women and half-tasked, for the three summer months, each, daily, -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
and for the remaining nine months, -----	1

In the foregoing regulation for diet, no alteration is to be made, unless when fish shall be extraordinarily cheap and plentiful, all the prisoners may be indulged with one meal, provided with the consent of a majority of the regents.

ROTTER-
DAM.

in view. The keeper's seat adjoins to this grate, and two of his servants, who are turnkeys, sat observing their behaviour.

The chaplain, after a short prayer, preached extempore; then, the *men* convicts joined in singing, most of them having books. When the chaplain had prayed again, he catechised for about three quarters of an hour. It being the *women's* turn that Sunday, six of them stood up, one after another, and made the responses, which the chaplain explained to them. After this he prayed, and the service concluded by singing the fifty-first Psalm. The decent behaviour and attention of the audience, evidently proved that the service, though of two hours and a half, was not tedious or disagreeable.

During the time of catechising, the head-keeper and one of his servants went out, to inspect the empty wards, and to search whether any tools or instruments were concealed. The keeper returned to his seat in an hour. At the end of the service, the *women* passed by the regents seat*; and when they were gone, he went into the court to see the *men* go to their several wards, four or five together, that number only being let out at a time†. After they were all locked up, he went to each window, and conversed with them. Many of them returned their thanks for the abridgment of their term of confinement, as this was just before the time for electing new magistrates. One or two who had been at sea, entreated to go in any capacity to India, as is sometimes permitted. He afterwards went to the lattice of the *women's* ward, and conversed with them; and gave the *catechumens* some token of his approbation.

I cannot forbear closing this account, without mentioning the ardent wishes it inspired in me, that *our* prisons also, instead of echoing with profaneness and blasphemy, might hereafter resound with the offices of religious worship; and prove, like these, the happy means of awakening many to a sense of their duty to *God* and *man*‡.

PEST-
HOUSE.

The *Pest-house* across the Maes opposite Rotterdam is a spacious building in a small isle. It is a square of one hundred and fifty-four feet: has four large wards, two of which are eighty-seven by thirty, and twenty-one high. I mention this edifice, not only as it occurred to me that it would be a good plan for a house of correction, being airy, and built round a court in which is a basin of water communicating with the Maes; but on account of the sentiments of veneration it

* The seat is large enough for all the five regents or inspectors: but only *one* is obliged to attend, and this they do by rotation.

† They were not chained, for no irons are here used.

‡ On conversing with a sensible magistrate, his words were, "I have known persons who have come out of our houses of correction thoroughly reformed, and have thanked God for their confinement."

inspired,

inspired, when I trod on the ground under which such piles of my brave countrymen lie buried; it having been used as a military hospital after the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom.

ROTTER-
DAM.

In 1781 I visited the few English prisoners of war in Holland, who were confined in the Admiralty at Rotterdam. A room was assigned for the officers, in which there were only two. In another room (twenty-one feet by eighteen and fifteen feet high) there were eleven sailors, who appeared healthy and well. Several had died a little time before, which, I apprehend, was in part owing to their being confined in a small room called the *hospital*, which was dirty, without a chimney, and its sides were wood. Their allowance was eight stivers a day, a bed and coverlet, and on most days they walked some hours in the court.

At DORDRECHT (or DORT) the prison is in the Stadt-house. It consists of rooms up stairs which are distinguished on the outside by strong iron-bars in the windows. In this prison there are seldom any prisoners, though the jurisdiction (or *bailiwick*) extends through thirty villages. There was one criminal here in November 1781. And I have been well informed, that for thirty or forty years there has been but one debtor here, and that he continued in confinement only fourteen days.

DORT.

The rooms in the prison at MIDDLEBURG are spacious, lofty and clean. The three dungeons are used to force a confession; as there is no direct torture, and the criminal is not executed till the crime is confessed. The allowance to a criminal is eight stivers a day.

MIDDLE-
BURG.

In the *House of correction* the prisoners were employed in weaving cloth or sacking for the East India company. This is more profitable than their late employment on coarse carpeting. None were in irons. No more than four persons were in any of the men's rooms; in some there were but two. Each criminal pays three guilders at his entrance, and the same at his discharge.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

The prison at BREDA is an old tower. In 1781 there were no prisoners in it except one boy, though thirteen villages, and some of them large, are under the jurisdiction of this city. The allowance to criminals is five stivers a day.—I was informed, that the torture-stool, in the chamber of examination, has not been used for many years.

BREDA.

In the *new house of correction* (in 1778) there were eleven *men* and two *women* prisoners; and in November 1781, fifteen men and four women. They were employed on a coarse carpeting like the Scotch carpeting, but much cheaper. The specimen I purchased cost only eleven stivers (or a shilling) their *ell*, which is two feet four inches. The prisoners are always confined to their rooms, which are latticed with wood from top to bottom, and open into the passages. In this and other similar houses the passages are very offensive, for the keepers will never open the windows. It would therefore be much better if the upper part of the windows were wire latticed.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

BRED
SPIN-
HOUSE.

I here give the plan of the house taken by the builder, who has been particularly attentive to the construction of the drains and sewers, which are of the greatest importance to the health of prisoners.

The old house of correction was burnt down about ten years since, and seven women perished in the flames. In the construction of the new prison, proper precautions were taken against such an accident, by laying the beams, or large joists edgewise, casing the two undersides of them with iron plates, and arching the space with brick-work.

GOUDA.

At *Lá Porte*, the prison at GOUDA, there is a small room for *debtors*, which the keeper informed me had not been occupied since 1761. There are many (*octagon*) rooms, but all empty: some are assigned to those who are committed for small offences, and kept to bread and water, for which there is an allowance to each of them of three stivers a day.—In the *Spin-house* the prisoners were all employed in carding and spinning wool for stockings. On observing little towels hanging in a room, they told me, that each of them had one clean every week. Here were some prisoners from the Hague, and other towns which have no rasp-houses, who were admitted at a stipulated annual sum, of about a hundred and ten florins for each, besides fifteen for clothing.—Near this city is enclosed a triangular gallows, with an inscription over the gate,

Recte faciendo neminem timeas.

The best translation of which may be the words of *Scripture*,

The righteous is bold as a lion.

DELFT.

At DELFT over the gate of the house of correction (*Tucht en Dol-buis*) there is a representation of two men rasping logwood, and the city arms, dated 1682. At my first visit here, were near ninety of both sexes, and in 1781, forty-seven *men* and thirty-six *women*. The men and women were quite separate; all neat and clean, and looked healthy. They told me their allowance was five stivers a day. All were employed on a woollen manufacture—*women* spinning, carding, &c.—*men* weaving from coarse to very fine cloth: their task, to earn thirty-five stivers a week. Some earn a small surplus, but they have only half of it. A burgomaster, to whom I mentioned that circumstance, said it was the truth. They do not put more than eight or ten men to work in one room: for when large numbers are together, one idle person corrupts more; and there is not generally so much work done. Here also, if a prisoner has behaved well for a few years, and given proofs of amendment, the magistrates begin to abridge the time for which he was sentenced. One whom I saw very cheerful, told me the cause of his joy was, that a year had lately been taken from his term.

Near the men's court there are several rooms for the *insane*, but the particular description of the excellent hospital at Amsterdam will excuse my omission of others.

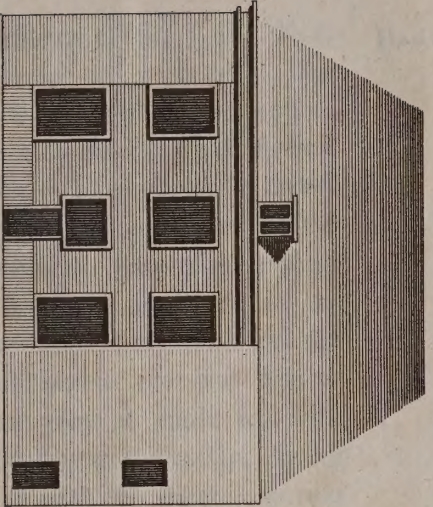
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B R E D A

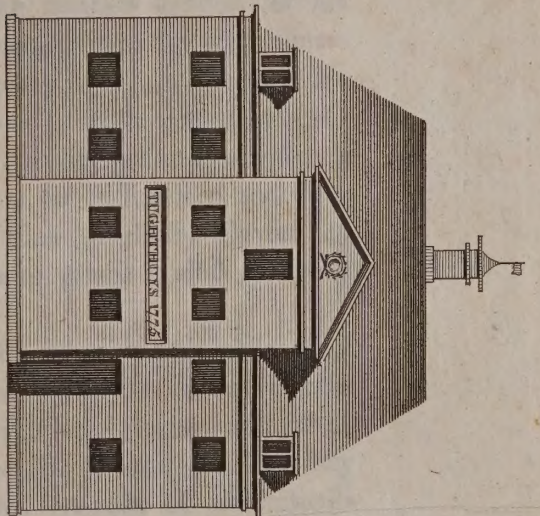
Tugthorpe.

House of Correction.

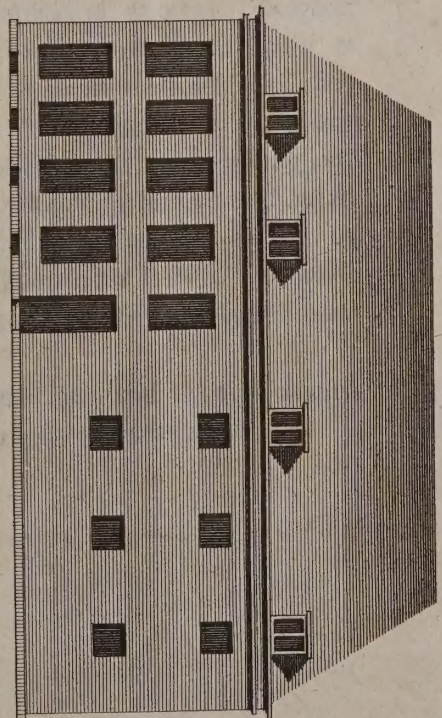
Plate 3.



North Front.

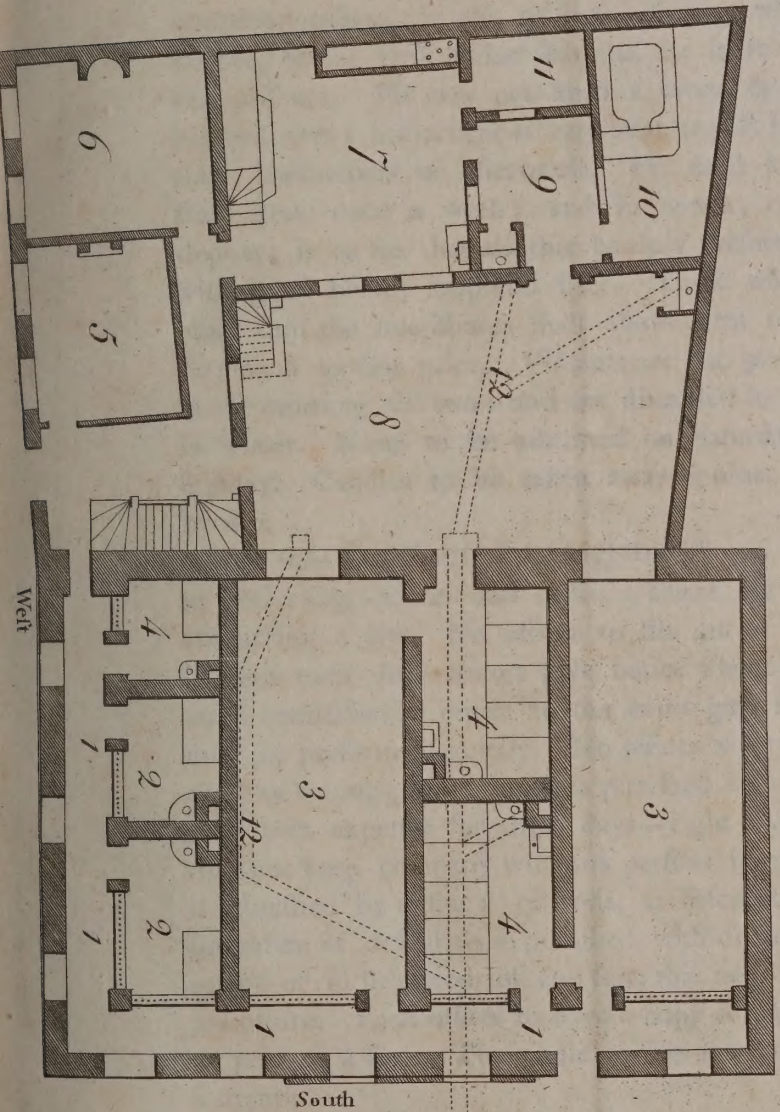


South Front.



West Front.

1. Passages.
2. Small Work Rooms.
3. Great Work Rooms.
4. Lodging Rooms.
5. Keeper's Room.
6. Regents Room.



7. Kitchen.
8. Great Court.
9. Little Court.
10. Bakehouse.
11. Provision Chamber.
12. Drains.

At the HAGUE I was honoured with the very polite assistance of Sir Joseph York. A magistrate accompanied me to the prison; where all was quiet and in order. The same gentleman presented me with a *copy of instructions* to the sheriff of the court: a *copy of rules* for officers of the attorney-general; and with a *M. S. copy* on several sheets of forty-four *rules* for the management of the prison.—The gaoler is never suffered to sleep out of the house, but with the express consent of the court, or the advocate &c. and when that leave is, on any special occasion, granted, he must provide a substitute approved by the court &c. This substitute is sworn to his temporary office. If any prisoner escapes, whether by the immediate fault of the keeper, or the fault of his servants, he is to suffer the punishment that was due to the prisoner. He may not keep a tavern or alehouse: nor play at cards &c. with his prisoners: nor accept of any treat or gift from them, directly or indirectly, during their confinement or afterwards. He must keep the prison neat and clean: furnish fresh straw once a week; and in winter, coverlets. The attorney-general, or his deputy, is to see that all this be duly performed. The keeper is to supply prisoners with good bread, soup and beer. Those who pay eighteen stivers a day (or what other sum the magistrates shall allow them to expend) are to have provision proportioned to that price. Visitants are not permitted to be in the prison from eleven in the morning till two: and are dismissed in the evening at six in summer, and four in winter. None to be admitted on Saturday: nor in time of divine service on Sunday. Candles to be taken away at nine. The keeper to guard against accidents by fire.

HAGUE.

The *rules* for officers of the high-bailiff, and of the sheriff, have an admirable effect in preserving peace, and order. There are thirty-two of them. I cannot forbear abstracting a few. No officer to stir out of town without special leave: and while in town each must always give notice where he may be found. In case of fire, they must immediately repair to the court-gate for instructions. Arrests of delinquents must be performed quietly. No officer to serve or watch instead of another. Neglect of duty through drunkenness is punished with living in prison on bread and water at their own expence for three days—eight days—and at last, with discharge. They may not keep company with any persons in public houses &c. Giving ill language is punished by a fine: quarrels, at discretion of the magistrates. Not giving information of defaulters is punished with discharge. They are to guard against being guilty of ill behaviour of any sort, that no dishonour may be cast upon the court of judicature. Each officer to have a copy of the rules, and keep it to shew on demand, on pain of a fine. The whole to be read to them all together by the sheriff once a month.

In the *house of correction* at LEYDEN they were fourteen men and twenty women all employed in spinning wool. The task for each was thirty-two stivers a week.

LEYDEN

The

LEYDEN
PEST-
HOUSE.

The *Pest-house* near Leyden is similar to that at Rotterdam, but more spacious. The crew of the *Barker* East Indiaman which was wrecked on this coast, were here confined. One of the large rooms is now fitted up with beds, &c. for the reception of wounded seamen. But very injudiciously, it has been contracted by two partitions through its whole length.

HARLEM
SPIN-
HOUSE.

At HARLEM, the *Spin-house* (which is the work-house or poor-house) being old, is not so airy and commodious as modern buildings. Here were about thirty male and fifteen female offenders. The women were at work with the *mother* (as they call her) making and mending the linen of the house. The men were weaving coarse linen, in which at the distance of every six inches, there was a blue stripe, to distinguish the linen of the house, and to prevent its being in any manner disposed of elsewhere. One person was working at a loom on flowered silk damask, because that had been his former trade. Tailors were also employed in the way of their profession. The room in which the women worked, and that in which they slept, were quite clean. Each bed had two persons allotted to it, and they were all allowed sheets. The poor here, as in other work-houses in Holland, were cleanly and decently clad.

HOSPITAL.

In this city (as in some others) is a noble *Hospital*, airy and spacious, called the *Proeveniers*, in which the persons admitted are decently provided with meat, drink and lodging during their lives, and a burying place at their decease. Persons of all ages from twenty to the most advanced period are admitted, though it is not common for any under forty to apply for admission. At entrance, each person pays a greater or smaller sum, according to his age, as by the table in the note *. A common table is provided for all who are not sick or infirm. If any after residing some time, choose to have their victuals brought to their rooms, rather than eat in common, they must pay for that privilege according to their age, one fifth part of the sum that would be required for admission at that age. For example—if a person of seventy years of age

* Age.	Sum.	Age.	Sum.	Age.	Sum.
	Florins.		Florins.		Florins.
20 —	5000	40 —	3900	60 —	2700
22 —	4900	42 —	3800	62 —	2600
24 —	4800	44 —	3700	64 —	2500
26 —	4700	46 —	3550	66 —	2350
28 —	4600	48 —	3450	68 —	2200
30 —	4500	50 —	3300	70 —	2100
32 —	4400	52 —	3150	72 —	1950
34 —	4300	54 —	3000	74 —	1800
36 —	4150	56 —	2900	76 —	1700
38 —	4050	58 —	2750	78 —	1600
				80 —	1500

chooses

chooses to eat in his apartments, he must pay one fifth of the admission money required at the age of seventy, namely, four hundred and twenty florins.

HARLEM
HOSPITAL.

It often happens that there are not vacant places, when persons desire admission. But many secure places before a vacancy, by paying two hundred florins in advance of their entrance money; in consequence of which, their names are inscribed in a list; and the money deducted from the sum required when they enter.

Those who choose to leave the house entirely, receive, during the remainder of their lives, a certain, though very small, interest of the sum which they paid at admission*.

At AMSTERDAM the prison is in the *Stadt-houfe*. Debtors and felons quite separate. No court. Visitants may converse with debtors at the lattices of their rooms from nine to twelve in the forenoon. The debtor may buy an anchor of wine to deposit with the keeper (who sells liquors): he is allowed to call for a bottle of it a day, paying the keeper two stivers a bottle.—The city allows each debtor one quart of beer daily, and turf for firing.

AMSTER-
DAM.

By conversing with the debtors, I found that they were all alimented alike, the first fourteen days at eleven stivers or a shilling a day; after that time at five stivers and a half. But this is paid to the gaoler, who has great profit out of it, as appeared from the daily allowance, which I weighed several times.—Their two rooms are thoroughly cleaned and white-washed twice a year.

In this city they compute 250,000 souls†, about one third of those in London:

* For this account I am indebted to Dr. *MacLaine*, the worthy minister of the English church at the Hague.

† In the *Stadt-houfe* there is hung up to public view, a board shewing the mortality in this city.

DEATHS in 1774,	-	6649.	DEATHS in 1779,	-	9518.
1775,	-	7895.	1780,	-	10536.
1776,	-	8982.	1781,	-	10889.
1777,	-	8939.	1782,	-	8445.
1778,	-	7791.			

When I was there in June 1778,

The First week, died 121.

Second week, - 138.

In June 1781, The First week, - 176.

Second week, - 159.

In November 1781, The First week, died 272.

Second week, - 284.

In June 1783, The First week, - 168.

Second week, - 193.

Sir *William Petty* in his *Tracts*, p. 186. gives for the year 1685 the number of burials in Amsterdam 6245. Perhaps the above computation of the number of inhabitants in Amsterdam is too great; though, if I mistake not, Mr. *Karssboom* estimated them at 243,000. And of late, many Jews banished from other countries, have made an addition to the number: but Dr. *Price* reckons, that they hardly amount to 200,000. See his *Observations on Reversionary Payments*, p. 186, 187. 3d edit.

yet

AMSTER-
DAM.

yet in 1775, I found but eighteen debtors;—in 1776, only fifteen; in 1778, eighteen;—in June 1781 sixteen, and in November, seventeen;—and in June 1783, seventeen*.

The walls of this prison are stone twenty-two inches thick; most of the rooms ten feet by nine and a half; each for one prisoner only; a bedstead &c. The doorway twenty-two inches wide; door three inches and a half thick, and plated with iron; the condemned rooms have an iron door besides. There are on the ground-floor two rooms for debtors, and twelve or thirteen for criminals, which open into passages seven feet wide; and below ground there are eight rooms more for criminals. The windows are double barred, and open into a passage in which there is a strong door between every two cells. In the condemned rooms a criminal is never left alone: two prisoners from the rasp-house are always with him to prevent his destroying himself. They rejoice at the service; for if they discharge it faithfully, their reward is an abridgment of their allotted term. The execution is generally performed within forty-eight hours after sentence. From a book containing the names and crimes of all who have been executed at Amsterdam, from January 1693 to the end of 1766, the following *state of executions* at different periods is drawn.

From 1693 to 1735 (43 years) 288.

1736 -- 1745 (10 years) 20.

1746 -- 1766 (21 years) 28.

And I have been well informed, that in the eight years preceding my visit in 1783, only five criminals were executed; two of them were beheaded, one broke on the wheel, and two hanged.

The instruments of torture are still in the magistrates room, I hope only *in terrorem*, for the laws in general are not sanguinary, and justice is executed, though with a steady, yet with a lenient hand.

In 1776, in the Stadt-house there were six delinquents; in 1778 only five, and their offences not being capital, all the strong rooms under ground were empty. In 1781 there was none, in 1783 only two petty offenders. Their allowance is nine stivers a day, for which the keeper gives them—in the morning, four slices of bread and butter—at dinner, rice soup, and two slices of bread—at supper, milk—besides about a quart of beer a day; and on Sunday three quarters of a pound of meat. He also pays for their weekly shaving, and for washing their linen. In some other provinces the allowance is the same: in some, more. One of the magistrates, with whom

* There are two places in this country, Viane and Culenburch, (not far from Utrecht) whose ancient privileges exempt them from the jurisdiction of Holland. In those places a few debtors screen themselves from arrests.

I was conversing upon the subject of English prisons, said, "Nourish your prisoners well, and keep them in dry rooms, and they will be healthy *."

AMSTER-
DAM.

The children of the malefactors who are executed, and of those who are committed for a long term, to the rasp, or spin-house, are sent to the orphan-house, and there brought up in industry, and not left destitute vagabonds to become unhappy victims to the wickedness and folly of their parents.

At the *Rasp-house* over the gate, there is in *bas relief*, a device of a man driving a waggon loaded with *logwood*, drawn by lions, wild boars, and tigers, with this inscription,

RASP-
HOUSE.

Virtutis est domare

Quæ cuncti pavent.

Over this device, there is a representation of two men in chains, with a woman near them, holding the arms of Amsterdam in her left hand, and a whip in her right, and over her head the word *Castigatio*. At the inner gate is (as at other rasp-houses) a representation of two men rasping *logwood*: which is here their principal employment. Yet regard is had, not only to their degree of guilt, but to their strength: for I saw two *men* winding silk. In summer 1776 there were fifty-four prisoners. In some rooms, where they also sleep, there were ten or twelve men rasping an appointed task. Others were in the warehouses, sorting and weighing; others bringing the wood to those rooms. Hours of work from six to twelve, and from one to four. In extra-hours they make tobacco-boxes, &c. which they sell to visitants, who pay two stivers to go in.

The four regents who manage the Rasp-house are appointed by the burgomasters, to whom they are accountable†. The gaoler or *father* is strictly obliged to obey all the orders of the high-bailiff, the burgomasters, and also of the regents. In no case may he, or any of his family, receive a gift from the prisoners or their friends, either before or after their enlargement. He must not entrust a servant with the keys, but must himself carefully search the convicts and their *cots*, or rooms, before he locks them up in the evening; at six o'clock in summer, and at four in winter. The father

* In many of the towns in Holland I purchased the different sorts of bread of various bakers, not only to see if the *police* was strict in that necessary article, but also to compare the prices with those of other places, and particularly of London.

At Amsterdam, June 5, 1778, the two-stiver loaf of *white bread* weighed exactly 1 lb.—the one and half-stiver loaf of *best rye bread*, 1 lb. 10 oz.—the *black rye bread*, a doit less than a stiver *per lb.* As eleven stivers is equal to one shilling, the *white bread* was above *two pence a pound*. In 1781 bread was somewhat dearer. By a list of the *assize of bread* put up at the Stadt-house, June 7, 1783; *white bread* was 11 oz. for two stivers, and *black rye bread* was one stiver a pound.

† It may be proper to mention, that these regents have *no salaries*, but only some privileges and honorary distinctions; as exemption from the city watch; liberty of free entrance after one of the city gates is shut; and a deacon's seat in the church.

AMSTER-
DAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

must never be absent a night, without special permission. He is severely punished if any prisoner escapes. He must register in order all acts concerning commitments and discharges, and produce them to the regents when required. Also he must keep an exact register of the clothes, and all other things which belong to those confined.

The regents assemble in the house at four o'clock every Wednesday afternoon, to collect and examine the transactions of the preceding week. They appoint a servant to give any necessary assistance to the father, to cut the slices of bread for the prisoners; and when the father is ill, in the evening to visit and examine the cots.

In the nine lower rooms of this house, in June 1778, were confined upwards of forty prisoners; in June 1781, fifty-five; in November, sixty-five; June 6, 1783, fifty-one. One of these was incapable of working, his limbs having been dislocated by the torture. Each of these rooms, in which they work in the day and are locked up at night, contains at least four persons. The same prisoners do not continue long together, but are removed and separated once a fortnight or oftener. Few or none of them were rasping logwood, but most of them chopping it for the two mills belonging to the house: as it was found to be too laborious for most of the prisoners, to work with six or eight saws, which often weigh seventy or eighty pounds. The medical gentlemen, who daily visit the prison, informed the magistrates that it had been the cause of frequent ruptures*.

No friends of the prisoners are permitted to visit them, without express orders from the regents, unless on Mondays: and then they must be searched, to prevent the introduction of *spirituous liquors*, or instruments for breaking out, or any thing else forbidden: and they must retire before the time for shutting up. Every visitant is obliged to put two stivers into a box entrusted with the father. Refreshments may be received and given to the convicts on Tuesdays; but not on other days. Every evening, at eight o'clock, the father must see that all things are in due order. The saws, and other heavy implements for their work, are taken from them in the evening, and returned in the morning. If a convict be guilty of breaking any thing considerable, of burning the logwood, or of neglect or disobedience, he is punished severely by whipping, or confined to bread and water in a dungeon under ground. On careful inquiry, I learned, that what has been said concerning a cellar in which such transgressors are put to *pump or drown*, is a fiction.

Prayers are read morning and evening, and before and after meals, by one of the best-behaved convicts: and divine service, with a sermon, is performed in the chapel by a clergyman on Sunday mornings.

Once a year, a little before the change of the regency, the high-bailiff and magistrates, with a secretary, attended by the inferior officers of justice, come to this prison, in order

* I had this information from Mr. *John Hope*, one of their very worthy magistrates; and to him I am much obliged for copies of the rules and instructions to this *house*, the *spin-house*, and the *work-house*.

to *contract* or *lengthen* the terms of confinement of the convicts, according to their *good* or *bad* behaviour, as represented by the regents.

The house provides for the prisoners, diet *, clothes, shoes and stockings, with shirts of half-bleached Flemish linen. Here is no infirmary: their labour keeps them in health: the physician, with whom I went the round at my last visit, had only two patients, and those with very slight disorders.

Some persons are confined in private rooms, to which none have access, unless in the presence of a regent. Great care is enjoined the father in conveying provisions to those prisoners. With the regents leave, on Sunday mornings, some chapters of the Bible are read to them †.

The *Spin-house* was for women. This, and the work-house, were under the direction of six regents and four governesses; who appointed two fathers and two mothers to superintend and inspect the work, the diet, and the lodging of the prisoners; and to chastise the disobedient.

The work-room was a large room up stairs, separated by a wooden balustrade from the passage (six feet wide) into which spectators were admitted. This room was divided by balustrades into two, for distinguishing those who had suffered some *public* or *corporal punishment*, from others who had not been whipped, and exposed

AMSTER-
DAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

* The *Diet* of the convicts in the Rasp-house at Amsterdam.

Sunday Breakfast. Three slices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of dry bread six slices thick.

(N. B. Three slices weigh half a pound.)

Dinner or Noon. Half a pound of beef or pork, with beans, salt and vinegar, and in winter full two pounds of salt meat.

Monday Breakfast. Six slices with butter, and a piece of bread of three slices thick.

Dinner. Gray pease with salt and vinegar.

Tuesday Breakfast. As on Monday.

Dinner. White or gray pease boiled in water with salt and sage.

Wednesday Breakfast. As on Monday.

Dinner. Boiled oats or barley with sweet milk and butter upon it.

Supper. Buttermilk, with oats or barley boiled in it.

Thursday Breakfast. Six slices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of bread as on Sunday morning.

Dinner. Stockfish, with sweet milk and butter upon it.

Friday As Tuesday.

Saturday Breakfast. As Tuesday.

Dinner. As Wednesday supper.

Their drink is four pints of beer daily. But on holidays, viz. two days at *Easter*, *Ascension-day*, two at *Whitsuntide*, three at the *fair* time, and two at *Christmas*, they have for dinner, smoked or salt meat or bacon, beans or pease, carrots or cabbage, and the three *fair* days they have strong beer.

† There are many of these rooms, or houses of confinement in Holland, called *Verbeterhuizen*. The regulations of some of them I collected; but as they are liable to abuse, and contrary to the general notions of *public justice*, I cannot but wish that they were universally suppressed.

AMSTER-
DAM
SPIN-
HOUSE.

on a scaffold. The mother was seated at a desk (where she had a full view of her family at work) with a Bible before her. As I staid longer than a common visitant, one of the prisoners went up to the mistress with the timid modesty of a suppliant, and asked leave to offer me the plate. The leave was granted. The mistress kept what was given, till it amounted to a sum sufficient to purchase a little *tea* or *coffee*, for all to partake.

The kitchen, the dining and lodging-rooms, were on the ground-floor. In each of the three bed-rooms were ten wooden cases, with a straw mattress, two coverlets, sheets, and one large pillow, for two persons. All were clean, and shewed the attention of the regents.

In this house you might see a number of criminals (in 1776, there were thirty-two; in 1778, forty-six; in June 1781, thirty-two, and in November, forty) some of whom had been the most abandoned, sitting in presence of the *mother*, quiet and orderly at their different sorts of work; spinning, plain work, &c. Of the latter sort much was sent in from the city. They had the same holidays as at the Rasp-house. Hours of work from six to twelve, and from one to eight. I saw them go from work to dinner*: the keeper, or *father* as they called him, presided. First they sang a psalm: then they went in order down to a neat dining-room; where they seated themselves at two tables; and several dishes of boiled barley, agreeably sweetened, were set before them. The father struck with a hammer: then in profound silence all stood up; and one of them read with propriety, a prayer about four or five minutes. Then they sat down cheerful; and each filled her bowl, from a large dish which contained enough for four of them. Then one brought on a waiter slices of bread and butter, and served each prisoner.

TAX.

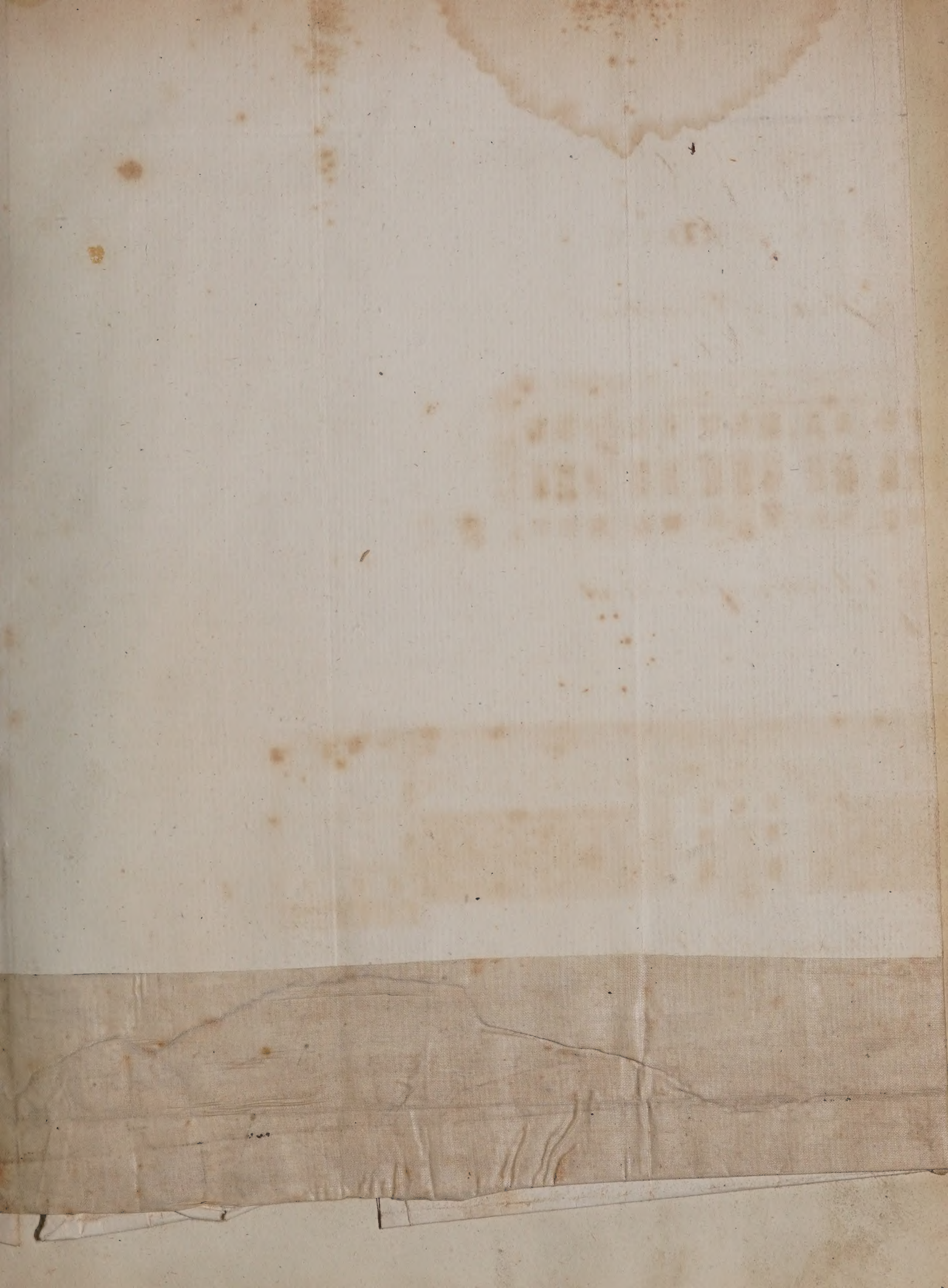
This house was supported by a small annual *Tax* on those who sell tobacco, beer, and other liquors, and *one fourth part* of what was received at *public exhibitions* and *diversions*.

At my visit in June 1783, the prisoners were all removed into the *new work-house*.

* The *Diet* of the prisoners was as follows.

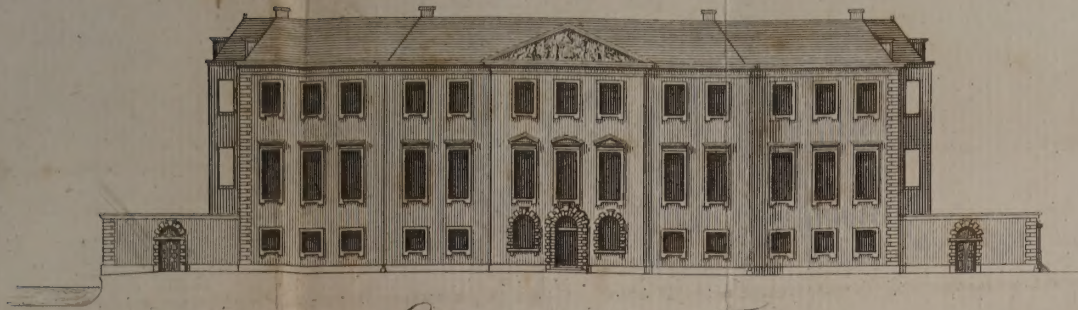
<i>Sunday</i>	Dinner.	Cut-cabbage with meat.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
<i>Monday</i>	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Sweet milk with barley.
<i>Tuesday</i>	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
<i>Wednesday</i>	Dinner.	Gray pease.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
<i>Thursday</i>	Dinner.	Barley.
	Supper.	Bread and Beer.
<i>Friday</i>	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
<i>Saturday</i>	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.

Here

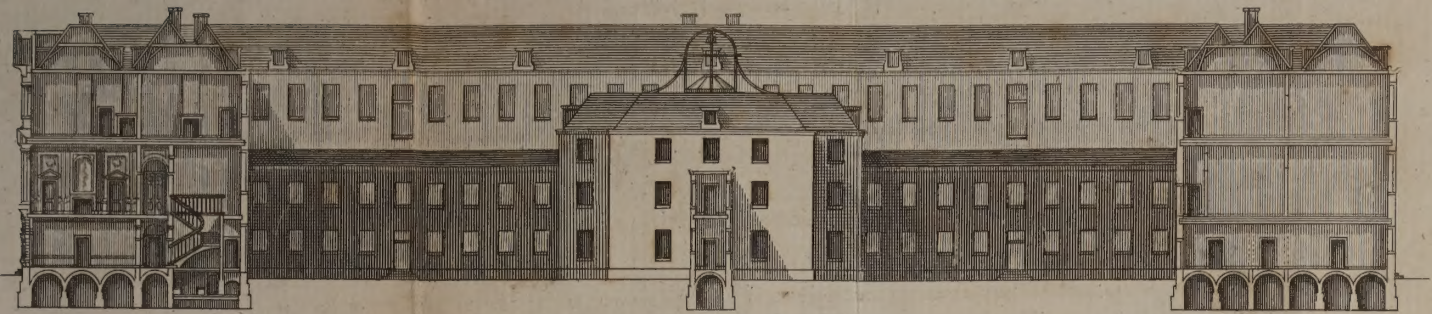


AMSTERDAM.

House of Correction.

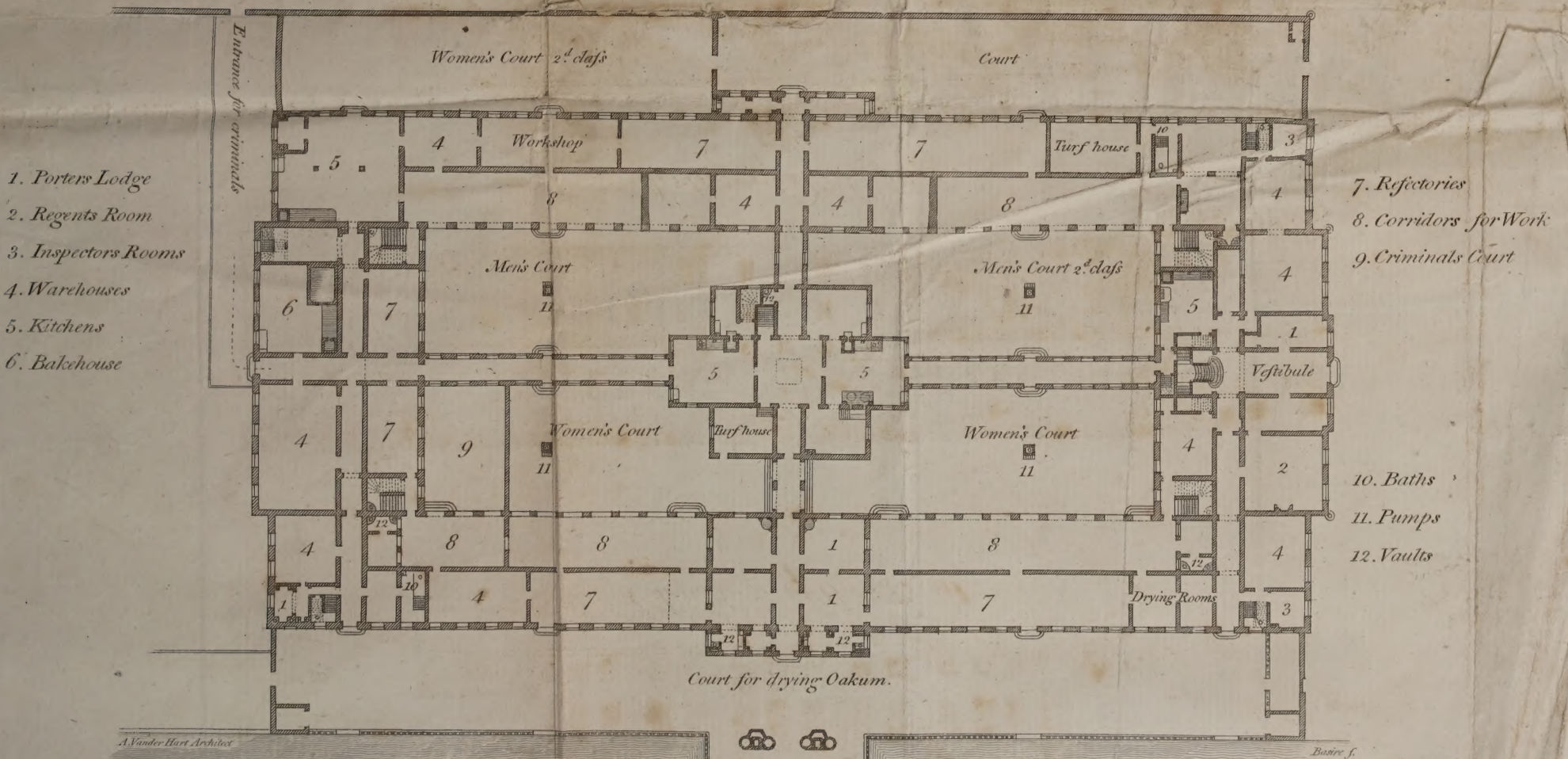


Elevation of the Front.



Section of the Centre.

5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150 200 Feet.



Here (as at some other towns in Holland) was a prison or *Work-house* for lighter offences. This was called the old rasp-house, and was worthy of observation, as a well regulated house of industry. Here were confined beggars and vagabonds, who for the first time were committed for six weeks, and for the second three months; but for the third their punishment was either a longer period of confinement or banishment.—Drunkards also were here confined, and such as were guilty of petty larceny.—In a large room at one of my visits I saw forty-six women carding, spinning and reeling; twelve weaving coarse linen or sail-cloth; thirteen making and mending linen; one employed in keeping the room clean; and the mother holding a slate, on which were inscribed the names of the prisoners*. Some men and boys were in another large room, in which there were many looms. But most of the *men* were at work in the courts, boiling and picking oakum for calking the seams of ships. Among these men I counted forty or fifty women; and in 1781, there were twenty-five men and one hundred and twenty women all employed in the same manner†; except five or six who were mending the linen of the house.

AMSTER-
DAM.

The women's bed-room was spacious; and I found it clean and in order, though I was there before ten o'clock in the forenoon.

This house was provided, with (what seems to be much wanted in the Dutch prisons) an *infirmary*: but it was too small and close for the purpose.

The diet of the prisoners was the same as in the Spin-house‡. Their provisions were bought in considerable quantities. The rye for bread was on the floor in an airy room, and was sweet and good. The produce of the prisoners work was applied to the maintenance of the house, and the *deficiency* was made up from the *Spin-house* tax. The expence for each prisoner was full five stivers a day. Their number was generally from a hundred and fifty, to two hundred.—These prisoners are removed into the *New Work-house* or house of correction, which at my visit in June 1783, was finished. There were four hundred prisoners. The ingenious architect Mr. *Vander Hart* favoured me with the plan of this elegant and commodious building.

NEW
WORK-
HOUSE.

* Three *fathers* and three *mothers* were appointed to superintend this house. One father had the direction of the house-keeping, and the other two overlooked the manufactory. One mother managed the kitchen; and the office of the others was to keep the prisoners cleanly, and to take care of their bedding.

† The prisoners at the new work-house have the same employment: here is a quick sale for oakum; for the Admiralty and India company find the old cords, and take the oakum when fit for use.

‡ Though in the houses of correction in Holland, the prisoners have meat only on Sundays, yet the pease, beans, barley, &c. are always made into a kind of thick soup or pottage, which is very palatable, and is served up *hot* at noon.

AMSTER-
DAM
DOL-HUIS.

I must not omit the *Dol-huis*, an hospital for the *insane*, as it is the best of the kind I ever saw, and would be a good plan for a bridewell, with the addition of working rooms. The ground plot is rectangular (eighty feet by fifty-five): the keeper's house takes up one of the shorter sides: the other three sides have, on the ground-floor, rooms in the recess of a walk eight feet and a half wide under arcades, enclosed from the area or garden by a wall to the height of near four feet; the upper part, to the crown of the arch, open. Each person has a separate room ten feet four inches by seven feet, and ten high, with two doors: some of the inner doors are latticed; the outer frequently stand open. Over the door is an aperture in the wall of about a foot diameter, with a shutter.

In a small court there are twelve rooms (marked with the letters of the alphabet) for the outrageous. Each has one strong door, always shut, with an aperture for the introduction of victuals, which are put into a clean copper basin chained on the outside. There were also apertures over the doors as in the other court. The rooms in both courts are for the poor. At all my visits I observed every thing remarkably neat and clean. Over the rooms of the first court, there are larger rooms for those whose friends can pay for them. Common visitants are not allowed to go up: but, *injudiciously*, every one that pays four stivers is admitted below.—The windows all open to the court, none outwards.

I visited the pest-house, and several hospitals for the sick; but shall only observe in general the impropriety of keeping the patients too warm, by placing their beds, with woollen curtains, in small *recesses* (or cupboards) in the walls*. The women's ward in the *gaft-buys*, which was formerly a church, is an exception. This is lofty and spacious, with windows opposite to one another and a stone floor; and though full of patients, it was not in the least offensive.

ORPHAN-
HOUSE.

In the *Orphan-house* at Amsterdam there were about thirteen hundred children of both sexes, June 10, 1783. The rooms for the directors and the kitchen were neat and clean; but the bed-rooms were close and unhealthy, being crowded with beds with three or four children for each bed. The infirmaries were situated on the ground-floor; and the beds in them with two or three children in each enclosed in boxes in the walls. For want of air, the work-rooms, school-rooms and refectories were so unhealthy and offensive, that the children here (as in three other orphan-houses in this city, and in the orphan-house at Rotterdam) are indeed objects of great compassion. Many of the servants in these houses are old and indolent; the children miserably nasty, and most of them troubled with scorbutic and cutaneous disorders to a great degree. On observing this to some of the directors, they replied in words that gave me pain and excited my indignation, "It

* This unhealthy mode of placing the beds, is general in the houses of the common people in Holland.

is the house disorder; all our children must have a seasoning." Thus do the physicians and governors excuse the abuse of their trust. The consequence must be, that few of the children reach manhood, and that such as do, are a feeble and sickly race.

AMSTER-
DAM
ORPHAN-
HOUSE.

In the prison at LEEUWARDEN several were confined for petty offences; but there has been no execution for fourteen years past.

LEEUWARDEN.

At my former visit there were thirty-four men in the *Rasp-house*, and in November 1781 there were forty-five. A few of them were rasping *logwood* with an instrument composed of ten saws: others combing and spinning black wool: others spinning twine, weaving sacks, and coarse linen cloth, &c. At their leisure they make shoe-pegs, tobacco-stoppers, sugar-saucers of brass wire, &c. and sell them to visitants. In the *Spin-house* adjoining, were thirty-six women, and in November 1781, twenty-nine: all at work, preparing thread, spinning, &c. except one, whom the mistress going up with me from her breakfast found idle in a warehouse; and not only chided her for it sufficiently, but entertained me with her murmurs upon the offence a good while after; from whence I concluded the fault was not a very common one.

For the *refractory*, here are two closets, the bottoms and sides of which are pieces of wood placed edgewise, where being confined without shoes, they must be in a painful situation.

In the prison for the *Military* at GRONINGEN there were two prisoners. The gallows joins to the prison.

GRONINGEN.

There is also here a prison for the province. On the gallows, which is placed on elevated ground at a distance from the town, a criminal was hanging (November 1781) who had been executed the year before. In this country malefactors are often thus left to hang after execution, till they drop into a well (or deep pit) underneath, which is designed for the reception of their bones.

Over the gate of the *Rasp* and *Spin-house*, there is the following inscription:

Vitiorum semina—otium labore exhauriendum. Anno 1664.

On the ground-floor are four rooms for *men*. In each is an aperture two feet by three and a half into the wool-warehouse above. These were lately made by the advice of a judicious physician (Professor *Camper*) who thought the men's rooms not sufficiently airy, though they have opposite windows; the men sleeping as well as working in them: on which account they are still somewhat offensive. *Women* have a work-room and a lodging-room quite separate; both of them very clean. All the prisoners were employed in spinning wool. In November 1781 there were nineteen men and thirteen women. Here is a small chapel, in which the women sit on benches: and the men have an opening in their room opposite to the pulpit.

In

ZWOLLE. In the prison at ZWOLLE in Overijssel there were no felons, nor has there been an execution there for many years.

The house of correction (*Tucht-buys*) erected in 1735, is a neat building situated on the ramparts. In November 1781 there were in it seventeen men and twenty-six women. There is an iron latticed door in the front, and over it the device of a dragon chained. This and another door open into a court, on two sides of which are rooms for the men. In each of these I saw three or four prisoners, and they all *slept* as well as *worked* in their rooms*. On the other two sides are the keeper's apartments, in which the windows are properly placed to overlook the court. The women were on the first floor in two separate work-rooms, spinning and knitting. Nine of them who had been branded were working in a room by themselves; and they had also a separate lodging-room. The men were spinning, except two who were weaving, and had their door open into the court.

As I examined this prison at the desire of Professor Camper, who thought it one of the best in Holland, I here give the plan of it.

UTRECHT. At UTRECHT, in 1776, no prisoners in the *Stadt-houfe*; in 1778, no debtors, and only one criminal, and his offence not capital: in 1781, no debtors; and but five offenders, two of whom were to be confined to bread and water; and in June 1783, only three prisoners. There has not been an execution for the city or province these twenty years. The allowance for debtors, the first week, is twenty-eight stivers a day; the second week, sixteen; and every day afterwards, eight stivers†. The state allows criminals thirteen stivers a day, which are paid to the gaoler. For, as he told me, "confinement here is not meant as punishment; but only as safe custody till trial‡. After which, some who are to be punished by a short imprisonment are sent "to another prison, where they live on bread and water only." He said a woman who had been his prisoner, was that day sentenced to be so punished for a fortnight: but he added, "She will have a sufficient quantity; and if she be ill, her food will be "altered."

SPIN-
HOUSE.

I went over the *Spin-houfe* with Mr. Van Goens, one of the magistrates, to whose kindness I am indebted for the following account of the instructions to the keeper. In this house, at a former visit, were thirty-seven men, and thirty-four women. They were all employed in carding and spinning wool, and knitting. The men were three in a room. The women were separated, according to their crimes.—In October 1781, there were fifty men and twenty-six women. Nine women who had been publicly whipped, had a work-room and bed-room separate from the rest. In June

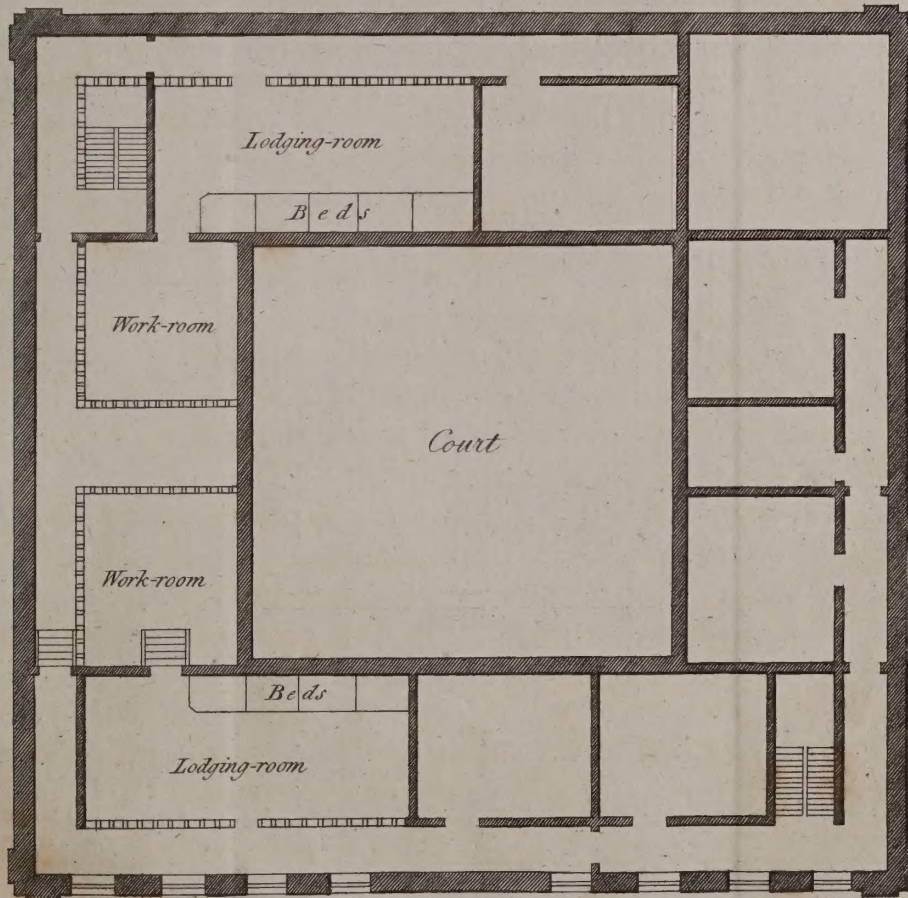
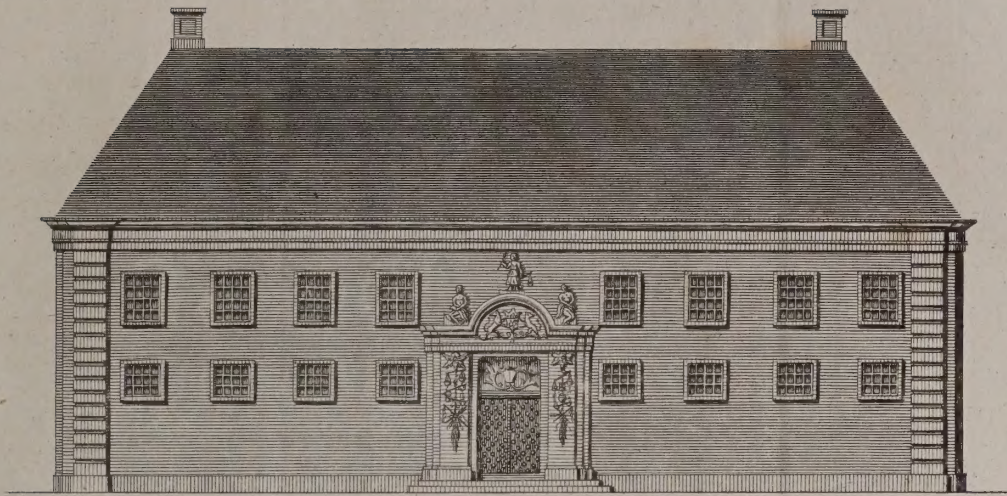
* See Professor Camper's alteration at Groningen, page 63.

† In the *Verbeterhuizen* a gradation is also observed in the alimentary allowance.

‡ The same observation I remember was made to me by the keeper at Nimeguen, where the allowance is ten stivers. There were no prisoners.

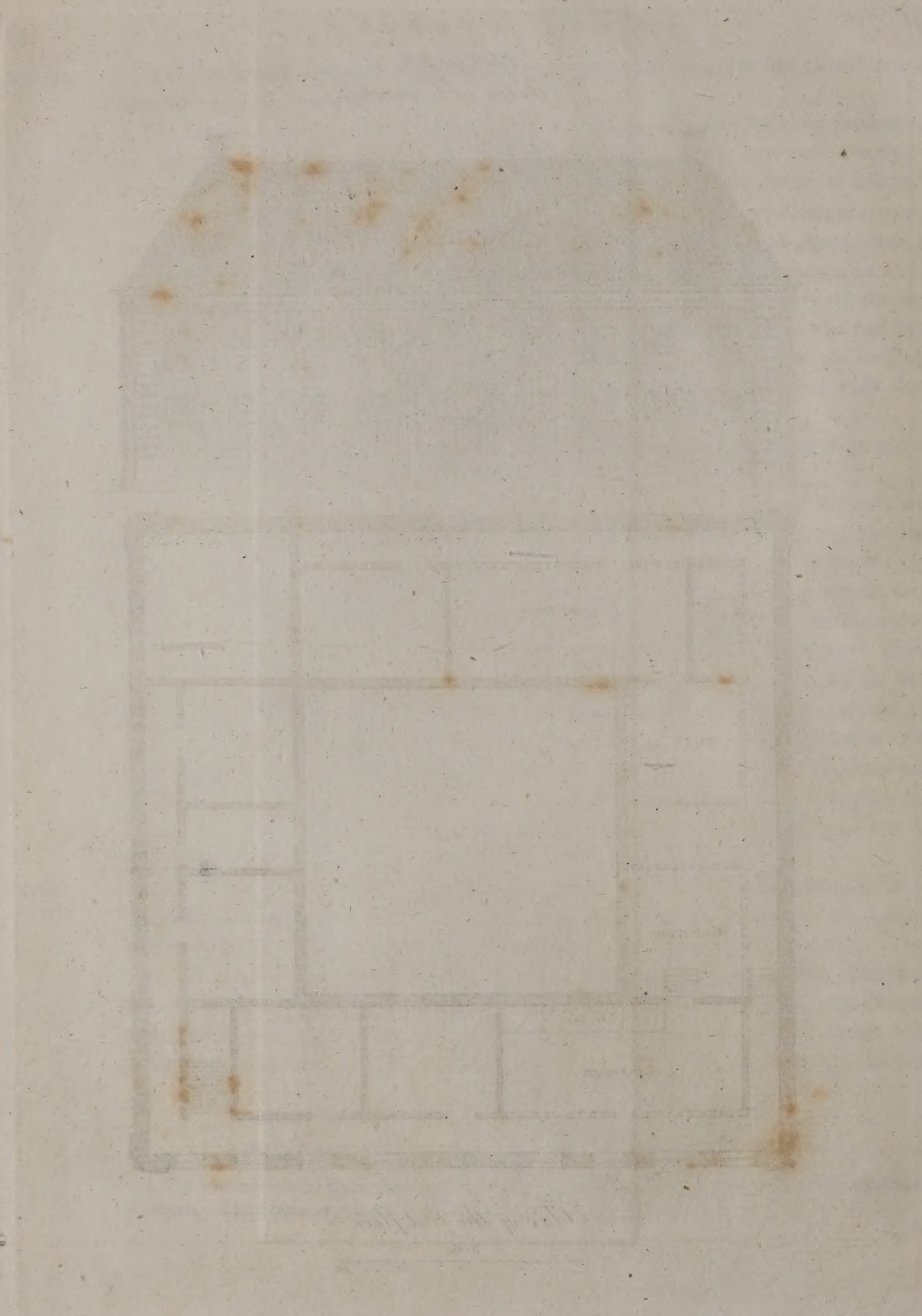
*ZWOLLE.
House of Correction.*

Plate 3.



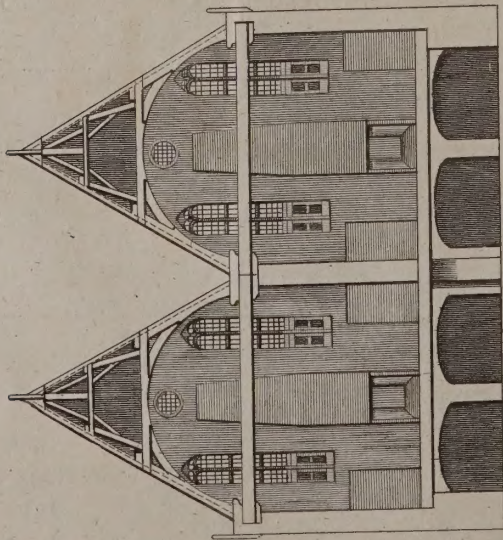
Plan of the first floor.

Scale
10 20 30 40



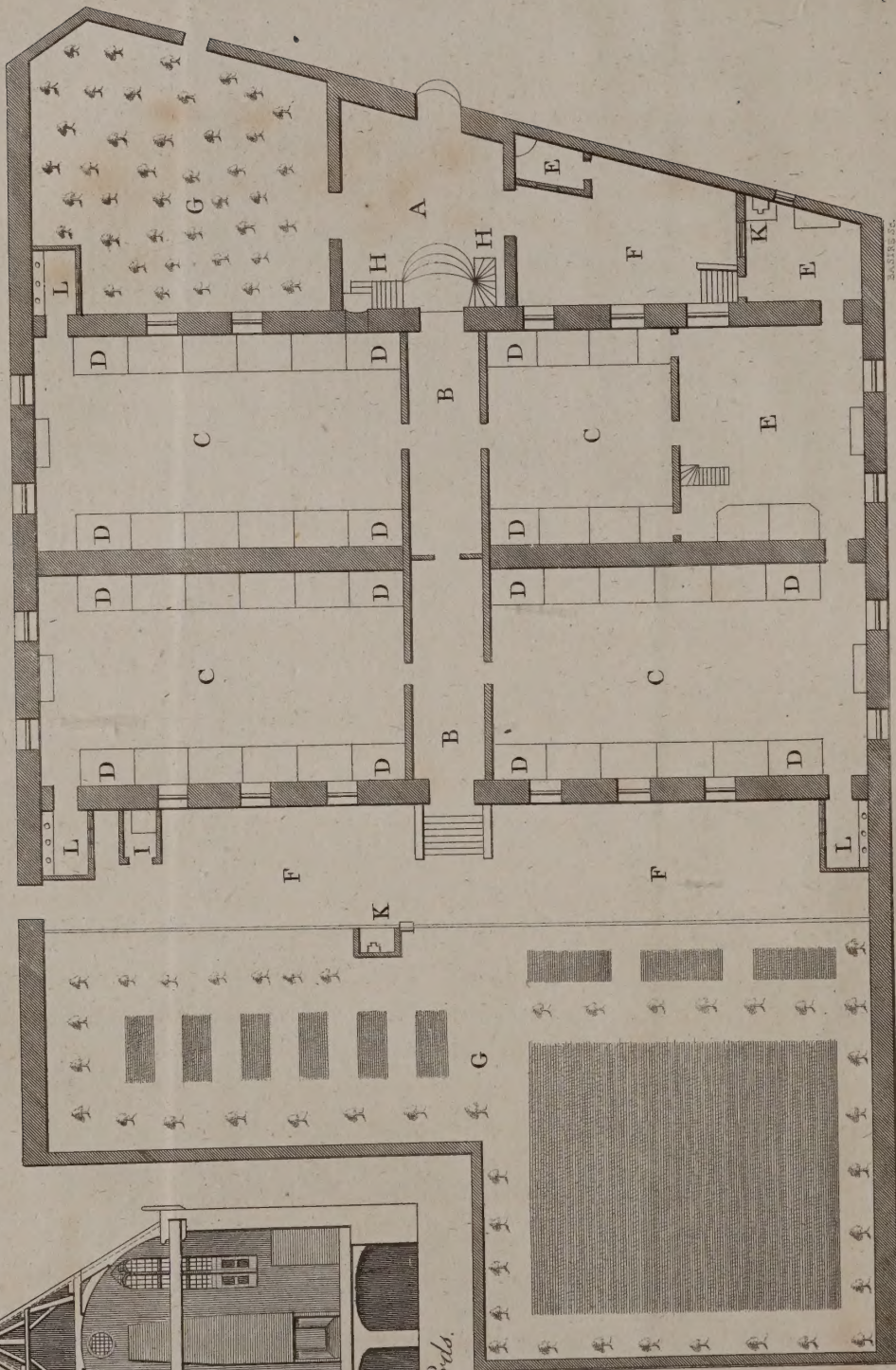
UTRECHT.

Gast-huys



Section of the Wards.

Pest-house



- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. Vestibule | E. Kitchens | H. Stair Cases |
| B. Passage | F. Courts | I. Cistern |
| C. Wards | G. Gardens | K. Pumps |
| D. Beds | | L. Closets |

1783, there were twenty-five men, and thirty-six women; thirty of the women in one room, and six in another.

UTRECHT
SPIN-
HOUSE.

The overseer or *keeper* has a house for the residence of himself and his family, and an annual salary of a thousand guilders from the states, and a hundred and thirty from the city, clear of all deductions. According to the *copy of instructions*, he must not be absent a night out of the city, without leave from the chief officer and the regents. He must, with assistants, search every part of the cells twice a week, to see whether any thing be done—attempted—or introduced, that is not permitted: and he must carefully inspect all things that are conveyed to the prisoners, that no tools, or glass, no *gin* or other *strong liquors* may be concealed: and he must himself, or one of his family, be present when any persons come to see the house, and no more than *six* visitants are to be admitted at one time. He must see that the provisions for the prisoners be good; and take care that the manufacturer pays the same for *their* work, as he would if he employed *others*. He must confine those condemned for a long term, in strong rooms separate from the rest. He may correct moderately; but if the prisoners are refractory, and deserve severer punishment, he must inform the regents. By a particular permission from the magistrates, he may take in as boarders, persons of bad behaviour, at the desire of their parents, guardians or relations.—The regents only can appoint, or discharge, a servant, or turnkey.

LEEWEENBERCH *Gast-huys*, in the suburbs of the city, was endowed (as appears by an inscription upon it) by a lady of that name for a pest-house, and built in 1567. I choose to give a plan and description of it, because I think it capable of being improved into a model for a good county hospital. There is an ascent of two steps into the vestibule, which has two folding-doors on both sides, and windows over them, and a staircase to rooms above. On the sides of an extensive passage there are four spacious wards, thirty feet high. A part of one of these has been converted into a kitchen; and in each of the other three there are twelve beds. They have galleries for opening the windows; and two flues from each chimney meet over the middle windows. Like the hospitals in Italy there are no rooms over the wards; this is a circumstance very favourable to the health of the patients. The floors consist of square bricks, and are supported by strong pillars and arches ten feet wide. From the rooms over the vestibule is the entrance to an open gallery (eight feet wide) over the passage, from which all the wards may be seen. By opening the opposite doors, this house may be always kept cool and fresh. It is one of the driest I ever visited. The rain-water is conducted from the roof through vaults built on the outside of the wards, to prevent them from being offensive.

LEEWEEN-
BERCH
GAST-
HUYs.

At DEVENTER, the prison is near the river Iffel. It consists of four rooms, which were all clean and fanded, but had no prisoners. When there are any, sixteen stivers a day are paid for each; which the gaoler receives, as at most other towns.

DEVENTER.

K

Prisoners

DEVENTER. Prisoners for capital offences are removed to the Stadt-house, where the same allowance is continued.

I leave this country with regret, as it affords a large field for information on the important subject I have in view. I know not which to admire most, the *neatness* and *cleanliness* appearing in the prisons, the *industry* and *regular conduct* of the prisoners, or the *humanity* and *attention* of the magistrates and regents*.

G E R M A N Y.

THE Germans, well aware of the necessity of *cleanliness* in prisons, have very judiciously chosen to build them in situations most conducive to it; that is, *near rivers*: as at Hanover, Zell, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Mentz, and many other places.

In the gaols that I first saw, there were but few prisoners, except those called, improperly, *galley-slaves*. One cause of this, is a speedy trial after commitment.

The galley-slaves have every where a prison to themselves. They work on the *roads*, the *fortifications*, *chalk-hills*, and other public service; for four, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty years, according to their crimes: and are clothed, as well as fed, by the government. At Wesel, which belongs to the King of Prussia, there were ninety-eight of these slaves: they have two pounds of bread a day, and the value of three halfpence every day they work.

I saw but a very few under-ground dungeons in any *new* prisons abroad; in Germany none, except at Liege. At Lunenburg the dungeons are disused: and instead of them are built additional rooms up stairs; one for each prisoner. And in many of the gaols each criminal is alone in his room; which is more or less strong, lightsome, and airy, as the crime he is charged with is more or less atrocious.

One often sees the doors of sundry rooms marked Ethiopia, India, Italy, France, England, &c. In those rooms, parents, by the authority of the magistrates, confine for a certain term dissolute children: and if they are inquired after, the answer is, they are gone to Italy, England, &c.

I do not remember any prison in Germany (nor elsewhere abroad) in which *felons* have not, either from the public allowance, or from charities, somewhat more to

* I should accuse myself of ingratitude, did not I take this occasion again to express my acknowledgments to Sir *Joseph Yorke*; who, not only exerted himself with ardour to promote the success of my inquiries; but while I was confined at the Hague in consequence of an accident, favoured me with instances of kindness and friendship that I never can forget.

live on than bread and water. In some places a person goes on market-days with a basket for prisoners: and I have seen him bring them a comfortable meal of fresh vegetables. But there are separate prisons, in which confinement for a week or two on bread and water is all the punishment for some petty offences. Perhaps, when a condemned criminal is only to live a day or two, such diet may be more proper than the indulgence with which the Germans, and other foreigners treat prisoners after sentence of death, which is commonly executed within forty-eight hours. The malefactor has then his choice of food, and wine, in a commodious room, into which his friends are admitted; and a minister attends him during almost all his remaining hours.

I went into Germany in June 1778, by Osnabrug and Hanover. The prison at OSNABRUG I should entirely omit, did I not entertain a hope, that the account of it may possibly engage the notice of an amiable *Prince* who is the present *bishop*, and so be the means of alleviating the sufferings of the miserable prisoners. The prison and the house of correction is one large building, situated in an airy part of the suburbs, near a brook. A Latin inscription over the gate implies, that it was erected “at the public expence, in 1756, for the purposes of public justice and utility, by confining and punishing the wicked.”—There are seventeen chambers for criminals, which have no light but by a small aperture over each door. I was happy to find *here* no more than one prisoner. He had been confined three years, and had survived the cruelty of the torture*. In *another part* of the house I found many miserable and sickly objects, men, women and children, almost all without shoes and stockings. They were spinning in different rooms, which were dirty beyond description. These rooms open into an offensive passage, which a gentleman in office in the city, to whom I was recommended, durst not enter. I inquired of the keeper concerning several particulars in the diet, &c. but the misery expressed in the *countenances* of the prisoners, made me totally disregard the information given me by words.

At BREMEN the tower, or prison for debtors, has four rooms; but in 1776 the magistrate who accompanied me, Dr. *Hanewinkel*, assured me not one of them had been occupied for above thirty years, till very lately; when one was fitted up for a debtor, who was confined in it a few weeks. In 1781 I found it still remained unoccupied.—Over the door of this prison is inscribed,

Hic fraudum terminus esto.

That there were few debtors, or none at all, in such towns as Mentz, Coblantz, Mannheim, &c. may be ascribed to their being places of but *little trade*. In such

* The mode of torture here is more excruciating than in most other countries, and is known by the name of the *Osnabrug torture*. I doubt not but the humanity and good sense of his royal highness, will abolish it when he comes of age.

BREMEN.

large trading cities as Hamburg, and Bremen, it seems owing to the little credit that is given—the expence of aliment &c. falling on the creditor—the being separated from their families, and deprived of every kind of amusement and diversion while in prison—and the disgrace of being there.

Debtors are not permitted, in any German cities that I have seen, to have their wives and children living with them in prison.

In 1781 I was obliged to apply to the magistrates for permission to visit the prisons, one of the keepers having lately been confined fourteen days to bread and water, for suffering a townsman to converse with a prisoner.

The *Gaol* is a tower at one of the gates. In the lower part there are four strong rooms (or *cells*) about thirteen feet four inches by six feet eight, and six feet high. The doors are four feet ten inches high and five inches thick, with iron plates between the boards. The windows are only small apertures (fourteen inches by nine). I found a prisoner in the same cell in which I had seen him five years before. He had made his escape, but had been retaken.—There has been no execution in this city for twenty-six years.

In another *Prison* down ten steps from the street, there are six rooms for criminals without windows. One was six feet nine inches by four feet and a half, and seven feet high: another was ten feet by five and a half, and six feet high. The allowance is six fous ($3\frac{1}{4}$ d.) a day, but there were no prisoners. In this dismal abode, one had lately beat himself to death against the wall, which was stained with his blood.

At the *Clock-tower* there are several rooms for petty offenders, whose diet is only bread and water; the allowance three fous ($1\frac{3}{4}$ d.) a day. But their term of confinement is seldom longer than six, eight, or fourteen days.

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

The *House of correction* situated on the *Wefer* is indeed a house of industry; and very quiet. In 1776 there were eleven men and twenty-eight women, and in 1781, nine men and nineteen women, all at work; except a woman who had broke her leg. The stronger and less docile men rasp *logwood*: others weave a set task of *hair carpets* &c. The keeper appoints a weaver in the house to instruct every new comer, who generally teaches him the art in a short time.—The *women's* apartments were very clean; their work is spinning cows and goats hair, knitting &c.—The diet of the men differed from that of the women only in quantity; two men were in a mess, and three women. They have meat only on Sundays and great holidays.—The keeper has a salary, and sells nothing.—The prisoners descend by a trap-door into the gallery of the church, where the men and women are separated, and have wooden balustrades before them.

This church belongs to an adjoining poor-house (*Stat armen' haus*) in which there is a number of clean rooms opening into passages seven feet wide, and large enough to hold four beds in each. The number of poor in these rooms was one hundred and eighty, about eighty of whom were knitting, spinning and sewing in a large

large work-room. The regulations for the conduct of the house were hung up in the refectory. The poor are here liberally accommodated in the decline of life; and their cheerful countenances cannot but give great pleasure to all who visit them.—Above stairs is a neat apothecary's shop, and a room for the inspectors which opens into the church, and in which are inscribed the names, of the *inspectors* from 1712, and of the *deacons* from 1698.

BREMEN.

Not long since this city was remarkable for the number of children begging in the streets; but a *Work-house* has been lately established for the purpose of employing them; and here, in two rooms, I saw about one hundred and seventy, from six to nine years of age, spinning (with *small* wheels) under proper masters and mistresses. They are allowed at least twelve fous (6½d.) a week, and all were clean, and seemed cheerful and happy; but were not allowed either diet or lodging in the house. The benefits arising from clearing the streets of such a nuisance have induced the inhabitants of other places, to make inquiries concerning this useful plan.

WORK.
HOUSE.

The *Orders* and regulations are hung up in the house, and consist of nineteen articles, from which I have made the following extracts.

ARTICLE

- I. The children must not come into the house without their heads combed, and their hands and face washed. For the first neglect they are reprimanded, for the second punished.
- II. Parents must keep their children quite clean.
- III. The children must obey their governors.
- IV. They must endeavour to learn well and quick.
- V. Work begins in the morning from six to eight, according to the length of the day; and in the afternoon always at one.
- VI. One hour after they have begun work they are to be called over, hear prayers, and sing a hymn.
- VII. to XIII. Direct the punishment to be inflicted for not attending regularly, and their treatment in case of sickness.
- XIV. Orders the punishments for swearing, injuring others, and damaging the work.
- XV. Relates to the conduct of parents who hinder their children from regular attendance, in this house or at school.
- XVI. Declares the peculiar attention the magistrates will give to those parents, &c. who bring up their children in the fear of God, and in obedience to these regulations.
- XVII. to XIX. Describe the rewards to children for their attention and diligence.

The contributions to defray the expence of this useful institution are voluntary; and a collection for this purpose is made from house to house, every week. No subscription is taken less than one groschen *per* week; and the greatest subscription is thirty-six grosche a week.

I sat an afternoon with Dr. *Duntze* of Bremen, who told me he was in London in 1753 and 54, with an inquisitive friend, a German. They went into *Newgate* to observe the effects of the *ventilator*; and were struck with an offensive smell in one of the rooms. Next day they were both indisposed. The Doctor's complaint turned out a kind of jaundice. After a few days confinement he visited his friend, and found him excessively low; and in a short time he died with every symptom of the *gaol-fever*.

The

HANOVER
PRISON.

The *Prison* at HANOVER was built about thirty years ago on the banks of the river Leyna; and consists of twenty-six rooms for confinement. The lower rooms have double doors, with large apertures over them guarded by double iron bars. These openings being opposite to the windows afford the prisoners the only fresh air they are allowed. Their beds are solid stone, a little elevated above the floor, and higher at the head than the feet, with straw on them and two coverlets. In winter the rooms are warmed by stoves, but being too near the water, and lower than the street, they must be unhealthy, and this appears from the countenances of the prisoners. The upper rooms are larger apartments for debtors, &c. When I visited this prison in 1776, I found in it one debtor and seven criminals; in 1778, two debtors and three criminals; and in October 1781, there were twenty-nine prisoners, many of whom had been confined a year, and others six months, without being brought to trial. Seven or eight of them were women, some of whom had been committed with their husbands, but lodged in different rooms. The allowance to all is the same, two *marien grosche* (or $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) *per* day. Seven of the lower rooms are for the more atrocious criminals. At my last visit I found seven prisoners (one in each room) secured by chains on their feet fastened to the walls, and irons on their wrists with a bar between, two feet long. The keeper is allowed a salary, and sells no liquor. He is old and infirm, and the prison grows evidently dirtier as he grows older.—A guard of six soldiers and an officer is stationed here day and night, who are relieved every morning at eight, and do duty alternately by taking two hours *trust* and four *repose*, so that each soldier is on guard eight out of the twenty-four hours.—The various edicts for regulating this prison are put into frames, and hung in the council-chamber.

The execrable practice of torturing prisoners is here used, in a cellar where the horrid engine is kept. The time for it is, as in other countries, about two o'clock in the morning. A criminal suffered the Osnabrug torture twice about two years ago; the last time, at putting to him the third *question* (the executioner having torn off the hair from his head, breast, &c.) he confessed, and was executed. On such occasions a counsellor and secretary attend, with a doctor and surgeon, an *Osnabrug executioner*, and sometimes the gaoler. If the criminal faints, strong salts are here applied to him, and not vinegar, as in some other places.

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

The *House of correction* is a new building in an airy situation, appropriated to vagrants, children and petty offenders. Here were ninety-four prisoners, fifty-eight of whom were children, clothed in a neat uniform of blue and white linsey-woolsey made in the house. The girls were all spinning cotton and linen. The boys, in some rooms were carding, and spinning wool and linen, and making list shoes and carpets. In one room there were six boys (the eldest only twelve years of age) working at so many small looms for saddle girths and clothes. In two other rooms there was a number of women employed in spinning. There are also two small rooms for
harder

harder work, such as rasping logwood and harts-horn. The coverlets of all the beds had been made in the house. Besides their own clothes, &c. the prisoners here make girths, slippers and lift carpets for sale, specimens of which I brought with me. The orders for regulating the hours of work, learning, recreation, &c. were hung up in the school-room. Both old and young were neat and clean; and every thing in the house appeared quiet and orderly.

HANOVER
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

This institution, of only two years standing, does great honour to the founder and director Mr. burgomaster *Alemann*, and is the best monument that can ever be erected for him. A good choice has been made of proper persons to preside, and inspect; which is a circumstance of the *greatest importance* in such houses*.

In the *town-house* at BRUNSWICK there are several rooms of confinement for citizens, but they were unoccupied.

BRUNSWICK.

The *tower*, or prison for capital offences, is over one of the gates. It consists of three rooms, but none of them had been occupied for a considerable time. There had been no execution for fourteen years.

In the *prison* for the slaves, the barracks were without beds. They had heavy irons, and at a former visit their countenances were unhealthy. But in October 1781, they appeared healthy and clean, and were furnished with shoes, stockings and proper clothing. The irons were fixed round their waists and shoulders, and not their legs. My visit being on Sunday, I observed that their barrows, which had all chains on the handles, were ranged on the outside of the house, ready for work the next day.

The work-house, or *House of correction*, stands near the river that runs through the city. In October 1781, there were here about seventy prisoners, who are always locked up. On the first and second floor the men and women sleep in boxes in the passages. In the work-rooms (it being Sunday) I was much surprised to find them all (except some lunatics in chains) employed in carding and spinning. This accounted for the keeper's preventing me from seeing them at chapel, by saying no person was admitted. I was however admitted after the service, and concluded from the sand on the floor at the prisoners benches, that few or none had attended. My conductor insisted on carrying a pan of charcoal through the rooms; but his fumigation could not overcome the offensiveness of this dirty house.

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

On one of the doors, both within and without, was hung up the following order, dated December 12, 1748. "That decent people may inspect the house—but no

* The weight of *Bread* in this city corresponded to the *asses*, viz.

	lb.	oz.	
Fine	1	10	at 2 <i>marien grosche</i> (2½d.)
Second	4	4	- 2 <i>bonne grosche</i> (3¼d.)
Third	5	7	- ditto ditto.

Here, as in the Prussian and many other cities, there is also a *standard* for beef, veal, mutton, pork, &c.

" more

BRUNS-
WICK.

“ more than four at a time—that they must put a florin (2*s.* 6*d.*) into the box, for
 “ the prisoners whose term is expired, to assist them in passing on their journey, and
 “ prevent them from begging or stealing.—Lastly, nothing must be given to the
 “ keepers, or to the prisoners confined for punishment.”

ZELL.

At ZELL, in the electorate of Hanover, is a large work-house or house of correction.

LUNEN-
BURG.

At LUNENBURG, I found the convicts employed on a different work from any I had before seen; digging stone from a large chalk-hill: others were preparing it for the kiln, grinding, sifting, packing &c. in the warehouses. The casks are about three hundred weight. It is sent to Hamburg and other distant places, as it makes an excellent cement. Many other men were employed, but the criminals, of whom there were thirty-one, had a chain of about four pounds. Their allowance was one pound and a half of bread, and three halfpence in money: provisions much cheaper than in England.

HARBURG.

At HARBURG there were thirteen slaves working on the fortifications, with irons on one leg, and chains supported by girdles round their waists. Their allowance is three halfpenny worth of ammunition bread, and five farthings a day. They are guarded by soldiers, who have orders to fire on them if they attempt to escape. But, notwithstanding this, when the Elbe was frozen over (1780) five escaped to Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

In the great and opulent city of HAMBURG in 1776, I visited all the prisons with every advantage, through the kindness of my friend, Senator *Voght*. In the *Büttley* the felons were all in irons. The common method of execution is decollation. The executioner (who is gaoler) shewed me the sword kept for this purpose, telling me he had made use of it eight times. Here is no court-yard, and only one day-room on the ground-floor. Above stairs, there are six or eight strong rooms about ten feet square. Allowance for each prisoner is four marks a week (a mark 1*s.* 3*d.*). Divine service is constantly performed on Sundays and Thursdays.—In 1781, there were only two criminals and one debtor. I saw them at chapel, and they seemed very attentive and much affected. The prison was clean: but I perceived by the countenance of the gaoler and his unwillingness to shew me *again* the torture-room, that he had seen my publication. For among the various engines of torture, or the question, which I have seen in France, Italy, Germany, and other places, one of the most excruciating is kept and used in a deep cellar of this prison. It ought to be buried ten thousand fathom deeper*. It is said the inventor was the first who suffered by it: the last was a woman, a few years ago.

WORK-
HOUSE.

The *Werk-und Tucht-haus* is a work-house situated near the Alster, and designed for the reception of the poor—beggars—and petty offenders. Confinement in it is not reckoned *infamous*. The rooms are fifteen feet wide, and have opposite windows. The inhabitants were knitting and spinning; weaving stockings, linen, hair, and

* See the Marquis *Beccaria*, Chap. XVI. Of *Torture*.

wool;—and rasping logwood and hartshorn; (the task of logwood to a strong man is forty-five pounds *per* day.) Some men and horses worked at a fulling-mill; and a smith was in constant employment. At a former visit I saw in the great room about three hundred women and girls; and in 1781 the whole number in the house was about six hundred. There is kept a regular account of the earnings, of the amount of which each person receives one-fourth.

I was happy to find, at my last visit, a great alteration in the countenances of the inhabitants, and in the state of the house, as to cleanliness. It is governed by eight directors (or *regents*) who must be married men. They meet every Saturday in a room appropriated to them, to examine, and give orders. There is also a room for their ladies, who meet at the same time to deliver out the women's work; and too much cannot be said in praise of their care and attention.

In the chapel, the men have a room below, and the women above. An hour is spent in the service here every morning.

There are several dark rooms for the confinement of the refractory (thirteen feet by four feet nine inches,) over which are the names *Ethiopia, India, London, &c.*—There is a spacious and convenient kitchen and bake-house. But the sick rooms both for the men and women are too small.

In the room where the regents meet are their names and arms; and also the regulations, which Mr. *Van Hassel*, one of the regents, was so kind as to give me, together with a book containing an account of the institution, reprinted in 1766 from the original in 1622.

This book contains—instructions for the governors—orders for the officers of the house (such as steward, school-master, task-master, clerk, rasp-master, turnkey, and porter)—and regulations for the management of the poor, and of such as have been committed for offences.

The *Steward* is to ring a bell every morning at five, (Sundays excepted) as a signal for the officers, the poor, &c. to rise and prepare for prayers. He is then to deliver the keys to the turnkey. He and his wife are to distribute the meals, and to see that all in the house are properly instructed as to moral and religious duties. They are required to establish and preserve good order and harmony among the other officers. The steward must not permit the *poor*, or the wives, children and servants of the other officers, to converse with such as are confined for offences, or to buy or sell any thing for them.

The *School-master* must instruct the children in religion, and encourage them, at proper times, to learn and repeat portions of Scripture. He must also teach them, reading, writing and accounts, and a decent behaviour to those that visit the house. He must take care that they attend divine service, and are orderly at it; and his wife, with the wives of the other officers, are required to examine the rooms, in order to guard against mischief, and wicked contrivances, and the danger of fire.

The

HAMBURG
WORK-
HOUSE.

The *Task-master* on Monday morning must give every person a particular task for the week, and on Saturday take an account of it. In giving their tasks, attention must be paid to the trade in which they had been employed, and to their ability and skill.—The task-master is not permitted to undertake any work, either by himself or his wife, for his own private advantage.—His wife has the care of all the linen of the house; and to see it regularly delivered, &c.

The *Clerk* must keep an exact account, of the receipts, and expenditure, of all the money, and materials—for work—provisions—and furniture.

The *Rasp-master* and the *Turnkey* have the care of the criminals—to conduct them to, and from their work—to prepare their wood and tools, and to serve them with provisions. Every Saturday the *Rasp-master* must see that all their rooms are swept and thoroughly washed. He is never to go abroad without being permitted by the steward, and delivering to him the keys. He must avoid all familiarity in conversing with the criminals. The task-master with the rasp-master, must carefully visit the bed-rooms of the prisoners two or three times every week, and examine their bedding and straw, and every Saturday get all the rooms thoroughly cleansed.

The *Porter* must not suffer any of the poor to go out, without leave, and obtaining a leaden stamp from the steward. He must stand before the doors of the bed-rooms of the criminals while they pass to their work-rooms in the morning, and also when they return in the evening.

The *Poor* are not allowed to be absent all night, or to bring in company. Such of them as have learned to work, and appear to be reformed and industrious, are on their humble petition to be discharged.

When prisoners are brought in, they must be examined and washed, and if necessary, clothed. Every Saturday afternoon they are to be dismissed from work to clean themselves and wash their rooms, and the court: after which they are to receive clean shirts, and every four or six weeks, clean bed linen.

Absence from prayers—swearing, cursing, lying and cheating—quarrelling, or seeing others quarrel and fight without giving notice to the steward or school-master—are punished by fine, or forfeiture. All who commit any violence, or attempt an escape, together with those who abet or conceal them, are punished by a prolongation of their term of confinement, if not in some other way. Such as refuse to work, are to be punished with short allowance, or with stripes; and for a continued refusal, must be ignominiously exposed or put into the pillory. After an escape they are recommitted and punished; but for the second escape they are banished from the city and territory.

I observed in the *table of diet*, that the poor are allowed no meat, except on the *great festivals*. At their meals they are allowed rye bread, and at *breakfast* butter with it. At *dinner* and *supper* they are allowed peeled barley, oats or buck-wheat hot, with milk (which in that city is remarkably good). The logwood-raspers and hemp beaters, are allowed a double quantity of bread and butter.—The sick are
allowed

allowed a better diet, consisting of white bread, beer, soup or meat, just as ordered by the physician. HAMBURG.

In the *Spin-house*, (confinement in which is accounted *infamous*), the *men* were employed in spinning, in more lightsome rooms than those of the other house. In 1776, there were seventy-three prisoners, and in 1781, fifty-two. SPIN-HOUSE.

Here, as at some other towns, is a prison for slight offences (*Roken-Kiste*). The punishment to be confined for three or four days to two or three weeks, and live on bread and water only. To prevent the prisoners having any thing else, what money they bring with them is taken and sealed up; but it is returned to them when discharged.

The *Hospital* for the sick (formerly the *pest-house*) stands in the suburbs. The wards being crowded with beds, the ceilings low, and the windows kept shut in the warmest days, it may properly now be called a *pest-house*. HOSPITAL.

In this city, supposed to contain ninety thousand souls, there were but *three* debtors in 1776, and but *one* in 1781*: and in the neighbouring town ALTENA, which belongs to the king of Denmark, there were but two the first time, and one the last. ALTENA.

D E N M A R K.

AT the entrance of many towns in DENMARK, a whipping-post stands conspicuous; on the top of which the figure of a man is placed, with a sword by his side, and a whip in his right hand†. Gibbets and wheels are also placed on eminences, on which the bodies of malefactors are sometimes left after execution, to deter others from their crimes.

* I here copy a few articles from the code of municipal laws. “Aucun citoyen ne put ni être emprisonné, ni aucune peine lui infligée sans jugement préalable de ses pairs, pourvu qu’il donnât caution & que le crime ne fût pas capital. Quiconque s’était enfui, s’était mis hors de la protection des loix.

“Les biens de la femme répondaient pour les dettes du mari, & le créancier pouvait tenir aux fers son débiteur insolvable; nul fauf-conduit pour celui-ci.

“Les compositions eurent lieu dans les moindres délits, mais les meurtres, les vols forcés ou compliqués, l’apostasie, la forcelérie, la trahison, furent punis de mort, lorsqu’on eut saisi le criminel sur le fait.” *A. Dathe’s Essai sur l’Histoire de Hambourg*, p. 21 and 23.

† Would not some public intimations of the punishment to follow crimes be useful also in England? Notwithstanding the numbers of fishermen and loose boys about Amsterdam, the Hague, and Schevelin, their public walks and beautiful plantations remain uninjured; which is owing, partly to the strictness of the police, and partly to the warnings given by *placards* painted on boards, and hung up in different places, with representations of whipping, cutting off hands, &c.

Criminals are never put into irons before their trial, unless when they are apprehended in the act of murder, or some other very atrocious crime. After condemnation, application is made to parliament, which either confirms, or reverses the sentence pronounced.

Some criminals are punished by being whipped in the market-place, and banished. Some of the lower sort, as *watchmen*, coachmen, &c. are punished by being led through the city in what is called the *Spanish mantle*. This is a kind of heavy vest, something like a tub, with an aperture for the head, and irons to enclose the neck. I measured one at Berlin, one foot eight inches diameter at the top, two feet eleven at the bottom, and two feet eleven inches high. In order to convey a clearer idea of it, I have represented it in a drawing. This mode of punishment is particularly dreaded, and is one cause that *night-robberies* are never heard of in Copenhagen.

The place of execution is out of the *City*. Decollation is reckoned more honourable by the sword than by the axe. This is the common mode of execution; but of some more heinous crimes the punishment is breaking on the wheel; and in executing this on state prisoners, it has been the practice sometimes to begin with cutting off their right hands.—After the sentence of a criminal is confirmed, he is allowed time to prepare for death, from eight to fourteen days, as the chaplain attending him thinks necessary. He is confined in a cell (or dungeon) at night, but is allowed to be in an upper room in the day.

Executions are rare. A great number for *child-murder* are condemned to work in spin-houses for life, and to be whipped annually on the day when, and the spot where, the crime was committed. This mode of punishment is dreaded more than death, and since it has been adopted has greatly prevented the frequency of the crime.—The punishment for grand-larceny has been, since 1771, whipping and slavery for life.

RENDS-
BURG.

At RENDSBURG in Holstein, in the guard-room at the entrance of the prison, on a slate was a list of seventy seven slaves; sixty well, and seventeen sick. They are distinguished by a brown coat with red sleeves, and irons on one leg, with a chain fastened to their waists. They work on the fortifications; in summer from five to eleven, and from one to six. Their bread was coarse and black, and seemed by the taste, to be made of buck-wheat. Besides an allowance of bread, they have a pay of one stiver (a penny) a day*. They lie on barrack-beds. Their countenances were more clear and healthy than those of the common people, postillions, &c. who have opportunities of procuring spirituous liquors.

COPEN-
HAGEN.

At COPENHAGEN, the *State-prison* is in the citadel. In this prison there are five or six rooms, about fifteen feet by fourteen, with one window, and a case (or bed)

* The Danish soldiers have the same sort and quantity of bread, and only two stivers a day.

COPENHAGEN.



A Criminal led about in a Spanish Mantle.

in each. These rooms were clean and white-washed. I observed here one prisoner, who was guarded by an officer and soldier in the room, and another at the door, though the guard-room was below. The weather being then very warm, (thermometer 77°.) he was permitted to have his window open: and this is all the fresh air allowed state-prisoners, for they are never suffered to go out of their rooms. The king makes them an ample allowance for diet: At the time of divine service, their doors are opened, and they hear it by an oblique perforation into the church, through the thick wall opposite to the doors.

COPEN-
HAGEN.

I observed chains fastened to the wall, in the close rooms, where the Counts *Struensee* and *Brandt* had been confined*.—Here are some dark rooms for the punishment of soldiers, but no dungeons.

In the prison at the Stat-house (*Stadens arrest-hus*) there were nine persons confined for crimes, and eleven for debt. The female criminals were at work in their several apartments, which I observed to be clean: but the rooms of the male criminals were dirty and offensive. The allowance granted them is three marks (27 pence) a week. There are in this prison several arched damp dungeons.—A resident chaplain reads prayers to the prisoners every day.

STADENS
ARREST
HUS.

The *Blue-tower* (the prison for the bailiwick and servants of the court) consists of four small rooms, on three floors. There were in it eight men and two women: their allowance is two pence a day, with which they purchase what they please of the gaoler, who keeps a public house, and has a salary from the court. Here, as well as in the prison at the Stat-house, I could not but observe the neatness of the women, whose rooms were a contrast to those of the men†. The reason is, that the gaolers wives inspect the apartments of their own sex, and are more attentive than their husbands.

BLUE-
TOWER.

The *Stoet-hause* is near the ramparts. Here criminals from the garrison, and convicts from the different classes of the people, are condemned to slavery. On one side of the court belonging to this prison, there are two rooms on the ground-floor, each of which, though only ten feet high, has two tiers of barrack-beds. These rooms, being crowded, are unhealthy. Over them there are two close rooms for the sick; and also a chapel, which has no gallery, the ceiling being very low. Here I saw a hundred and forty-three slaves, who were distinguished by a brown coat with red sleeves, and breeches likewise of both colours. They never put off their clothes at night; and as they have new clothes only once in two years, and those very slight, I did not wonder to find many of them almost naked. Some had light chains on one leg, some heavier chains on both legs; others had iron collars: one was

STOET-
HAUSE.

* Count *Struensee* having been confined above three months, when he first came out, though in view of a terrible death, exclaimed, "O what a blessing is fresh air!"

† The reverse is common in England.

COPEN-
HAGEN
STOCT-
HAUSE.

chained by his wrists to a wheel-barrow. These, I understood, were punishments inflicted upon those of them who had attempted to escape, &c *.

On the other side of the court, and down ten steps, there are seven arched dungeons about fifteen feet by seven, with one window eighteen inches by twelve, in which were eleven prisoners, who lay on barrack-beds.

The distress and despair in the pale and sickly countenances of the slaves were shocking to humanity. My first visit was on Saturday; the next day I went to the service at the chapel, where, of the few that attended, the man chained to the wheel-barrow was one. They sat together on benches, and soldiers were properly placed at different parts of the chapel, and two with bayonets fixed, stood at the door. Service being ended, the slaves first passed down. I then revisited their rooms, where most of them lay on barracks, dirty beyond description. At my third visit, I found the prison put into better order, and swept. The offensiveness of this prison always gave me a head-ach, such as I suffered from my first visits to the *English* prisons.

These slaves work on the fortifications, and their time for working in summer, is from five to eleven, and from one to six. Their allowance is seven pounds of black bread every five days, besides a pay of one stiver a day in winter, and in summer, when they work more hours, a stiver and half. They were attended by a guard consisting of twenty soldiers. In returning from their work, I observed that some of them were chained to one another in pairs with loose chains. These, I found, were some of the worst, who had passed under the hands of an executioner and were branded; on a slate fifty eight in this class; and eighty-five, of the first class.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

In the *Spin-house* there were about three or four hundred prisoners sorting, carding, and spinning wool, for the king's manufactory in this city †. The rooms are spacious, but notwithstanding this they are close and offensive, the windows being kept shut. In the court I saw several small rooms, with one man in each, employed in either rasping or chopping logwood. Sixty-six women were confined for life ‡, and all employed in carding and spinning in one room.—Separate rooms are assigned to the sick. The surgeon told me he apprehended one woman had the gaol-fever; but this probably was a mistake, for upon examining her pulse I found it strong and quick.

* I observed in the windows of this and two other prisons, an iron ring, of about three inches diameter, on all the bars where they cross each other at right angles, to prevent their being wrenched out.

† The King's military cloth manufactory was built in 1760. It is four hundred and twenty-five feet long, and employs from five to six hundred persons. All the wool spun in the several houses of correction in the Danish dominions is brought to this manufactory. Great quantities, especially of the finer sort intended for clothes for the officers, are spun in the house here described.

‡ See page 76, line 22.

In the *Almindelige* or great hospital, there are near a thousand poor. The length of one of the wings is two hundred and seventy-five feet. In a passage (too narrow) six feet wide, are several rooms, in each of which about ten or twelve persons were employed, mostly in spinning worsted*. Being allowed to keep all they can earn, they purchased their own provisions, according to regulations settled by the directors†. There was a room or two which belonged to a manufacturer, (a Scotch gentleman) whose office it was, to give out and take in their work, and to pay for it. There being no work-rooms, the bed-rooms were crowded. The sewers are very properly detached from the rest of the house, and there is a passage to them from

ALMIN-
DELIGE.

* It was a hardship on the aged and infirm, to be *obliged* to spin wool, when they had been long accustomed to spin flax or hemp, which is cleaner.

† This being a good, though not common mode of assisting the poor, I here give the Table of Diet, with the regimen for the *Sick*, as signed by the directors, and hung up.

Regulations of the price of provisions, settled by the directors, January 1, 1781.

<i>Sunday.</i>	Soup of pork, beef, or lamb, with carrots, cabbage, or other vegetables according to the season: 1 <i>pot</i> for a skilling: 4 <i>lods</i> of beef, or 3 <i>lods</i> of pork, a skilling.
	<i>N. B.</i> A <i>pot</i> is about an English quart: a skilling, a halfpenny: a <i>lod</i> , half an ounce.
<i>Monday.</i>	Grout made of <i>Fehmerske</i> grain, three quarters of a pot for a skilling. Iceland dried ood, with sauce and mustard, a skilling.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	Pease soup, three quarters of a pot, a skilling. Beef and pork, as on Sunday.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	Grout made of buck-wheat and water, three quarters of a pot, a skilling.
<i>Thursday.</i>	Coleworts cut small and boiled with beef, pork, &c. one pot for a skilling.
<i>Friday.</i>	Gray pease prepared with vinegar and flour, three quarters of a pot, a skilling.
<i>Saturday.</i>	As on Monday.

The cook shall also keep and sell to the poor, according to the regulations, bread, beer, butter, cheese, and herrings; also Danish brandy at eighteen skillings a pot, provided that no person purchase more than a skilling's worth in a day.

Regimen for the *Sick*.

<i>Sunday</i>	Dinner. Beef, mutton or lamb soup, with roots or greens, and four lods of meat, or instead of meat, a slice of wheaten bread with butter and bread upon it.
<i>Monday.</i>	Grout of <i>Fehmerske</i> grain, with butter and sweet milk.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	Water-gruel, with sugar and vinegar.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	Grout of buck wheat, with butter and milk.
<i>Thursday.</i>	As on Sunday.
<i>Friday.</i>	Barley or rice soup, with sugar, vinegar and prunes, and a slice of wheaten bread with butter and beef upon it.
<i>Saturday.</i>	As on Monday.

In case the physician or surgeon finds it necessary to change the diet of any patient, the cook must prepare whatever is ordered, provided it does not exceed the value of the usual regimen.—Boiling water and water-gruel must be always ready night and day.—Patients are allowed no other provisions but the above-mentioned, and are prohibited the use of spirits and strong liquors.—Dinner is at *eleven*, and supper at *six*.

Lunding.

Wendt.

Corlsen.

every

COPEN-
HAGEN.

every story, by a gallery open on the sides; which prevents the floors from being offensive. The passages of the several floors open into the galleries of the chapel, which is in the centre. The chaplain has six rooms and a kitchen. He officiates on Sundays, and has a salary of three hundred dollars a year, (a Danish dollar is 3s. 9d.) besides some perquisites; but he has no other charge to attend. A clerk officiates at eight, every morning, and is allowed two dollars a week.

FREDE-
RICK'S
HOSPITAL.

Frederick's Hospital, (or the royal infirmary,) is an elegant building, and has a spacious area, with pleasant walks for the patients. Many of the poor citizens are admitted and maintained *gratis*: others, on paying seven Danish marks (a mark nine-pence) a week, or if they have separate rooms, fourteen. Thirty soldiers may also be admitted, who, if single, are obliged to give up their *whole* pay to the hospital, and if married, *half*. The patients wear the clothes of the house. Each of them has a bed to himself; and their number was one hundred and forty-two men, and eighty-five women. Of these, one hundred and fifty-eight were under the care of the physician, and sixty-nine under the surgeon. Here, a proper separation is made between these two sorts of patients. The wards are not crowded; and it is the custom to white-wash them once every year. If this were *universally* practised in their hospitals and prisons, it would have a very beneficial effect.—The *Diet table* which was hung up in the wards was as follows.

F U L L D I E T.

	DINNER at One.	SUPPER at Seven.
<i>Sunday.</i>	Soup with forced meat balls; veal cutlets; lamb or beef steaks; pastry or pudding. Bread and beer. <i>N. B. Bread and beer or ale every day.</i>	Hafty pudding with butter; bread and butter with eggs; beer. <i>N. B. Bread and butter and beer every night.</i>
<i>Monday.</i>	Bouillon-soup with pearl barley; veal or lamb fricasee.	Water-gruel with raisins, and toasted bread.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	Broth with toasted wheaten bread and meat; fish roasted, or boiled.	Hafty pudding with butter.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	Bouillon-soup with rice; boiled veal, lamb or beef, with spinach, four kroust, cauliflower or carrots.	Soup of bread and beer.
<i>Thursday.</i>	Soup with bread dumplings, or green cole; broiled meat.	Wine soup, with rice or Scotch barley.
<i>Friday.</i>	Soup with greens, eggs and toasted bread; beef and horse-radish.	As on Monday.
<i>Saturday.</i>	Rice milk; fish or steaks.	Cherry-soup with toasted bread.

C O M M O N D I E T.

	DINNER at Eleven.	SUPPER at Six.
<i>Sunday.</i>	Soup, three pints, with beef four ounces, or lamb five ounces with rice; rye bread half a pound; beer a pint. <i>Bread and beer or ale every day.</i>	Thick barley boiled in water with grits, a pint, and butter a quarter of an ounce; rye bread half a pound, with butter half an ounce; beer a pint. <i>Bread and butter and beer every night.</i>

Monday.

Monday. Soup and meat, with Scotch barley.

Water-gruel, with wheaten bread, vinegar and sugar; or cherry soup with wheaten bread and sugar.

COPEN-
HAGEN.

Tuesday. Soup and meat, with oat grits.

Thick boiled barley with butter.

Wednesday. Soup and meat, with rice.

Water-gruel with wheaten bread, vinegar and sugar.

Thursday. Broth, with toasted bread and meat.

As on Tuesday.

Friday. As on Monday.

Barley-soup with vinegar and sugar.

Saturday. As on Tuesday.

Rye flour and water hasty pudding, or, as on Tuesday.

Each patient has for breakfast two biscuits and a pint of milk; and weekly one ounce of congou tea, and half a pound of white sugar.—The soup shall be well supplied with vegetables according to the season.

For such patients as are confined to particular diet, the physician or surgeon, instead of the usual food, orders, veal-soup, cherry-soup, barley-soup, sorrel, spinach, asparagus, codlins, french plums, and wheaten bread.—Broth and water-gruel is always ready for use.

Frederick's Hospital, 1st July, 1774.

Braëm. Johannsen. Berger. Hofman. Rottböll. Hennings. Liunge. Thulstrup.

MARINE
HOSPITAL.

The *Marine Hospital* contained one hundred and fifty-seven patients, separated from one another according to their different disorders. Their diet and regimen are the same as in *Frederick's* hospital. Their beds have no curtains; and in fine weather are carried out to be beat and aired. The wards are spacious, and care is taken to keep them cleanly, by washing them every week.

In the *Hospital* for the education of poor children, there were two hundred and twenty-five boys; almost all of whom had cutaneous disorders and sickly countenances. I found no proper management here, and the rooms were close and dirty. When the director shewed me the *sick* rooms, I told him, *all* the rooms were *sick* rooms.

ORPHAN-
HOUSE.

In *St. John's Hospital*, which is the pest-house, and stands half a mile from the city, there were about a hundred men and two hundred women. In each of two of the wards there were ten or twelve small rooms for the insane. Though the weather was warm, the windows were shut; a circumstance *peculiarly* bad for that sort of patients. The chaplain, who resides here in a neat house, favoured me with his company through some of the wards. The windows, though opposite to one another, were of little use except for light. The house was clean; the floors sanded; and the beds neat.—This was formerly the *military* hospital which is now removed to *Christian's Plege-huus*, a spacious building in the city; one of the quadrangles is the great poor-house just described. It is a well regulated establishment. The regulations were drawn up by Major *de Pflug*, who published them in 1773, with the plans of the building: for which scarce publication I am obliged to Mr. *Treschow*, chaplain to the garrison*.

ST. JOHN'S
HOSPITAL.

* At Copenhagen in the beginning of July 1781, I bought four sorts of *bread*; of the *finest* I had 7 ounces for a Danish stiver (equal to 1 penny English); of the *second* sort, 10 ounces; of the *third* sort, 20 ounces; of the *fourth*, exactly two pounds.

S W E D E N.

IN travelling through the country in SWEDEN, I observed the houses to be much cleaner than those in Denmark; and this led me to hope I should find the same difference in the prisons; especially as I was told they were visited every Saturday by an officer from the chancery. But I was disappointed, for I found them as dirty and offensive as those in Denmark. Some of the prisons at Stockholm are near the water; the city, which stands on seven islands, being well adapted for that situation. When I attended at the trials in the court of justice in July, the want of fresh air, in consequence of the windows being shut, affected me so much as to make me ill a considerable time afterwards.

STOCK-
HOLM.

There are three prisons at STOCKHOLM; one in the *northern* suburbs, one in the *southern*, and the other in the *city* itself. Criminals while confined in these prisons, are not in irons. If the offence be capital, they are after condemnation sent to the great prison (called *Smed-garden*); from whence they may appeal to parliament, which must confirm the sentence before it can be executed.

The general mode of execution is by the axe. *Women* are beheaded on a scaffold, which is afterwards set on fire at the four corners, and consumed with the body. The present King has humanely abolished all torture, and ordered a dark cellar applied to this purpose in the great prison, to be bricked up*.

I was present four or five hours in one of the courts of justice, when many civil and criminal causes were tried. The burgomaster (with his gold chain) was seated at one end of a table, and on each side four or five other magistrates. The manner of swearing a witness was by requiring him to put two fingers on a Bible, and to pronounce the words of the oath deliberately after the burgomaster.—In some causes only one witness was sworn; in others, several; and while one was under examination, the rest were not allowed to be present, except in trials for petty offences, when no oath was administered.—In civil causes, both plaintiffs and defendants presented memorials, and some were allowed counsel.—In a prosecution of a man for beating his wife, I observed that one of the senior magistrates pleaded the wife's cause, and then withdrew with the parties concerned in the prosecution. The judge, having consulted a book of laws, called them in again; and after hearing the law read and the sentence pronounced, they bowed and departed at

* The gaoler told me, that agreeably to the king's order, the door-way had been bricked up. On my insisting to see the wall that I might be assured of the fact, I found the cellar still open.

different

different doors. I observed in *petty* disputes, a reconciliation so hearty sometimes taking place, that the contending parties shook hands, and went off together shedding tears of joy.

In the prison called *Norr Kiåmnårs Ratt* for the *northern* suburbs, (which are four times as large as the city itself) there are two justice-rooms and six other rooms. It had in it only three prisoners. The allowance, six stivers (2d.) *per* day.

NORR
KIÅMNÅRS
RATT.

In the prison for the *southern* district *Soder Kiåmnårs Ratt*, there were also six rooms; four of which, having their windows nailed up, were very dark, dirty and offensive. Here were five prisoners almost stifled, in consequence of receiving no air except through a small aperture in the door of each room. The other two rooms were light and airy, and are sometimes used as an infirmary.—The gaoler here, as in the other prisons, sells liquors. His room, like those I have too often seen in my own country, was full of idle people who were drinking.

SODER
KIÅMNÅRS
RATT.

In the prison for the city, called *Stads Kiåmnårs Ratt*, the rooms were very dirty, and the windows of all, except one, were shut. The countenances of the prisoners bespoke neglect and oppression. Here were two rooms appropriated to criminals condemned for a certain term, to bread and water. In one of these rooms there were two persons, who seemed almost starved, being allowed only six stivers worth of bread, (2d.) *per* day, and that sold them by an unfeeling gaoler*. Here is no chapel; nor are the prisoners ever allowed to leave their noxious cells. I observed coffins are kept ready for the dead.

STADS
KIÅMNÅRS
RATT.

The *Smed-garden* (to which criminals are sent after condemnation) is a brick building in an airy situation. It has a court enclosed with high planks, or palisades. In one of the rooms on one side of this court, I saw two barrack-beds and three men, one of them loaded with irons. Their allowance is six stivers *per* day, with which they may purchase what they please. Two stiver worth of bread weighed exactly twelve ounces.

SMED-
GARDEN.

On the other side of the court is the chapel, and the apartments of the women, where I saw five prisoners at needle-work, but none in irons; and, I was informed, the women are never put into irons. There is a bed in the chapel; where the convict rests till his execution, which is sometimes three weeks: two days before this, his irons are taken off.

The men are allowed to walk in the court from eight to nine, and from four to five: the women are allowed the same privilege, but at different times.

The *Prison* for *debtors* is in the city, and consists of two rooms on the first floor and two over them. Here were sixteen *men*, and one *woman*. The rooms being

DEBTORS
PRISON.

* Seeing these miserable objects thankful for a small donation of bread, I said to the gaoler, "a sentence for twenty-eight days must be very severe." He replied, "it is good for their health." I can make a good conjecture of the state of a prison, from the countenances of the prisoners: complacency and submission appear under kind treatment, even though the apartments be bad, and the allowance scanty.

STOCK-
HOLM.

all open, they associate with one another as they please*. The allowance to each is six stivers a day paid by their creditors: on default of payment they are released.

This prison being in a close part of the city, is one of the most unhealthy. But I was informed, it is to be removed to a more airy situation in the *southern* suburbs.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

The *Spin* or *Rasp-house* has an inscription over the door, *Stockholms Stad Spin och Rasp hus, An. 1750*. It stands on a declivity, at the extremity of the suburbs, and near a lake. The number of prisoners was a hundred and eighty; twenty or twenty-five of whom I saw in a room, sorting, carding, or spinning wool: every prisoner is obliged to spin two pounds and a half (equal to about three thousand ells) of yarn in a day: all that is done by any prisoners more than this, they are paid for, at the rate of two stivers a pound; and, as a farther reward, they become entitled to an abridgment of their term of confinement, in proportion to their diligence.

The women's apartments were clean; but the countenances of the men and boys were sickly, and their rooms dirty and offensive. The men were not separated from the boys as they should have been, nor the women from the girls.

The rooms employed as an infirmary were clean, and strewed with the young shoots of the spruce fir: it had in it five sick women, and five or six convalescents.

On inquiry, I found the *scurvy* was a prevailing disorder here, especially in August; which, I doubt not, is owing to close confinement, to the want of cleanliness, and to the use of salt-fish and other salt provisions. Some precautions are used against this disorder, for the prisoners at their admission are examined by the surgeons; after which they are required to bathe themselves, and to continue this as a practice twice a month.

They attend prayers in the hall of the Spin-house every day; in summer, at six in the morning and seven in the evening; and in winter, at eight and four.

A person in the office of an *inspector* has a convenient house here, with a salary of £50 *per Annum*, which is large for this country, and four times more than the salary of the keeper. I am persuaded of the impropriety of trusting such establishments to the care of interested men. Neither the condition of the wards, nor the appearance of the prisoners, did this inspector any credit†.

HOSPITAL.

I visited some charitable institutions in this city; I will just mention the *Hospital* for the sick. There were in it thirty-two patients. In the largest of the rooms there were only seven beds: a distinct bed was allotted to each patient, and all was clean and neat. Two of the rooms were appropriated to venereal patients.

* One advantage which arises from the *separation* of prisoners is, that it prevents taking *garnish*: this, though a constant practice here, is not common in foreign prisons.

† We must look for humanity, care and attention, only in those houses where there are not resident *inspectors* with large salaries, as in Holland, Hamburg, Switzerland, &c.

The floors, as in the other hospitals and in most of the private houses, were strewed with the young shoots either of the spruce fir or juniper tree: having asked the reason, one of the surgeons told me, "it was done to prevent infection." I attended Mr. *Akren*, the principal surgeon, through the wards, and saw him dress the patients. Three or four pupils assisted, and four other attendants; one of whom was a woman carrying a basin of water *."

R U S S I A.

IN RUSSIA the peasants and servants are bondmen or slaves, and their lords (or masters) may inflict on them any corporal punishment, or banish them to Siberia, on giving notice of their offence to the police. But they are not permitted to put them to death. Should they, however, die by the severity of their punishment, the penalty of the law is easily evaded. Instances, notwithstanding, of great attachment of peasants to their lords, in consequence of good treatment, are not uncommon. A gentleman was shewn me at Petersburg, whose peasants, hearing of his intention to sell his estate, brought him all the money they had saved, and gave it him, upon condition that he should keep his land, and still continue to be their master.

RUSSIA.

Debtors in this country are often employed as *slaves* by government, and allowed twelve roubles † yearly wages, which goes towards discharging the debt ‡. In some cases of private debts, if any person will give sufficient security to pay twelve roubles a year as long as the slave lives, or till the debt is paid off; as also to produce the slave when he is demanded; such person may take him out of confinement: but if he fails to produce him when demanded, is liable to pay the whole debt immediately.

There are no regular gaolers appointed in Russia, but all the prisons are guarded by the military. Little or no attention is paid to the reformation of prisoners.

* The several sorts of bread in Stockholm were exactly according to the *affize*.

The fine white,	1 lb.	} for two-pence English.
Second sort,	1 lb. 9½ oz.	
The coarsest, near	4 lb.	

† One hundred *copecks* is a *rouble*, and a *rouble* about four shillings.

‡ An impracticable scheme has been advanced by a late author to oblige debtors in England to work off their debts by their own labour. The Marquis *Beccaria*, in his former editions of his *Essay on Crimes and Punishments*, had proposed some such scheme; but in the third edition he acknowledged his mistake, and confessed that he had injured the rights of humanity, and was ashamed that he had adopted so inconsiderate an opinion.

RUSSIA. In the instructions for a *new Code of laws* by the present Empress, however, a very just and humane distinction is made between prisoners of different classes. "One ought not to confine in the same place, 1. an accused person, against whom there are only appearances, 2. a convict, 3. a criminal who is condemned to prison as a punishment. The accused person is only *detained*; the two others are *imprisoned*: but with respect to the former of them, the prison is only a part of punishment; with respect to the latter, it is the punishment itself*."

There is no capital punishment for any crime but treason: but the common punishment of the *knot* is often dreaded more than death, and sometimes a criminal has endeavoured to bribe the executioner to kill him. This punishment seldom causes immediate death, but death is often the consequence of it.

PETERS-
BURG.

The governor of the police at PETERSBURG was so kind as to fix a time for shewing me all the instruments commonly used for punishment—the axe and block—the machine (now out of use) for breaking the arms and legs—the instrument for slitting or lacerating the nostrils—and that for marking criminals, (which is done by punctuation, and then rubbing a black powder on the wounds)—the knot whip—and another called the cat, which consists of a number of thongs from two to ten.

KNOT.

The *Knot* whip, is fixed to a wooden handle a foot long, and consists of several thongs about two feet in length twisted together, to the end of which is fastened a single tough thong of a foot and half, tapering towards a point, and capable of being changed by the executioner, when too much softened by the blood of the criminal.

August 10, 1781, I saw two criminals, a man and a woman, suffer the punishment of the *knot*. They were conducted from prison by about fifteen hussars and ten soldiers. When they arrived at the place of punishment, the hussars formed themselves into a ring round the whipping-post, the drum beat a minute or two, and then some prayers were repeated, the populace taking off their hats. The woman was taken first; and after being roughly stripped to the waist, her hands and feet were bound with cords to a post made for the purpose, a man standing before the post to keep the cords tight. A servant attended the executioner, and both were stout men. The servant first marked his ground, and struck the woman five times on the back. Every stroke seemed to penetrate deep into her flesh. But his master thinking him too gentle, pushed him aside, took his place, and gave all the remaining strokes himself, which were evidently more severe. The woman received twenty-five, and the man sixty: I pressed through the hussars, and counted the number as they were chalked on a board. Both seemed but just alive, especially the man, who yet had strength enough to receive a small donation with some signs of gratitude. They were conducted back to prison in a little waggon. I saw the *woman* in a very weak condition some days after, but could not find the *man* any more.

* *Instruction, &c. Art. CLXXI.*

In the *Fortress* there are many vaulted rooms, some of which are now used for the confinement of deserters, and criminals of various sorts, who work on the fortifications. Some were glad of the privilege of being employed in the governor's garden, for the sake of the flour which he gave them for their labour. Others, with logs to their legs, were drawing wood out of the Neva. Thirty-five were crowded into one of the rooms, which therefore was excessively hot, having only two small apertures (ten inches by nine) for the admission of air. In another part of this building, seventy-five slaves with logs fastened to both their legs, were lodged in four rooms, which were still more close and offensive. In a few rooms (used as barracks) some officers were confined. Every room was furnished with an oven or stove, and most of them with barrack-beds.

PETERS-
BURG
FORTRESS.

In the *Police prison* there were in one room nine women, and in two other rooms forty-four men. In two small and low arched cellars (very hot and offensive) I saw fifteen men, most of them in irons. In a room called the infirmary, detached from the rest of the prison, there were seven persons sick. All the prisoners subsist on voluntary contributions, collected in boxes before their grates, and at church. This is all the advantage they derive from the church near the prison, for they are never permitted to enter it, or to go out of their rooms; except on particular occasions with guards of soldiers.

PRISONS.

In the *New government prison* behind the courts of justice, there are barracks for the guard near the rooms of confinement. The number of prisoners was sixty-eight, including two confined for debt, and twenty-seven male and female vagrants and petty offenders, all crowded together into one room.

In the suburbs is a *Prison*, consisting of several timber houses, surrounded with high palisades. In one house I saw twenty-five prisoners, in another five or six, all with irons on both legs. Some were out at work, and the whole number was near eighty. Many were boys of twelve or fifteen years of age. In the middle there was a kitchen, in which was an oven and many loaves of bread for the prisoners, like that for the soldiers. They seemed under close confinement, though there is a large court in which they might be allowed to walk with safety.

The *Prison for Debtors* consists of four vaulted rooms communicating with one another, and furnished with stoves and barrack-beds. The prisoners are never permitted to go out of their rooms. They subsist by alms received from passengers in little boxes placed before the windows; but government supplies them with wood for fuel. One told me, he had been confined for five years, for a debt of fifteen roubles; and another, four years for twenty-five roubles.

DEBTORS.
PRISON.

A *Spin-house* (or house of correction) is building in this city, situated near the river. It is an elegant, though plain building, with fifty-seven windows in front, and two galleries at the back-front supported by pillars. There is an ascent of a few steps to the first floor; all the staircases are stone (five feet wide); the rooms

SPIN-
HOUSE.

are

PETERS-
BURG.

are about thirty-three feet by twenty-three ; the windows six feet from the floor ; the ceilings are lofty, in the middle of which are apertures fourteen inches square ; and the roof consists of thin *iron plate*.

I visited several hospitals in this city with pleasure, the rooms, even of the insane, being as clean as those in Holland : but I shall mention only two or three.

MILITARY
HOSPITAL.

The hospital for *soldiers*, and the *marine* hospital, from a great quadrangle, built chiefly of brick, in a morass, near the Neva. The *Military* hospital consists of twenty-eight spacious rooms, besides two or three anatomical rooms in which lectures are read. There is a chapel in the centre, but it is in a ruinous state, having been left unfinished, because the builder had hanged himself in it.—At a little distance in a large *area* or field enclosed with wooden palisades, there are fourteen or fifteen houses constructed of wood, about eighty feet by twenty-one ; in each of which there are forty or forty-five beds or cradles, admitting one patient only. The centre house has fourteen small rooms opening into a close passage, and very offensive.

MARINE
HOSPITAL.

The Admiralty or *Marine Hospital* has two floors. The rooms open into a gallery under arcades, and are clean and airy, having windows opposite to one another, and on one side looking towards the Neva. Four of these rooms were occupied, and in one of them there were forty beds, each admitting only one patient.

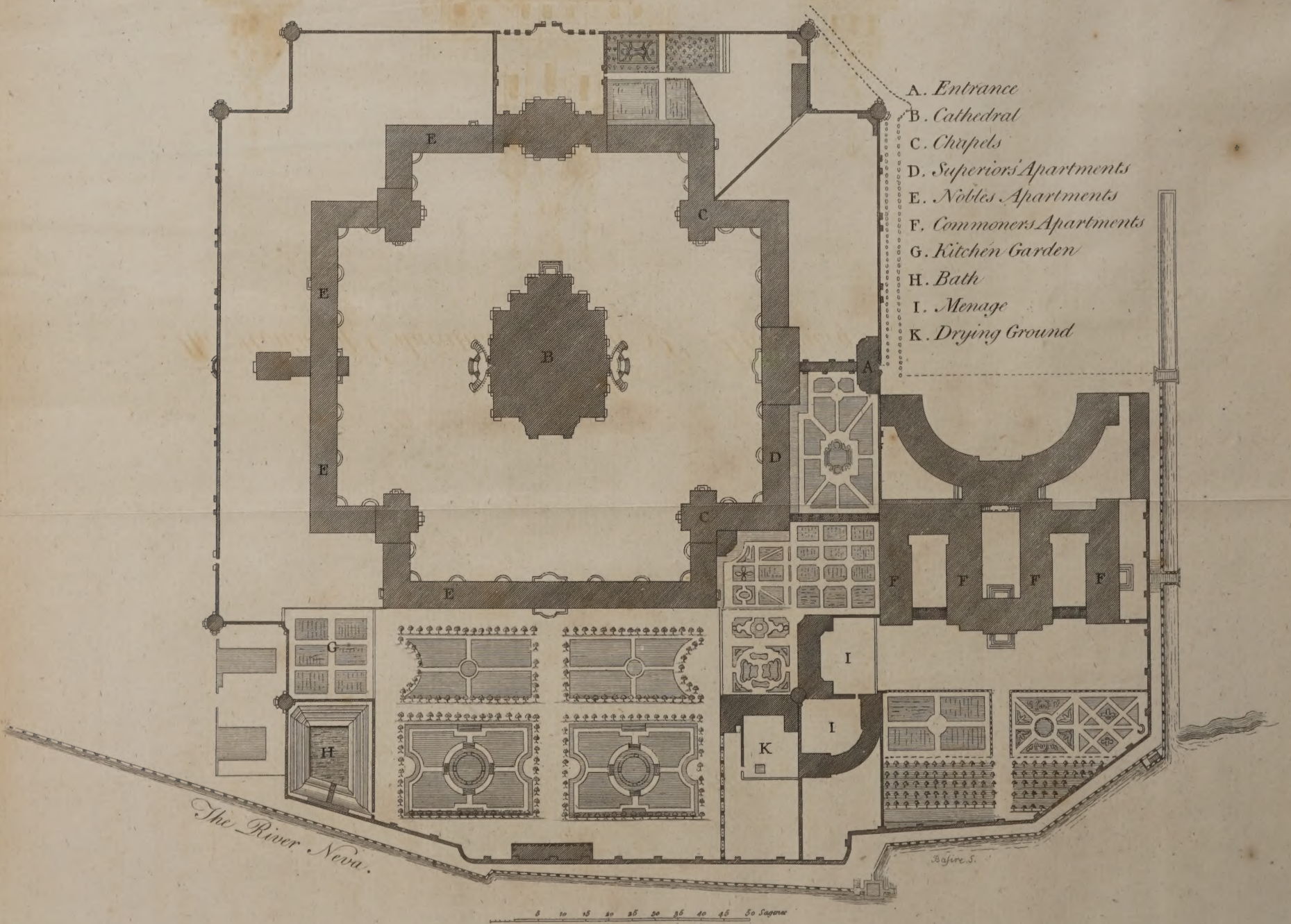
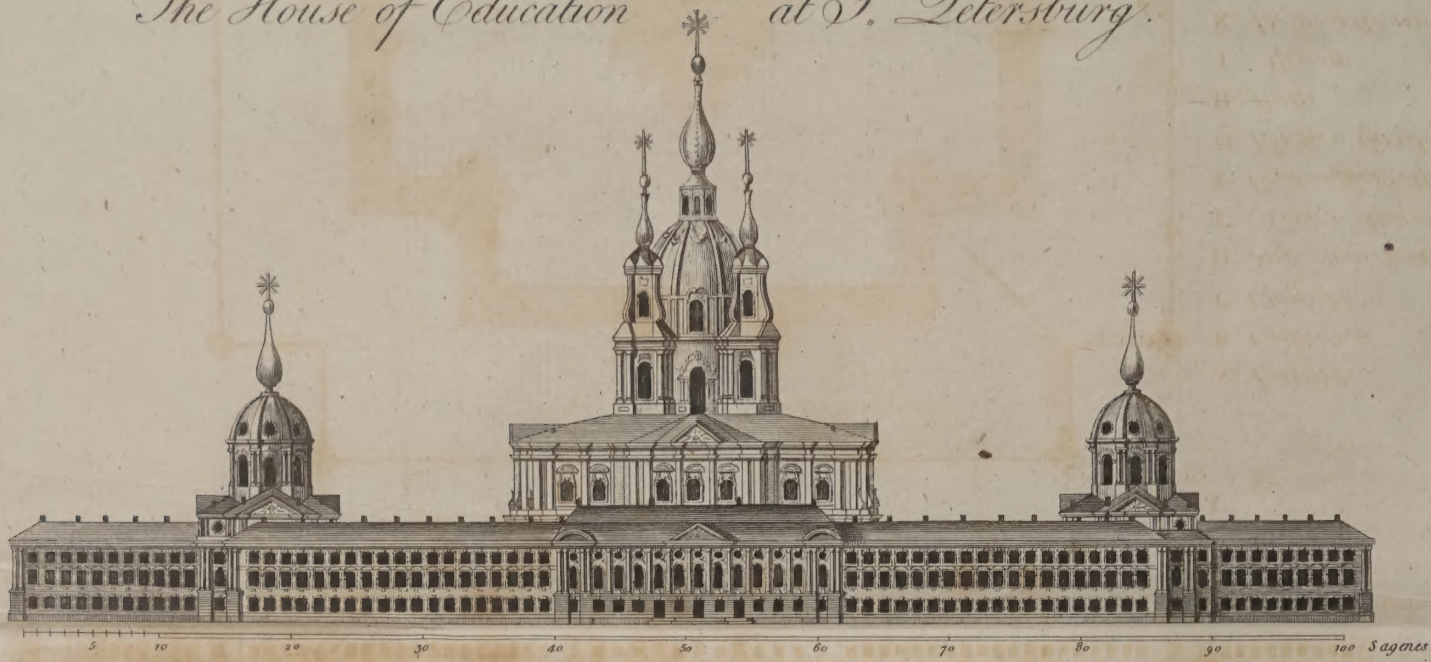
At the back of this hospital, in an *area* or garden enclosed by palisades, is a row of seven summer rooms for convalescents, each a separate building, seventy feet by twenty-six. They were clean and sweet, and strewed with the young shoots of the spruce fir. In the centre building there are rooms for warming water for bathing ; as there were also in the *military* hospital. Bathing is the constant practice of the Russians.

This provision of summer rooms is a wise expedient *peculiar* to Russia, and deserves the highest commendation. By the constant succession of patients, the walls of *other* hospitals are contaminated ; but in Russia, by lodging patients in these summer rooms, the hospitals are left to be freshened and purified.

HOUSE
OF
EDUCA-
TION.

On a rising ground at a little distance from Petersburg, and on the south side of the river Neva, there is a stately pile of buildings, originally designed for a convent, but ever since 1764 converted by the Empress *Catherine* the Second, into a public establishment for *educating* the female *nobility* of Russia, and a limited number of the children of *commoners*. The sleeping rooms and dining-halls in these buildings are remarkably lofty and airy, having large galleries round them ; and adjoining to the buildings there are spacious gardens and lawns, which extend to the banks of the river.—The number of the children of *nobility* on this establishment is two hundred ; and the number of the children of *commoners*, or *peasants* was, till 1770, limited to two hundred and forty : but since this year it has been increased to two hundred and eighty, by a fund provided by the munificence of general *De Betskoi*, the enlightened and liberal head and director-general of this, and all the other institutions of the same kind established by her *imperial majesty*.

The House of Education at St. Petersburg.



The principal regulations for conducting this institution are the following.

PETERS-
BURG
HOUSE
OF
EDUCA-
TION.

The children are admitted between five and six years of age, and continued on the establishment twelve years. They are divided into classes according to their ages, *four* of *nobles* with fifty in each class, and *four* of *commoners* with seventy in each class.—In every third year on the 21st of April, (the birth-day of the Empress) fifty children of the *nobility*, and seventy of *commoners* are taken in, to replace the same numbers discharged.

Before they rise every morning, the windows of the rooms are thrown open to purify them with fresh air.

The *first* class (dressed in brown, and consisting of children of the youngest ages,) rise at seven in winter, and at six in summer.—After being washed and attending prayers, they are taken into the garden where they breakfast, and play about in the coldest weather till *nine*. During their first year, each of them is allowed for breakfast, a small loaf of white bread, and a glass of milk and water; but after their first year, they are allowed no other drink than water.—At nine they are called back to the house, and from this hour to eleven are employed in learning the French and Russian languages, and in knitting, sewing, &c. but care is taken to render all the instruction they receive agreeable, nothing being taught in this establishment by compulsion.—Twice in the week they receive lessons in dancing; and this is a part of education common to all the classes, and never discontinued, because reckoned conducive to health.—After *eleven* they return to their play in the garden, where they continue till noon, at which time they are called to dinner, which consists of soup, vegetables, &c. For some months at first they are allowed meat; but they are gradually weaned from it, till at last, while in this and the next class, it comes to be entirely withheld from them except in soups, in order to cure them of some cutaneous distempers to which at this age they are subject, and also to prepare them for passing with less danger through the hooping-cough, measles and small-pox.—After dinner they return to the garden, and at four, have a repast similar to that in the morning, *viz.* a loaf of bread and a glass of water. Here they continue to divert themselves till at seven they are called to supper, which consists in winter of dried fruit, milk and grain; and in summer of preparations of milk, and some provisions from the garden.—It may be proper to add, that they read and write standing, and are not allowed to sit down, except to needle-work.—In consequence of this management, and of living so much in the air, and being used to exercise, and cleanliness and a simple diet, they are seldom known to take cold; and become capable of bearing the severest weather of the climate without receiving any harm, their clothing being only a short wadded cloak, whilst others are loaded with furs.

The *second* class (dressed in blue) enter it about eight years of age, and are obliged to apply more closely to writing, drawing, dancing, &c.

The *third* class (dressed in grey) enter it at eleven or twelve years of age. They rise at five, in the summer, and six in winter; but are called to the house (after breakfasting in the garden,) an hour sooner than the children in the first and second classes; because more time is wanted for instructing and improving them. They are now taught (besides drawing, dancing, turning *, needle-work, &c.) vocal and instrumental music. They are allowed a ball and concert every week; and a taste for books is inspired, by putting them upon copying and reciting select passages from the best authors.

The *fourth* class (dressed in white) enter it at fourteen or fifteen years of age. They are taught tambour-work, house-keeping, the management of a family, &c. and initiated into history, geography and natural philosophy. In order to acquire a just elocution, and to exercise themselves in politeness, and vocal and instrumental music, they occasionally give balls and little operas to company from Petersburg.

The children of the nobility are distinguished from the children of commoners, only by wearing a finer camlet of the colours appropriated to the different classes; and as far as diet, exercise, regimen, &c. are concerned, the method of managing them is the same; but the instruction given the latter, is confined to needle-work, reading, house-keeping and such other occupations and improvements as are suitable to the humbler walks of life, for which they are intended.

The children on this foundation enjoy, as might be expected, an uncommon degree of health.—Of fifty-one children of *nobility* admitted in 1764, and fifty admitted in 1767, and fifty-two in 1770, none had died in 1781; and of fifty admitted at different times, by the particular order of the *Empress*, between 1764 and 1780, only two had died in 1781.—Of sixty children also of *commoners* admitted in 1767, and seventy in 1770, only seven had died in 1781. But of sixty admitted in 1764, thirteen had died; in consequence, it is supposed, of having been lodged in a part of the buildings which had been just erected, and therefore was not sufficiently dry.

This account I owe to the obliging information of Dr. Guthrie, physician to a military cadet corps of nobles, established at Petersburg by the *Empress*, and supposed the grandest institution of the kind in the world.

At CRONSTADT (or CROWNSTADE) the principal station for shipping, the slaves were lodged in several rooms enclosed by palisades, and guarded by an officer with a hundred soldiers, who attend them while at work. In the rooms, there were only two, who were sick: the rest were removing the ballast flung out of the ships. They had healthy countenances, and were robust and strong, though their diet seemed scanty.—The following is their allowance from government. To each for diet, seventy-

* I was obliged to the ladies for a very curious piece of their work in ivory, which was presented to me on my visit to this house.

two pounds and a half (about 65 English pounds) of rye flour*, seven pounds and a half of barley or buck-wheat, and two pounds of salt, every month.—For clothing, a sheep-skin *pelisse*; coarse cloth coat, waistcoat and breeches; woollen hat and fur cap, and a pair of drawers every two years; and every year, sixteen *arshins* (about $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards) of coarse linen for shirts and thin drawers; three pair of stockings, three pair of shoes, two pair of fur gloves, and a pair of sheep-skin *cangees*. Fuel also is allowed by government†.

The number of slaves, malefactors and debtors is in general about two hundred, but in November 1781, their number was only one hundred and fifty-one, *viz.* slaves indebted to government and malefactors, thirty-four; debtors, and peasants sent by their lords for crimes and misdemeanors on their estates, one hundred and seventeen.—I will say nothing of the prison, because I saw the ground marked out for a new one, which is to be erected under the superintendence of our attentive and judicious countryman Admiral Greig.

In the *Hospital* at Cronstadt, built by *Peter* the Great, and intended by him for a palace, there were many spacious rooms, all perfectly clean, with eight or ten beds in every room, each bed admitting one patient only. Two hundred and seventeen of the patients were sailors; and on their beds were marked the names of the ships to which they belonged. Books were hung up at the doors of the rooms, containing an account of the numbers of the beds, the prescriptions, diet, &c. HOSPITAL.

At a little distance from this building, there are seven rooms for convalescents and scorbutic patients, seventy-two feet in length and twenty-three in breadth. Four of them were occupied, one of which had in it fifty-five beds, and the rest almost as many. The kitchen and bake-house were separate buildings; and the bread appeared to be wholesome and good. There was here also a room for the hot, or vapour baths, which are common in Russia, and which undoubtedly conduce greatly to the health, as well as the cleanliness of the inhabitants‡.

August 22, 1781, the number of patients in this hospital was five hundred and fifteen. Those attended by surgeons were separated from the rest, and the appearance of all of them shewed plain proofs of the care and attention paid them. An officer visits the hospital every day, and makes a report to the admiral.

* The French prisoners in England have been desirous of having their allowance in flour, that they might make their own bread, as the Russian slaves do, who also, both here and at the fortress, make for themselves a fermented liquor called *quas*, two barrels of which I saw in the rooms.

† The expence for every slave is twelve *roubles* a year; namely, for diet, eight *roubles* and fifty-two *copecks*; for clothes, three *roubles* and forty-eight *copecks*. I owe this account to the kindness of Admiral Greig.

‡ See *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. LXVIII. 1778.

WYSCHNEI
WOLOT-
SCHOK.

At WYSCHNEI WOLOTSCHOK the prison is in the suburbs, constructed of wood, and enclosed with palisades of thick planks. Here were sixteen prisoners employed on the public works, all but one, in irons; two were loaded with irons on their legs, and chained together by the neck.

TVER.

In the prison at TVER there were twenty-six prisoners. The rooms were so offensive, that a medical gentleman did not choose to look into more than one of them. It is a new prison, but I hope not a model for others, as has been reported. The prisoners in it, and likewise in the prison last mentioned, subsist on charitable contributions.

MOSCOW
PRISON.

The great *Prison* at Moscow, *Kalufka Ostrog* is in the suburbs*. In the first room of a brick building there are four wooden cages, in which were two men chained by the neck to the wall, with irons on their legs. Near this room there were several rooms for the examination and punishment of criminals.

At the back of this building is a court sixty feet wide, with a guard-house in it and six rooms for confinement.

The main prison, on the outside is two hundred and eighty feet by two hundred and forty-four. It is enclosed with strong pieces of timber sixteen or eighteen feet high. The entrance from the court just mentioned leads into a walk (twenty-four feet wide), on one side of which there are three other courts, and four on the opposite side of different dimensions. In these courts there are a number of wooden houses consisting of one, two or three rooms; every room having barrack-bedsteads or *shelves* in it, and an iron-lattice door, with another of wood. In two of the courts there are small rooms or chapels, where divine service is read. The whole number of prisoners in September 1781 was seventy-four. There is a distinct court and two rooms appropriated to women, in which were ten, but none in *irons*. The doors of the houses were open to allow the prisoners to walk in the courts; except the houses in the two upper courts, where, in a building occupied only by himself, I saw a Russian gentleman who was always locked up; and whose crime, I was informed, had been cruelly whipping his slaves.

One centinel stood at each corner of this prison, one at the centre of the front, three in the middle walk, and two at the entrance. In the walk there is the well, and a shed or *but* for the sale of *quas* †, apples and bread; and on the outside of the door many boxes to receive the alms of passengers; the prisoners subsisting chiefly by charitable contributions ‡.

* I am obliged to Mr. *Dickinson* for a drawing of this prison, and of the *botanic magazine*.

† *Quas*; this favourite liquor of the Russians, is a sort of four small beer, in making which wild mint is used instead of hops. See *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. LXVIII. 1778.

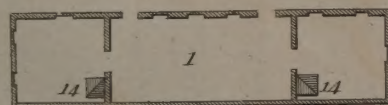
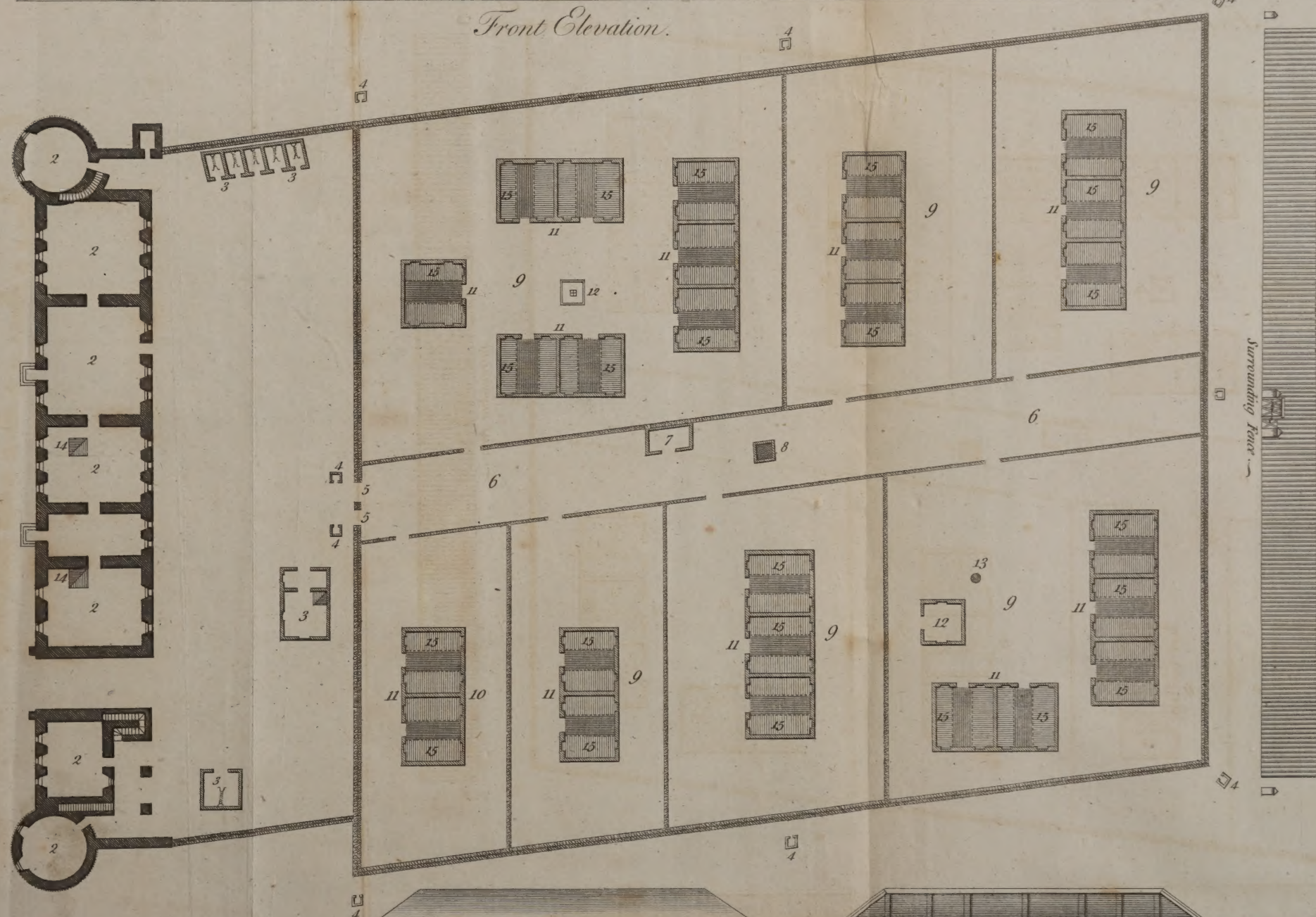
‡ The prisoners here, who are condemned to the mines in Siberia, three days before their departure go chained through the streets, crying for charity, to support them on their long journey, their allowance being small.

The Prison at Moscow.



Front Elevation.

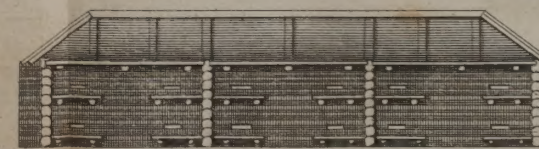
1. Guard house
2. Rooms for examination &c
3. Rooms for prisoners during examⁿ
4. Centry boxes
5. Entrance
6. The walk
7. A shed
8. The well 49 feet deep
9. Men's court
10. Women's court
11. Prison rooms
12. Chapels
13. Chapel bell
14. Ovens
15. Shelves to sleep upon



Scale
7 14 21 28 35 42 49



Elevation of prison rooms.



Section?

At the *New government* in a large room on the ground-floor, there were sixty-nine prisoners, of whom fourteen were women. They were petty offenders, subsisted on charitable donations, and looked dirty and sickly. In a room up stairs I saw eight criminals with irons round their necks, chained with a heavy chain to a log. In each of the rooms a soldier stood with a drawn sword in his hand.

MOSCOW.

The *Prison for debtors* in this city was very dirty. In five rooms I saw above a hundred miserable wretches lying on the floors, most of them half naked.—At a little distance from these rooms there were six criminals in one of the most offensive rooms I ever entered.

DEBTORS
PRISON.

The *Military prison* is situated in the middle of a plain at Butirki, about a mile from this city. It is a single room, into which were crowded one hundred and thirty prisoners, though only twenty-nine feet by twenty-six, and not nine feet high. It is constructed of wood, surrounded with wooden palisades, and furnished with two tier of barrack-bedsteads without beds. The pale sickly countenances of the prisoners bespoke oppression and misery, and prevented the wonder I should have otherwise felt at finding so large a number as fifty-five in the ward appropriated to the sick, in the *military hospital*. A centinel was planted at each corner, and two at the door. On the outside of the palisades there was a well, and two or three buildings or barracks, in one of which were confined nine officers, but they had beds.

MILITARY
PRISON.

At the back of *Catherine hospital* in the invalids court, in a *prison* consisting only of one room, there were fifty-two men and seventeen women. The women were employed in weeding in the garden, and the men in emptying a moat at a palace about half a mile from the prison. They had no irons, but were distinguished by a black cross on the back of their clothes. They work from morning till night, except for two hours about noon, and are allowed three copecks worth of bread in a day; but *salt* is withheld from them by way of punishment.

PRISONS.

One of my visits happening to be on a Sunday, I was surprised to find the prisoners all at work; some piling and planking the canal, others cutting the barberry hedges in the palace garden, and the women weeding.

At a *Convent* about a mile out of the city, there is a room which is used as a prison for petty offenders, in which there were two men and five women. The former were employed in sawing wood, and the latter were at work in the palace garden. Their drink was water, and their allowance of bread four Russian pounds each every day.

Here is a palace unoccupied, which was used as a *Lazaretto*, in the time of the plague in 1772, consisting of near a hundred rooms round a court; the corridors or passages are about nine feet wide. On going over it, I could not but think it was well adapted for a healthy prison, the court being spacious, the situation near the river, and the rooms, of a proper size.

LAZAR-
RETTO.

The

MILITARY
HOSPITAL.

The *Military hospital*, founded by *Peter the Great*, is finely situated on a rising ground near a river. On the ground-floor there are four lofty and spacious rooms; in two of which there were eighty-eight patients, the other two were repairing. Over these rooms there are two anatomical rooms, and a third room in which lectures are read four times in a week.—Adjoining is a wooden building for *lunatics*, consisting of twelve rooms (fifteen feet by twelve and a half) and a back room to each for a keeper. There are also several houses for the director, physician, surgeons, apothecary, &c. At a little greater distance, but on a more elevated spot, there is a large quadrangular building, in which were upwards of four hundred patients, each room containing about thirty beds. In one part of this building there were fifty-five patients from the *military prison*.—At my first visit the wards were dirty and offensive; but at a subsequent visit the physician favoured me with his company, and I found them much cleaner. I flung open some of the windows in one large ward, and this purified it more than all the shoots of the spruce fir with which the rooms were strewed*.

BOTANIC
MAGAZINE.

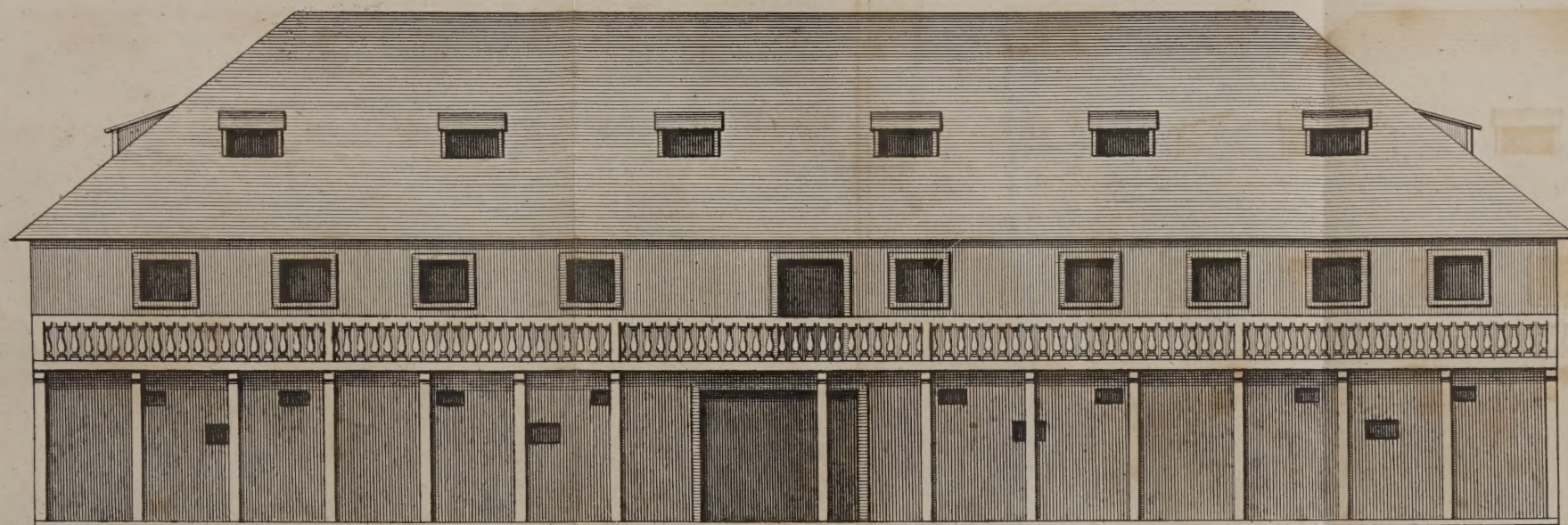
In the garden is a building constructed of wood, for drying herbs, plants, &c. many of which grow there. It is the completest house for the purpose I ever saw (eighty-one feet by twenty-eight). A variety of plants were drying on the ground-floor, and six or seven men were employed in cleaning them, and in cutting roots. The first floor was divided into two rooms, in which were many double cases, or drawers, (the upper, half as large as the under ones) painted green, with the names of the roots and herbs they contained. The room over these, was full of herbs drying on poles; and in a balcony over the portico (six feet and a half wide) herbs, roots, and seeds are dried. All the windows or shutters in the house, and the lids of the cases, were open. Those herbs which were dry, were as green as when they were first gathered.

* On conversing with the physician, concerning the treatment of the sick when the plague was at Moscow in 1772, he said, "it was nearly the same with ours in the gaol-fever, viz. bark and good broths, with as much air as possible." The late Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society, in his *discourse* at the Anniversary meeting, 30th November 1776, informs us at page 16, that "the late Dr. Mounsey, F.R.S. who had "lived long in Russia, and had been *Archiatre* under two successive sovereigns—happening to be at Moscow "when he perused the *Observations on the Jail-fever*—was induced to compare what he read in that treatise "with what he should see in the several prisons of that large city: but to his surprize, after visiting them "all, and finding them full of malefactors (for the late empress then suffered none—to be put to death) "he could discover no fever among them, nor learn that any acute distemper peculiar to jails had ever been "known there.—Upon his return to St. Petersburg, he made the same inquiry there, and with the same "result."

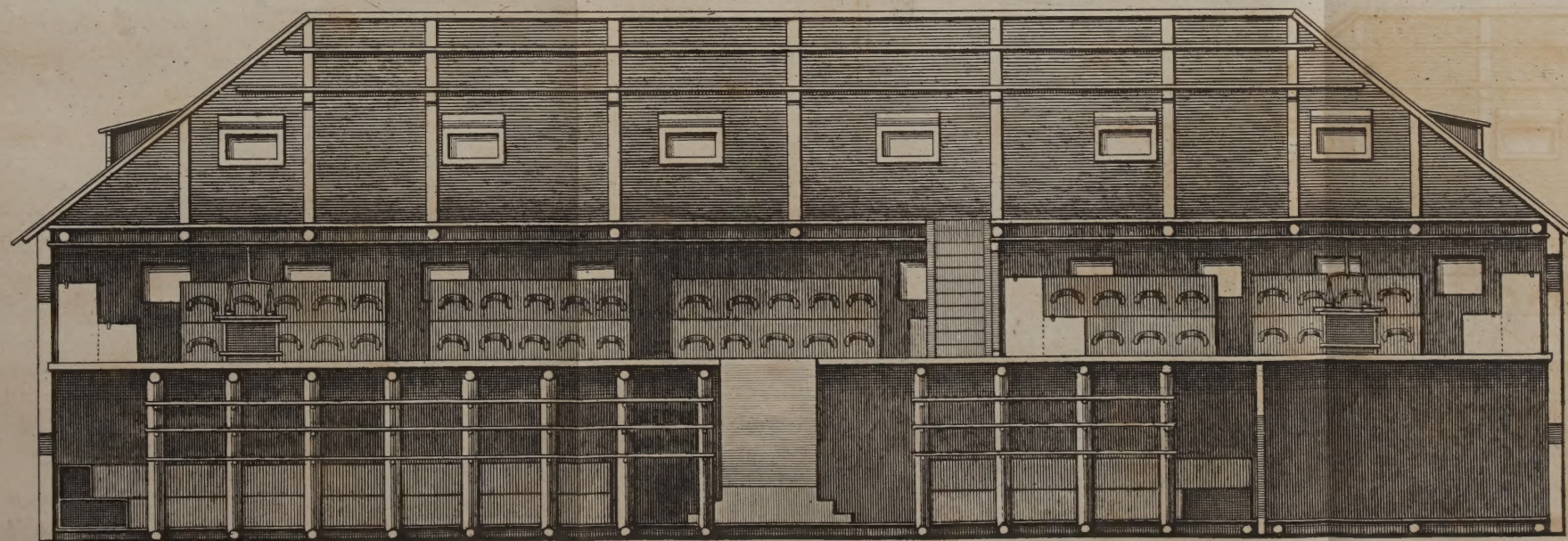
In this ancient capital of Russia, I found no traces of any such prisons or dungeons as were common formerly in the castles of England, and in several foreign countries (see *Burn's Justice*, under *gaol* and *gaoler*, 8vo. edit. 1780, vol. II. p. 345.) That cruel mode of confinement in many of our prisons, has been, and still is a principal cause of the gaol-fever: no symptoms of which fever did I see in Moscow, or in any part of Russia.

Paulowski

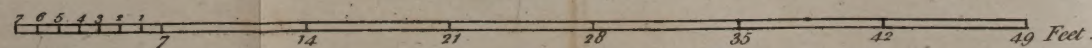
MOSCOW
Botanic Magazine.



Elevation.



Section.





Paulowski hospital is situated on an airy spot about a mile from the city. The entrance is by a flight of seven steps. It is built of wood, and only one story high, consisting of seven rooms: the beds were linen, and not crowded, and all clean and neat.—Here is a chapel; and very near, stood a building for venereal patients; but a more convenient building for such patients is just finished, containing six airy and spacious rooms hung with white painted linen. The apothecary lives in this hospital; and the director and two surgeons in neat houses in the spacious court belonging to it, adjoining to which there is a large garden.

PAULOWSKI
HOSPITAL.

Catherine hospital consists of several houses of one story; which being built round an elegant court, and painted white, have a pleasing effect. The ascent is three feet and a half*. There are in these buildings twelve rooms hung with paper and clean, with a number of beds not exceeding seven or eight in each room. A separate bed is allotted to every patient.—Thermometers are kept in the rooms of this and other hospitals, but the heat of the air was many degrees above that which the surgeon said was the proper temperature (10 degrees of *Reaumur's* scale), all the windows being shut. There are small ventilators in the windows; but they can be of little use unless the windows are daily opened.—I was pleased to see in every room of these hospitals a tin or pewter *cistern*, over a copper *basin*, with *towels*; and wished there were the same attention to cleanliness in all *our* hospitals.—At the front of this hospital are two pumps, by which, in case of fire, water may be easily raised to the top of the buildings.

CATHE-
RINE
HOSPITAL.

Here were several rooms with beds for inoculated patients; but none of them had been occupied for some time. Here were also separate buildings for venereal patients. Adjoining, is another court in which there are several rooms, tolerably clean, for old *military* invalids. Their number was about eighty, and some of them had served as soldiers under *Peter* the Great.

I repeatedly visited the great *Foundling* hospital in this city at the particular desire of the good general *De Betkoi*; but having given a description of the *convent* at St. Petersburg, which may be thought somewhat of a digression from my subject, I refer my readers to Mr. *Coxe's* pamphlet for an account of this hospital †.

* The foundation of this and *Paulowski hospital* being stone, and elevated considerably above the level of the ground, I observed several apertures (twelve inches by seven) in the stone work, for causing a circulation of air under the floors. If apertures were also made in the floors, they would be conducive to the health of the patients by freshening and airing the rooms.

† The public is much obliged to Mr. *Coxe*, for the account he has given of his examination of the prisons and hospitals in his tour through the northern parts of Europe, and for the many valuable remarks which he has made, in a pamphlet entitled, *Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark*. Printed for T. Cadell. 1781.

The bread at Petersburg and Moscow was good. In August 1781 at Petersburg, fine white bread, 1 lb. 10 oz. cost eight *copecks*; second sort, 1 lb. 14 oz. five *copecks*; third sort, 1 lb. 8 oz. two *copecks*.—In September 1781 at Moscow, the fine white, 12 oz. cost three *copecks*; second sort, 1 lb. 5 oz. three *copecks*; a coarse sort, 3 lb. 10 oz. two *copecks*, or one penny English.

FOREIGN PRISONS.

P O L A N D.

WARSAW PRISONS.

IN WARSAW, at the *Town-house*, in September 1781, there were twenty-six men and eight women, crowded into three rooms on the ground-floor for confining debtors; the reason of which was, that the prison was repairing. Down several steps were eight new dungeons for criminals, four on each side a passage only six feet wide. There was no gaoler, the prison being guarded by foldiers.

At the prison near the palace, in two rooms there were seven prisoners, five of them in irons. Allowance a *good grosche* a day, which is a little more than three half-pence.

The entrance to another prison was through a guard-room full of foldiers. In one room (twenty feet by ten) were twenty-six miserable objects, some sick on the dirt floor. In another room, not so bad, there were four.

In the prison in the new city there were a few women confined for debt, and a man and woman for theft: their allowance one good *grosche* a day.

A date on the front of a prison near the Vistula informed me it was rebuilt in 1769. There were eighty-one prisoners in it, whose beds were mattresses stuffed with straw. Most of them were employed in sawing wood and other occupations in the streets of the city for the inhabitants, who get their labour at one third less than the expence of other labourers; the public being at the same time eased of part of the expence of supporting them.

ZUGTH- HUS.

In the suburbs is the *Zugth-bus*, or spin-house, improperly so called, many of the miserable wretches seeming to have nothing to do. Some, however, were employed; and their allowance for working from six in the morning to seven at night, with two hours rest at noon, was two *grosche* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ d.) each *per* day, which went to the keeper for *feeding*, or rather (as appeared by their looks) for *starving* them. The sick were lying on floors of dirt, without medical or any other assistance. This gave me so unfavourable an opinion of the *police* of this country, that I could feel no inclination to visit the prisons in the provinces, or, (according to my *constant practice* in other places) to revisit those in the capital.

HOSPITAL.

The *Great Hospital* (or *Enfant Jesus*) has this inscription over the gate, *Regi seculorum immortalis et invisibili soli Deo, Honor et Gloria*. There were in this hospital near eight hundred grown persons and children of different ages. The rooms were all clean, and great attention seemed to be paid to the sick by the good *sisters*, according to their usual practice. Most of the children were *foundlings*. Those who bring them put

put them into a cradle hung at the outside of one of the rooms, ringing at the same time a bell, in consequence of which notice, persons attending within, turn the cradle on an axis into the house, where the children are immediately taken care of. As they grow up they are made to work in different ways suitable to their ages and sexes. I saw a hundred and thirty girls, all neat, working at their needles, and singing at the same time a hymn. At both my visits I found an attentive and affectionate *superior* in the wards: the countenances of the numerous inhabitants shewed their love and respect to him.

The *convent* in this city belonging to the *Fratres misericordie* I found uncleanly; and it is the only instance of the kind to which I have been witness in this fraternity. In the second visit, the wards were fumigated with juniper berries on burning coals.

The *Convent* of *St. Roque* also I found close, crowded and offensive, the windows being kept shut.

In the *Hospital* of *St. Martin* there were many sick, of both sexes.

In the *Hospital* of *St. Lazarus* appropriated to *venereal* patients, there were sixty-one miserable objects, in close offensive rooms. It is badly situated, and in all respects one of the worst hospitals I ever saw *.

S I L E S I A.

IN October 1781 I visited the *City-prison* at *Breslau*, built, as the date on the front informed me, in 1689. It consists of twenty-three arched rooms on different stories; in most of which there is a piece of timber on the floor with a staple in it, to which criminals may be chained. I found a prisoner or two in some of the rooms, but none in irons.—Their allowance is two pounds of bread each, a day: (one hundred and twelve of their pounds are equal to one hundred English). To most of the rooms there are double doors, one iron-latticed within another of wood; this is a very proper contrivance where prisoners are always confined.—At the top of the staircases trap doors are placed for preventing escapes in the night. This prison has also two dungeons down ten steps.

Near one of the city gates and opposite to the guard-room, there is a *Prison* which consists of two circular rooms, each of them nineteen feet and a half in diameter.

* At Warfaw there was no regular *assize* of bread; yet on weighing the various sorts which I purchased of several bakers, I found bread cheaper here than in any other part of Europe which I had then visited.

BRESLAU
CITY
PRISON.

One is appropriated to men and the other to women; in each there were eleven prisoners, who, by the *Governor's* order, are employed out of doors for seven or eight hours every day. Their allowance is, two pounds of bread a day, besides fire and candle.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

In the *Spin-house*, situated near the river which runs through the town, there were thirty-six poor people, besides eighteen prisoners committed for offences. The former are allowed meat three days in the week; and their rooms and beds appeared clean—the latter are allowed meat only on the great holy-days; that is, four times in the year. During the rest of the year they subsist on soup, and an allowance of two pounds *per* day of tolerably good bread. They are employed in spinning from six to eleven every morning, and from twelve to six in the afternoon.—In the chapel belonging to this work-house, divine service is performed every Sunday and Thursday, the poor sitting on benches in the lower part of the chapel, and the prisoners in the galleries.

CONVENT.

In the *Convent* of the *Fratres misericordiae*, there is a ward with forty-three beds for the sick; it is twenty-five feet and a half wide, and the beds about three feet asunder. I saw eight or ten friars serving the sick with their dinners between ten and eleven. The friars themselves dine at eleven. I went again at four, and they were going to supper. All was clean and neat.

Patients from any country are admitted into this convent; and the friars publish every year a list of the admissions and deaths. In 1776, the number admitted was seven hundred and forty-eight, and the number that died was sixty-four. In 1780, these numbers were six hundred and fifty-nine, and sixty-one.

I visited two or three other hospitals in this city, but saw nothing remarkable.

G E R M A N Y.

BERLIN
CITY
PRISON.

AT BERLIN, in the *City Prison* called *Calands Hoff*, there are eight rooms on the ground-floor, and down ten steps eight dungeons: these rooms (thirteen feet by nine feet four inches) were numbered, and had barracks and stoves, one stove for two rooms. The dungeons are for the more atrocious criminals, of whom I saw several in irons, who were chained to staples in the wall. In 1778 the number of prisoners was eighteen men and thirteen women; and in 1781 it was fifty-eight of both sexes. Two of these were debtors; whose allowance is two *grofche* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ d.) a day each. This allowance is paid by the creditors, and if omitted one week, the debtor is set at liberty.—The allowance to criminals is one *grofche* and a half. The prisoners, when their process is finished, are permitted to go into the court; the men for an hour each time, at eight, one, and four in summer, and three in winter; the women for one hour only in the day, from two to three.—The prisoner, at

his discharge, pays the gaoler a grosche a day, for the time he was confined before his process was finished, unless the judge orders otherwise.—The process ought to be finished in three months; and if it is not, the secretary is required to give account of the cause of the delay. After three months imprisonment, the fee to the gaoler is only half a grosche a day.—Here is a head-keeper, who has apartments in the prison; an under-gaoler whose rooms look towards the prison windows; a surgeon whose salary is fifty crowns (*ecus*) a year, besides the pay for his medicines; a chaplain; and a secretary (*greffier*) who keeps the books, papers, &c.—The head keeper's salary is fifteen crowns and twelve grosche a quarter. In a book which he keeps the following particulars are entered in ten columns.—The time when the prisoner was committed—the magistrate by whom he was committed—his name—age—religion—place of nativity—condition—cause of confinement—time of discharge—and the number of prisoners. One of the judges is obliged to visit the prison once a week.

BERLIN
CITY
PRISON.

There were only three or four prisoners in a room, none of whom are permitted to go into the court till their process is finished (as my conductor informed me), that confederates may not be together.—One soldier at the gate, guards the prison in the day-time; but at night it is guarded by one within, and another at the back of the prison. These soldiers are relieved every two hours.

There is *no torture-room* in any of the prisons in the Prussian dominions, for the present king has set the example in Germany of abolishing the cruel practice.—In one of the rooms of this prison are alphabetically digested, the names and descriptions, with the sentences, of all who have been confined in this prison, in order that should they be found here a *second time*, they may suffer a much *severer* punishment.

In the *Court-prison* (*Haus-Voightey*), there are seven cells for criminals, and over them eight rooms for debtors and smugglers. These rooms look into a court, to which prisoners have access two hours in a day. All the rooms have barracks and stoves as in the other prison*. Here are two or three good rooms for debtors adjoining to the keeper's apartments, and several rooms in a back court. Creditors allow each debtor two grosche a day, and one for firing, besides paying one to the gaoler. Here were thirty-six prisoners in 1781; nine of them criminals in the cells.—Allowance to criminals is one grosche a day.—I here saw two of that sort of vests for punishment, called *Spanish mantles* (similar to those mentioned at Copenhagen p. 76.). one weighed fifty, the other seventy-five pounds: they are sometimes worn at the gate of this prison, and by smugglers at the *custom-house*, one, two, or three hours.

COURT
PRISON.

* Here the criminals had fire in all the stoves, though early in October. On my observing the propriety of this, the gaoler asked me, whether criminals had not fire allowed them in my country? On my saying that in some prisons they had not; he replied, "How then do they *exist* in winter?"

BERLIN
MAISON
DE
TRAVAIL.

The *Maison de Travail*, is a spacious building in the suburbs: it was erected in 1758: the front is two hundred and twenty feet, the sides a hundred and sixty. It has a court in the centre. The number of inhabitants in 1778, were about four hundred and fifty, including fourteen children, and in 1781 five hundred and forty-six. Beggars, idle persons, and petty offenders of both sexes are sent to this house. Those who can work are employed, fed, and clothed; and proper care and attention paid to the aged and infirm. Every time I was there, I was pleasingly struck with the cleanly appearance of all the inhabitants. Old and young, men and women, were spinning and carding wool, in rooms about seventy-five feet by twenty-four. All have clean linen once a week; and I observed a towel hanging up in each room. The apartments are white-washed once a year: this gives freshness and neatness, and also light to the work-rooms. Here is a chapel with two galleries, one for each sex; and an apartment for the chaplain. The hall for meals is spacious: the hours, seven, twelve, and seven. I was present at dinner-time; after ringing a bell, in ten minutes all were seated at about twenty tables, eighteen to each table. Four separate tables were at a little distance for criminals. A servant having called out, *silence*, the school-master prayed at the desk in the middle of the room. And after all had helped themselves with barley-soup*, while they were eating, he read part of a chapter in the Bible; then sung an hymn, in which the children, who were all at one table, joined; after which, all went out and fetched their *cans*, each containing about a quart, and they were filled with small beer. After spending about half an hour at dinner, they had half an hour for recreation. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity.

In the hall are morning prayers, at which all must attend clean, and then they take their bread for breakfast.—The inhabitants are divided into two classes, the *poor* and *criminals*. In 1781 there were eighty-six of the latter class, who are more confined than the poor. Both classes have the same nourishment, except that the *first* have meat twice a week, and the *second* only on Sunday. Their weekly task is twelve pieces (or *knots*), each weighing five ounces: if they do more, they are paid for it. When they are sick, they are sent to the *great hospital*; where the room allotted to them, and all the other rooms, are too much crowded.—Dinner for the second class is, *Sunday*, pease and half a pound of meat; *Monday* and *Friday*, beans or lentils; *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, flour; *Wednesday*, barley; *Thursday*, pease.

This house resembles the *old rasp* or work-house at Amsterdam. It is exceedingly neat, and such great attention is paid to all confined in it, as prevents every ground

* I tasted the barley-soup, the bread and the beer, which were wholesome and good, and they had enough.—They have butter or cheese, with their bread for supper.

of complaint. The strict and good *police* preserves the city of Berlin entirely free from beggars*.

BERLIN

In the *Orphan-house* there were forty-six boys and forty-one girls, all healthy and cheerful, employed in spinning *wool* in two spacious rooms. I looked into their bed-rooms and observed them to be clean and airy, having opposite windows which were thrown open.—From seven to nine o'clock, and from one to three, they are at school; and from nine to eleven, and three to six, they work.

ORPHAN-
HOUSE.

There are two infirmaries in which there was only one *sick* child.—This house exhibits a contrast to that at Copenhagen; though the *employments* of the children, which my conductor there pretended to be the cause of their cutaneous disorders, are the same.

At SPANDAU, about ten miles from Berlin, are two prisons. The *Fortress* or castle, is surrounded with water. Thirty-six state prisoners were confined in it in 1778, and a hundred and five criminals. Some few of the latter were rasping logwood; the task for each, thirty-six pounds a day: but most of them were spinning. The criminals were badly lodged, and there seems to be little attention paid to them. They had a light chain to each foot, and such as were taken after an escape had a collar of iron. In 1781 there were a hundred and fourteen prisoners. Here are none but *men*, for no *women* are ever permitted to continue a night in the castle.

SPANDAU.

In the *House of correction*, in 1778, there were about a hundred and fifty persons, spinning, knitting, and carding wool for a manufactory in Berlin. Forty-seven of these were men, committed for small offences. They have *meat* ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) only on Sundays, in this and some other houses of correction. Here were some rooms with silk-worms, on which the female prisoners attended. Neither this, nor any foreign houses of correction which I have seen, are without a *chapel*.

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

In 1781, there were seventy men and one hundred and ten women. The apartments of the latter were neat and clean. Their dinner was good soup made of barley: but the bread was not so good as at the work-house at Berlin; the daily allowance was twenty-two ounces, together with two quarts of beer.—A few sometimes work more than their task, and are paid for it. A distinction is made between the prisoners; and such as are reckoned *infamous*, are confined in a room by themselves.—I made the same inquiry of the keeper here that I had made in similar houses, whether the work of the prisoners maintained them? The same general answer was given, no, no.

* That the *police* is indeed strict and extensive I had some evidence by weighing the *bread* from various parts of the city; all which exactly agreed with the *assize* or standard. In June 1778, the fine white bread was something above three halfpence a pound; and there was just double the weight of rye bread for the same money. In October 1781, three pennyworth of the finest was 1lb. 14oz; of the second sort, 3lb. 7oz; and of the third, 5lb. 4oz. The bakers here and in Silesia, gain more by the fine bread, than by the coarse, which last sort, however, they are *obliged* to make; this is designed for the advantage of the poor.—Here also the price of the several sorts of butchers meat is fixed and published.

At

MAGDE-
BURG.

At MAGDEBURG the Prussian slaves were at work on the fortifications, serving the masons, digging sand, &c. Their daily allowance is two pounds of bread, and on the days they work, they have also in money, half a grosche, about three farthings. The number was only fifty-one, for many had been taken to recruit the army.

In the other *prisons*, nothing seemed worthy of observation: but in the *house of correction* (which was formerly a convent) was a *mill* to grind or beat the logwood that the men rasped; and two or three large chambers of *silk-worms*, on which the women attended.

If I may judge, by what I saw of the *state prisons* here, and at Spandau, and by the few prisoners in the spacious areas, *all* their apartments are not so dreadful as some imagine; nor are all the persons confined in them unhealthy and miserable objects*.

LUKAU.

The house of correction for Lusatia, at LUKAU, is a spacious prison. The men were treading in a large wheel to grind corn, five and five by turns. Some of them had iron collars, as at Bern, but no irons on their feet. The prison for the women was a distinct building; their employment was spinning.

DRESDEN.

At DRESDEN, the apartments of the slaves being under the fortifications, must be unhealthy. I saw four sick, and yet they had their irons on. Among those that were at work, one had an iron collar, by way of punishment for making an escape, besides the broad iron about his leg. Another was fitting, and endeavouring somewhat to alter the place of his iron. He told me that the weight was marked on it *twenty-one pounds*, and that he could not have it changed to the other leg without paying a smith.

Here are two other prisons. The *house of correction* has ten or twelve rooms, each about ten feet square, with one window, and an aperture over the door, and barrack-bedsteads. There were ten prisoners, five of each sex. Three of the men were rasping logwood in a room down twenty steps; and the other two were employed as labourers in building a chapel. This prison and the orphan-house, is, very improperly, *one building*.

The other *prison* for the *bailliage*, contains nineteen chambers, in which were twenty-six prisoners; most of whom had a chain (some on one foot, some on both) fastened to a staple in the wall. The prison was dirty; and the gaoler's pan of charcoal and frankincense (which his negligence rendered necessary) could not prevent its being very offensive. Here was one debtor, who had from his creditor six grosche (ten pence halfpenny) a day. The criminals allowance is one grosche (about seven farthings) each †.

There

* They are not all confined to a small quantity of bread and water, in cells of four feet square and six feet high, and loaded with seventy-eight pounds of iron, as the ingenious and intrepid *Trenck*, who was six years in this fortress.

† On paying my acknowledgments to the *grand bailiff* for permitting me to see the gaol, I took the liberty to observe, that I had seen prisons cleaner. I mentioned also the severity of chaining women,

There was nothing very remarkable in the two prisons at PRAGUE. The men at the *Maison de Force*, work out, with a guard, sawing wood, &c. for twelve *creutzers* a day *, which is less than the common wages of labourers. The prisoners themselves receive only four for a day's work, the rest is paid to the house. Many were thus employed, with chains to *one* or *both* legs, according to the different terms of their confinement.

PRAGUE.

At VIENNA, in 1778, I visited all the prisons, and most of the hospitals. The prisons are old buildings, and afford no instruction.

VIENNA.

The front of the great prison, *Lá Maison de Bourreau*, is remarkable for a very striking representation of the crucifixion of our Saviour, and the two thieves on mount Calvary. In this prison are many horrid dungeons.

Here, as usual, I inquired whether they had any putrid fever, and was answered in the negative. But in one of the dark dungeons down twenty-four steps, I thought I had found a person with the gaol-fever. He was loaded with heavy irons, and chained to the wall: anguish and misery appeared with clotted tears on his face. He was not capable of speaking to me; but on examining his breast and feet for *petechiæ* or spots, and finding he had a strong intermitting pulse, I was convinced that he was not ill of that disorder. A prisoner in an opposite cell told me, that the poor creature had desired him to call out for assistance, and he had done it, but was not heard. This is one of the *bad effects* of dungeons.

In the *House of correction*, were a hundred and sixty-nine men, and a hundred and forty women. The *women* were employed in carding, spinning, and knitting. I was present on a Monday morning, when they brought their week's work, for which, after it had been weighed, they received their pay. They have all that they earn for themselves. A few received twenty-six *creutzers* each, others less. The keeper was employed in putting the name on the work of each prisoner, and setting down the money that was paid, and the cotton delivered. The prisoners *saw the cotton weighed*, and took as much as they could spin in that week †. At dinner-time, several large pans of soup and beer were brought in, and the prisoners bought what they thought proper.

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

The prison was too much crowded, the house not being built for the purpose to which it is applied ‡. In several rooms the *men* were carding and spinning. In one

women, which is very uncommon in other countries. To this he answered, that "the gaoler chained them for security, being often obliged to be absent in fetching prisoners from the country." In return, I gave my opinion that the attention to a prison ought to be the *whole employment* of a gaoler, without which, little regard will be paid to cleanliness or humanity.

* A *creutzer* is near a halfpenny.

† In the holydays, when the prisoners are not permitted to work, each has an allowance of four or five *creutzers*.

‡ One or two of the women were crying, and charging others with rising in the night and stealing some of their cotton. The *mistress* believed the complaint, but said she was not able to prevent such frauds, because there was not the convenience of *separate apartments*.

room,

VIENNA
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

room, some of them, who were tailors, were making clothes for the soldiers: in another, some were weaving coarse linen at eight looms: and in another room, they were making thick blankets for the convents. Two more rooms were warehouses for cloth, stockings, coverlets, &c. manufactured in the house for sale. They were then white-washing the house*. In the chapel is a proper separation of men and women. Here, and at Prague, and in some other parts of Germany, they have iron-grate doors, which do not prevent the circulation of air, so salutary and necessary in houses of confinement. Too little attention was paid to the lodgings of the prisoners, for they had no coverlets.

Though I could not mention with commendation the prisons of this city, yet I must acknowledge, I was greatly pleased with the public buildings for the *indigent*, the *aged*, and *infirm*; which do honour to the *citizens* in general, and especially to the late *Empress Queen*.

ALMS-
HOUSE.

The great *Alms-house* in the suburbs consists of three courts. The front of this spacious building is six hundred and thirty-seven feet; the sides eleven hundred and fifty-three. The inhabitants are near three thousand, including the military invalids. It was agreeable to observe their order, neatness, and cleanliness. Here poverty and old age appeared with a smiling aspect. Many of them were seventy or eighty years of age. They were cheerfully spinning, because whatever they could gain was to be their own.

HOSPITALS.

Les Freres de Charité have not only wards for the sick in their convent, but these friars have also another airy and commodious house with gardens, to which they remove their patients when they begin to recover. In this house were two wards up stairs, and each ward had fourteen beds.

The noble *Hospital* for bringing up *children*, was the plan of one person, whom I left engaged in the improvement of his liberal design. In sixteen rooms for boys, were five hundred and thirty-nine beds, and two hundred and forty-one in eight rooms for girls. The extent of the front is six hundred and sixty-two feet.

In the great alms-house, and in several prisons and other public buildings, the rooms are all arched with stone or brick, to prevent danger and confusion in case of fire.—In several prisons and hospitals, where I have found the staircases and floors wood, my mind has reverted to the wise precautions used in this city.

Before I leave this city, I would just mention, that every month, an account of the price, weight and measure of *bread* and *flour*, is put up on the gates†.

At

* It is the general rule in Dutch and German houses of correction, to *white-wash* them once or twice a year. I seldom neglected to inquire about this practice, as we have a clause relative to this beneficial mode, in a late act for *preserving the health of prisoners in gaol*.

† The bills I observed were dated July 1, 1778. Seven sorts of bread were mentioned in them. The *finest* was (by my weights) exactly one pound for three halfpence of our money. The *second* sort was

was

At GRATZ (the capital of Stiria) I observed in the *house of correction*, that the prisoners had an appearance far more healthy than those I had seen in a similar house at Vienna. They have beds and coverlets, and the guards see that the *men take off their clothes* at night.

GRATZ.

I omit particulars concerning the prison at LAUBACH in Carniola, as I cannot say a word in favour of it.

LAUBACH.

At TRIESTE, the prison consists of eight or ten very close offensive rooms, each having only one small window. The pale countenances of the (nineteen) prisoners bespoke their own misery, and the negligence of the magistrates and keepers.

TRIESTE.

But in the *Castle* were eighty-five slaves (*condannati*) who seemed healthy and well. They were confined for three, five, seven, or fourteen years and upwards; and were employed on the roads, in the harbour, &c. Some of them were at work in a large lighter, clearing the harbour, just under my chamber window*. They were guarded by six soldiers. They did not work harder, than other labourers would in the same employment. Their hours for work were from five in the morning till between five and six in the afternoon; but they had two (from eleven to one) allowed them for rest, and half an hour more sometime before they left work. They appeared healthy, clean and strong; and laboured cheerfully, because when they were employed, each of them received, as extraordinary pay, three farthings a day. They were distinguished from other labourers by a light chain on their legs. Their common allowance was two pounds and a half of bread and four farthings a day. I heard them called over, and saw them receive their pay, before they entered their chambers in the castle. Their bread was sweet and good. They were treated with humanity, though under strict discipline; were well supplied with food and clothes; had two shirts, two pair of stockings, &c. and they lay in good beds with coverlets (*see page 33*), in large airy rooms having opposite windows, and not, like many convicts, in close dirty dungeons, under the fortifications.

CASTLE.

was one pound and six ounces for a penny. Inferior sorts made of rye were cheaper. At Dresden, the prices were, *white bread*, 18 oz.; *household*, 2 lb.; *rye bread*, 2 lb. 11 oz. and half—for one *grosche*, or seven farthings.—The bakers at Vienna are punished for frauds by the severity and disgrace of the ducking-stool. This machine of terror, fixed on the side of the Danube, is a kind of long pole or board extending over the water, at one end of which the delinquent, being fastened in his basket, is immersed. The bakers would gladly purchase a removal of this machine, but the punishment is continued, and inflicted on delinquents by order of the magistrates.

* Two wheels were fixed in the lighter, one of them to draw back the scoop or *bucket*, and the other (by the weight of ten men treading in it) to raise the mud, which was then emptied into another lighter managed by the overseer of the work. Three or four times a day, a soldier (with a bayonet fixed on his musket) accompanied a convict, who went to fetch a tub of fresh water, and on his return he supplied each with a tumbler of it while they were at work in the wheel. By the mast of the other lighter, a sail was spread to shade them, the weather being very warm, *Farenheit's thermometer* 85°.

I T A L Y.

I ENTERED ITALY in 1778 with raised expectations of considerable information, from a careful attention to the prisons and hospitals, in a country abounding with charitable institutions and public edifices.

VENICE.

At VENICE, the chief prison is near the *Doge's* palace*, and it is one of the strongest I ever saw. There were between three and four hundred prisoners, many of them confined in loathsome and dark cells for life; executions here being very rare. There was no fever, or prevailing disorder in this close prison. None of the prisoners had irons. On weighing the bread allowance, I found it fourteen ounces. I asked some who had been confined many years in dark cells, whether they should prefer the galleys? They all answered in the affirmative: so great a blessing is light and air! The chapel is for the *condemned*, who continue there a night and a day before execution.

Regulations were hung up in the prison.—Here is a *charitable society* established for the relief of prisoners both civil and criminal, and rules are published for the direction of the officers who have the management of it, of whom four are appointed *visitors* of the prison. There are likewise rules for the good government of the two infirmaries. These I procured from the *ducal* printer, with the regulations for the galleys and prisons, for many years past.

One of the *galleys* was moored two boats length from the shore, in which were only twenty-seven slaves, who were kept here in order to be sent on board the other galleys. This was clean. Here, and in the *other galleys*, which were dirty and crowded, the slaves were in chains of about twenty-seven pounds weight. I saw a slave dead on the shore, who I suppose destroyed himself in despair; as he could have no hope of an escape by swimming, because of his heavy irons.

PADUA.

I visited the prisons of PADUA and FERRARA. In the former of these cities, none of the confined debtors would sit on the elevated *stone stool* in the great hall: and I was informed that not one had submitted to the ignominy these ten years†.

* The rooms for the *state prisoners* are over part of the palace on the leads, which renders confinement in the heat of summer almost intolerable.

† This is sometimes called the *stone of disgrace*; for if they who are insolvent would avoid imprisonment, at a time fixed they must sit upon it in a disgraceful manner three times.

At BOLOGNA are three prisons; one of which is for debtors, who are alimanted after four months and three days confinement, at one *paule* (about sixpence) a day each.

BOLOGNA.

The *Hospital, S. Maria de Vita*, afforded me great pleasure. All was clean; and the wards were lofty, and not in the least offensive. The wards of the men and women were of the same size, each containing thirty-eight beds, nineteen on each side. The bedsteads were of iron, and the coverlets were white and clean. Each ward had fourteen windows, seven on a side, and all had curtains. They had folding wooden casements; and on the outside, wire lattices. The wards of this hospital were thirty-two feet and a half wide, and the beds were three feet two inches wide, and three feet eight inches asunder. In the middle of each space of the wall between the beds was a cupboard, with a shelf, concealed by a small curtain; and over each curtain was a slip of black marble with the number of the bed. On the sides of all the wards, for the convenience of opening and shutting the windows, was a gallery eighteen feet above the floor, and two feet broad, with an iron rail two feet nine inches high. The doors to the wards were iron grates, five feet five inches wide.

HOSPITAL.

In FLORENCE are two prisons*. In the great *Prison, Palazzo degl' Otto*, were only twenty prisoners. Six of them were in the *secrete* chambers, which are twenty-one strong rooms. None of the prisoners were in irons. They had mattresses to lie on. Their bread was good. In the torture chamber, there was a machine for decollation, which prevents that repetition of the stroke which too often happens when the axe is used.

FLORENCE
PRISONS.

In the other *Prison, Delle Stinche*, there are five doors to pass before you come to the court. The opening of the first is three feet wide, and four feet nine inches high, with an inscription over it, *Oportet misereri*, (We ought to be compassionate.) In this prison are many spacious rooms, in which are small branches to lie on. The men's rooms are below, and look into the court, which is about forty-three feet square. The women, entirely separated, are up stairs, and have an hospital joining to their room. A new infirmary for the men (forty-four feet by twenty-nine) is contiguous to the chapel. In this prison were forty-two men and fourteen women. Debtors were not separated from criminals. In one room were eight, who paid for their beds. The bread was good: the daily allowance to each, fifteen ounces. None were in irons. The chaplain has apartments, and resides in the gaol.—This prison has something similar to the plan I proposed. A wall surrounds three sides of it; but being very high, and only eleven feet and a half distant, renders the prison too close.

* Dr. *Targioni*, who had an order from his Royal Highness to inspect the hospitals, and report what beneficial improvements might be made in them, accompanied me in visiting these prisons.

FLORENCE
HOSPITALS.

The great *Hospital* of *S. Maria Nova* was crowded, and too close; though the *men's* fever ward was four hundred and fifty-four feet long, and thirty feet and a half wide. They have separate wards for wounds and fractures. The women are attended by the *nuns*, who have a passage under ground from the opposite convent. Here are twenty students, who lodge and board in the house for seven years, attend the sick, serve the victuals, &c *. and are distinguished by a long cloak.

But the *Hospital* which I most frequently visited, was *S. Giovan di Dio*. The ascent into the sick ward is by a flight of thirty stone steps. This ward was lofty and clean; and was a hundred and twenty-three feet long, and thirty-three and a half wide. There were in it thirty-three beds, three feet four inches wide, placed on varnished boards, on iron bedsteads. This is very conducive to cleanliness, and secures patients from vermin.—At one end there are five rooms with single beds for sick priests. Three of them were occupied. Neither the sides nor floors of this, and the other hospitals of Italy, were wood, that being more retentive of scents or infection than tarras or brick.—The great attention of this order of friars to the sick, in every country where they have hospitals, does them honour.

The *Hospital S. Paolo della Convalescenza*, for the reception of recovering patients, has clean and airy apartments, and a spacious refectory, or dining-hall. They continue here four days, and by the change of air and diet their health is confirmed before they go to their several occupations.

ALMS-
HOUSE.

Here I would just mention an *Alms-house*, *S. Benifazio*, for infirm persons of advanced age. It had eighty beds for each sex, and they were sitting up twenty more. The wards are thirty feet wide, all clean, and shewed the care of the *nuns* who attend on this charity†.

LEGHORN.

In the *Prison* at LEGHORN were three debtors, and eight of those called *prisoners at large*, and in the *secrete* three criminals. I mention this prison because of the infirmary, which, as appears by an inscription over the door, was built at the expence of the present governor, *Philip Borbonio*, in 1761.

FORTRESS.

The slaves in the *Fortress*‡ appeared healthy and well; better, as the old keeper remarked, since they have *lain on shore*.—Galleys or hulks ought to be the punishment

* I saw a friar or *capuchin* come in form and bless the meat or soup for dinner. The numerous patients seemed entirely satisfied with this, without any devotion of their own.

† I cannot leave Florence without expressing my great obligations to the *Grand Duke* for his permission to inspect the prisons, and making my acknowledgments to Sir *Horace Mann* our ambassador, for his very kind attention and assistance.

‡ In this *Fortress*, there were a hundred and thirty-two slaves: at *Pisa*, were eighty-five: and at the *Grand Duke's* salt-works at *Port Ferrara*, seventy.

only for the most atrocious crimes.—Each prisoner had a ring round one leg; but when they go out to work, a chain is rivetted to two prisoners. Here were seven pontoons to clear the harbour; but the weather, when I was there, being stormy, they could not be worked. There were forty-seven slaves employed at the new *Lazaretto*, which is a noble spacious building, with different apartments for officers and their men to perform quarantine, and large warehouses for the cargoes of their ships*.

The keeper generously ordered his son to copy for me all the *rules*, from which I shall here give some extracts.

Three keepers have their salary from the *Grand Duke*. They receive a copy of the process against every convict, carry it to the government, and register it in the proper book; and when required, they must give an exact account of all proceedings against the prisoners. They make a report of the refractory to government, that they may be punished in proportion to their offences, with severer confinement, irons, and bastinadoes. The principal keeper has power to choose two turnkeys out of the best-behaved prisoners, who are to exhort and instruct the others: but the keeper is to have a *strict watch* over them. He must order that all prisoners, when they are brought in, have their heads shaved—be dressed in the uniform of the house—and have irons on their feet.

The prisoners are condemned to labour, for thirty, twenty, ten, or seven years, or for a shorter term, according to the nature of their crimes; and are chiefly employed on the public works. They are sent out every morning, under a guard of soldiers, and are chained two and two together, with a chain of about eighteen pounds weight. An hour's relaxation is allowed them at breakfast, and two hours in the afternoon: and at an hour before sun-set, they are reconducted to the prison, and must be well searched by the keepers, to prevent their having any thing concealed; and two hours after sun-set, they are ordered to go quietly to rest. When they are employed on the *works* by his *royal highness*, they are paid two crazzies (about three halfpence) a day; but if employed by other persons, they are paid four or six crazzies, according to the nature of the work. At day-break, the turnkeys ring the bell to awake them: and a report is made by them to the keepers, if any have been guilty of irregularities during the night. Their daily allowance is a loaf of thirty ounces, which is made two thirds of flour, and one third of bran†, and soup made from four ounces of pease boiled in water, with salt and oil. On each of the two *Easter* holydays they are allowed a pound of meat, and three ounces of rice. Every two years they have a coat of gray cloth, a waistcoat of red cloth,

* I wish some future traveller would give us plans of this *Lazaretto*, and that at Ancona and other places, as they might suggest some useful alterations in the construction of our hospitals and other public buildings.

† Their bread was very good. I preferred it to that which I met with at my lodgings.

LEGHORN
FORTRESS.

and a red cap; every year a pair of shoes; and every six months a shirt, and a pair of drawers or breeches. Their drawers are shifted once a month, their shirts every week. For lodging, they have a mattress filled with straw, and a coverlet: the straw is changed, and kept in good order.—If one attempts to desert, and be taken before sun-set, he must wear a ring, and a chain of eighteen pounds weight; and he must pay half his future earnings, till it amounts to a zechin, to those that apprehended him*. If they who are condemned for five years, desert, when retaken, their term again commences: and for repeated desertions, they are more severely punished, and sometimes tortured.

The chaplain must *instruct* the prisoners.

In the *hospital* there must be all proper provisions for the sick and infirm, *viz.* veal, mutton, rice, fine bread, broth, good wine, &c. A physician attends, and the diet and medicines must be according to his prescription. On entering, the patients have clean linen, shirts, night-caps, and clothes. And the keepers and turnkey must examine their victuals and soup, to see that they be good, and that the quantity be according to the physician's orders†.

* A zechin is about 9s. 3d.

† In Tuscany during the ten years preceding 1765,

There were 3076 in prison for debt,
704 for petty offences,
210 condemned to the galleys,
17 executed,
5 branded.

This punishment of branding was abolished by the grand-duke, *Leopold*.—In the four years preceding 1769, there was no capital punishment.

The Number of debtors and criminals in *prison* during the ten years preceding 1779.

	Debtors.	Petty Offenders.	Sent to the Galleys.	Executed.
1769	264	71	34	1
1770	244	101	16	1
1771	264	89	11	0
1772	292	105	10	0
1773	396	115	9	0
1774	412	109	21	0
1775	508	150	12	0
1776	384	129	16	0
1777	96	115	7	0
1778	176	142	6	0
Total	3036	1126	142	2

The above is extracted from, *Indication Sommaire des Reglemens, &c. de Leopold Grand Duc de Toscane &c. A Bruxelles, 1779.*

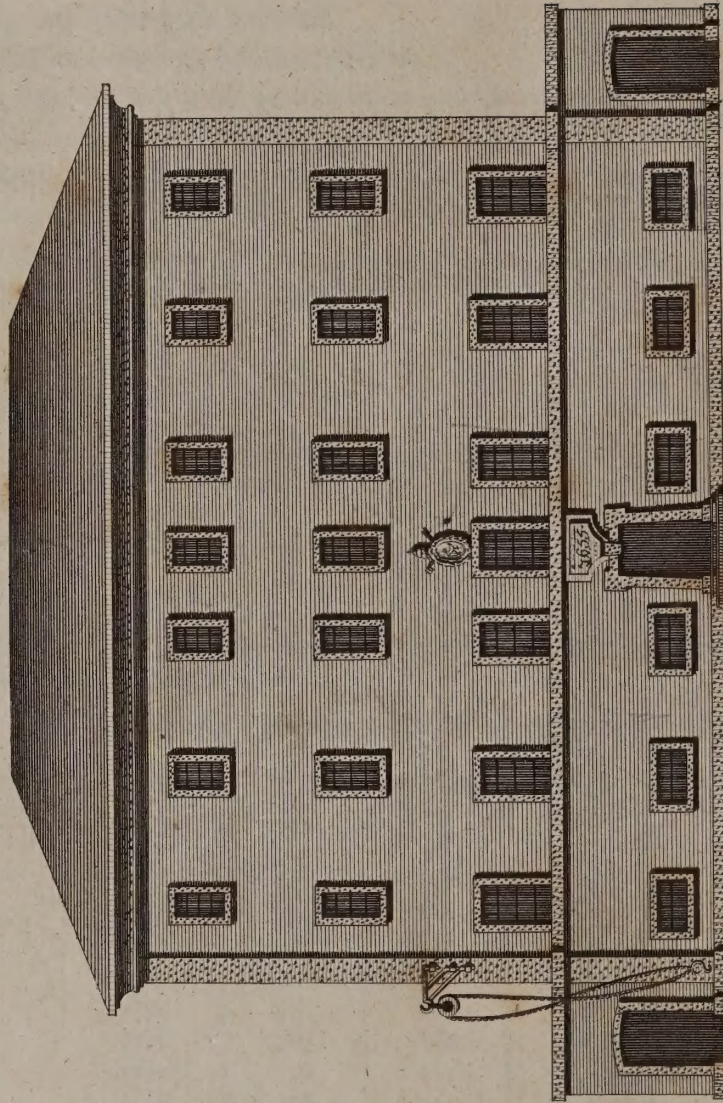
At

ROME

Plate 22

Facciata della Prigione.

Front of the Prison.



12 30
Eng. Feet

At the great prison at ROME, called the *New Prison**, at the back of which runs the *Tiber*, on a stone tablet over the door, is this inscription :

ROME
NEW
PRISON.

JUSTITIÆ ET CLEMENTIÆ
SECURIORI AC MELIORI REORUM CUSTODIÆ
NOVUM CARCEREM
INNOCENTIUS X. PONT. MAX.
POSUIT
ANNO DOMINI
MDCLV.

*To Justice and Clemency,
For the more secure and better custody of criminals,
Pope Innocent X. erected this New Prison
In the year of our Lord
1655.*

On the ground-floor ; on one side are the slaves for the galleys at Civita-vecchia : on the other side is a sort of cook's shop, and a tap-room, over which are the *women's* apartments, five of whom were in the *secrete* chambers, and twenty more at large.—There are eighteen of these strong rooms for the *men*, which are close and offensive, each of them having but one window for admitting air and light. These rooms are never opened without an order from the governor of the city. There were sixty-eight prisoners. They are not permitted to go out of their rooms at any time, but for examination. Some having been confined there many years, appeared with pale sickly countenances ; but none were in irons.—Here is a chamber for distracted prisoners, in which were seven miserable objects. There are several chambers with beds for those who are called *prisoners at large*, for which each pays one *paule* and a half (about eight pence) a night. There is a chamber for *priests*, one for *boys*, one for *Jews*, and one for prisoners who have *cutaneous* disorders.—On the upper floor are two *infirmaries* : one, appropriated to the prisoners in the *secrete*, in which were four patients. In the other, which is for the rest of the prisoners, were *ten* patients the first time I was there, and the last time only *seven*. This infirmary is a spacious airy ward, seventy-three feet by twenty-three, with seventeen beds, three feet three inches asunder ; was clean, and had every thing proper for the sick. The whole prison is *arched* with brick, for security in case of fire. The passages are *seven feet two inches* wide, and light. The ascent to each story, is by two flights of seventeen *stone* steps. These staircases are *seven feet three inches* wide ; the *risers five inches* : this I mention, as generally, in our prisons (even those that are lately built) the stairs are narrow, the *risers* high, and the passages dark and inconvenient. There

* The elegance and simplicity of the front of this prison occasioned me to give a plate of it.

ROME
PRISONS.

is a table of regulations by the authority of the magistrates hung up in this prison, ordering the exact times, of opening the prison and the court, of saying mass daily, and of distributing the alms. The times vary twice in a month, according to the different length of the days. In the same table, the physician is ordered to visit the sick in the infirmary every morning; and in case of extraordinary illness, in the evening.—I wish I could say I had seen no torture-chamber.—On the side of the great prison there is a pulley and rope (*see the plate*) to draw up malefactors by their hands which are tied behind them; after they have been suspended some time, by being suddenly let down part of the way, their arms are dislocated*.

In the *Prison* at the *Capital*, are two rooms for *debtors*, and for criminals whose offences are not so great as to cause them to be confined in the *secrete*. The prisoners in one of these rooms, have the privilege of asking alms of the passengers. There were five *debtors* in rooms which they paid for, and two *criminals* in the *secrete*. This prison is not offensive. There is a constant current of water through one of the large rooms.

SAN
ANGELO.

The state prisoners are confined in the castle of *San Angelo*. The rooms appropriated to that purpose were all empty, except one, in which was a *bishop*, who had been confined upwards of twenty years, and was distracted. Here were also eighteen *condannati* who work in the fortrefs, and had each a light chain. They seemed healthy and well.—On the death of the *Pope*, the prisoners are brought hither from the great prison, for upon such occasions the prisons are thoroughly cleaned.

I can give but little information respecting the prison of the inquisition. It is situated near the great church of *St. Peter's*. On one side of the court round which it is built, is the inquisitor-general's palace. Over the gate is an inscription importing "that it was erected by *Pope Pius V.* in the year 1569." The windows of the prison have wooden blinds, and at a small distance is a high wall. The chambers of this silent and melancholy abode were quite inaccessible to me: and yet I spent near two hours about the court and the priests apartments, till my continuance there began to raise suspicion.

* There is an account of this mode of punishment at Rome in *Dr. Moore's View of Society and Manners in Italy*, vol. I. p. 476, third edit. This *Letter* (44th.) is well worth perusing, in which the ingenious writer describes the manner of execution at Rome, with pertinent remarks, and concludes with these questions. "When criminals are carried to execution with little or no solemnity, amidst the shouts of an unconcerned rabble, who applaud them in proportion to the degree of indifference and impenitence they display, and consider the whole scene as a source of amusement; how can such exhibitions make any useful impression, or terrify the thoughtless and desperate from any wicked propensity? If there is a country in which great numbers of young inconsiderate creatures are, six or eight times every year, carried to execution in this tumultuous, unaffecting manner, might not a stranger conclude, that the view of the legislature was to cut off guilty individuals in the least alarming way possible, that others might not be deterred from following their example?"

In this City, as in most parts of Italy, is a *Confraternita della misericordia*, called *S. Giovanni di Fiorentini*: as many of Florentine extraction were the founders. This institution is ancient, for the church of *S. Gio Battista Decollato* belonged to them in 1450. It consists of about seventy, chiefly nobles, of the best families. After a prisoner is condemned, one or two of them come to him the *midnight* before his execution, inform him of the sentence, and continue with him till his death. They, with the confessor, exhort and comfort him, and give him his choice of the most delicious food. All the *fraternity* attend the execution, dressed in white. When the prisoner is dead, they leave him hanging till the evening; then one of the fraternity, generally a noble, cuts him down, and orders him to be conveyed to the burying-place which they have appropriated to malefactors. I was there the twenty-ninth of August, the only day in the year when this burying-place is opened to the public. Adjoining to an elegant church is a chapel, which makes one side of a court, and on each of the other three sides, is a portico supported by doric pillars. In the middle of the pavement* of the front portico the women, and in one of the side porticos the men are buried. The latter are interred in the same dress in which they were hanged; for in Italy, coffins are not in general use.

ROME.

The *Hospital* of *S. Michele* is a large and noble edifice. The back front is near three hundred yards long. It consists of several courts with buildings round them. In the apartments on three sides of one of the most spacious of these courts, are rooms for various manufactures and arts, in which boys who are orphans or destitute are educated and instructed. When I was there, the number was about two hundred, all learning different trades according to their different abilities and genius. Some were educated for printers, some for book-binders, designers, smiths, carpenters, tailors, shoe-makers, and barbers; and some for weavers and dyers, a cloth manufacture being carried on here in all its branches. When the boys arrive at the age of twenty years, they are completely clothed, and a certain sum is given to set them up in the business they have learned. In the middle of the court is a noble fountain, and several inscriptions to the honour of the founders of this excellent institution.

SAN
MICHELE.

Adjoining to another court are apartments for the aged and infirm, in which were two hundred and sixty men, and two hundred and twenty-six women. Here they find a comfortable retreat, having clean rooms and a refectory. I conversed with some of them, and they appeared happy and thankful.

* Here are marble stones, in which are circular apertures for the interment of those that are executed. Round these stones is inscribed,

“ Domine, cum veneris judicare,

“ Noli nos condemnare.”

O Lord, when thou shalt come to judge,
do not condemn us.

ROME
SAN
MICHELE.

Another part of the hospital is a *Prison* for boys or *young men*. Over the door is this inscription:

CLEMENS XI. PONT. MAX.
PERDITIS ADOLESCENTIBUS CORRIGENDIS
INSTITUENDISQUE
UT QUI INERTES OBERANT
INSTRUCTI REIPUBLICÆ SERVIENT.
AN. SAL. MDCCIV. PONT. IV.

*Pope Clement XI.
For the correction and instruction
Of profligate youth:
they, who when idle, were injurious,
When instructed, might be useful,
To the State.*
1704.

In the room is inscribed the following *admirable sentence*, in which the grand purpose of all civil policy relative to criminals is expressed,

PARUM EST
COERCERE IMPROBOS
POENA
NISI PROBOS EFFICIAS
DISCIPLINA.

*It is of little advantage
To restrain the Bad
By Punishment,
Unless you render them Good
By Discipline.*

Here were fifty *boys* spinning, and in the middle of the room an inscription hung up,

SILENTIUM.

This room being different from any I had before seen, a plan procured me by the kindness of Mr. *Jenkins*, may give a clearer idea of it than a verbal description would do.—In this hospital is a room also for *women*. On the outside is an inscription, expressing, that it was erected by *Clement XII.* in 1735, for *restraining the licentiousness and punishing the crimes of women.*

There

Pianta della Casa di Correzione

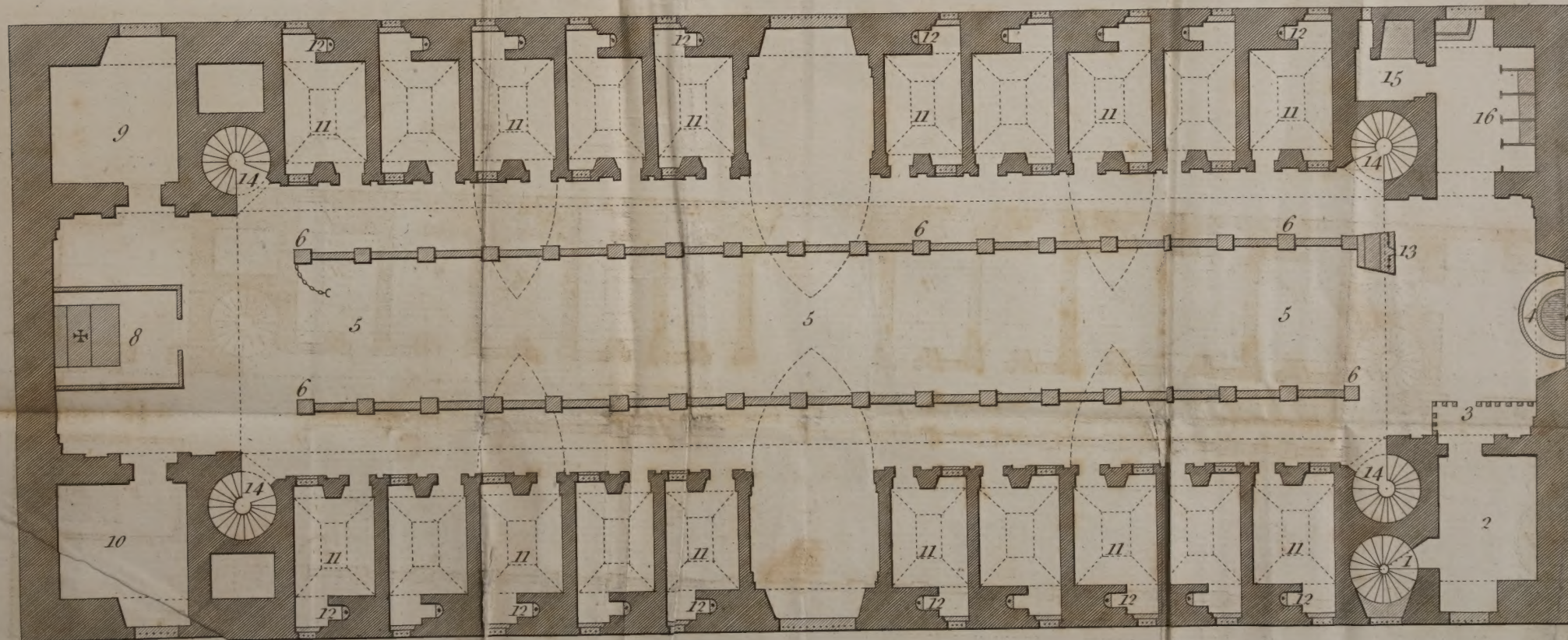
ROME.

Plan of the House of Correction.



Section of the Gallery.

- 1 Stairs from the Street
- 2 Keepers Room
- 3 Wooden Rails for Security
- 4 A Fountain
- 5 The Hall where they Work
- 6 Benches with Chains
- 7 A large Window
- 8 The Altar



- 9 The Vestry
- 10 The Accountants Room
- 11 Lodging Rooms
- 12 Sewers
- 13 Place of Chastisement
- 14 Stair Cases to Priors & Keepers Rooms
- 15 A Small Room
- 16 Rooms for fuel &c.

20 30 40 50 60
Palmi Romani

20 30 40
English Feet

II

M

There are in Rome many *Hospitals* for the sick, but they were in general crowded, yet none of them had more than one patient in a bed. In the great hospital of *San Spirito in Sassia*, there were, the first time I visited it, a thousand and fifteen patients, the second time eleven hundred and three. Formerly many nations founded hospitals in this city. This was founded by one of our Saxon kings. Some others continue to the present time entirely national, as the Milanese, Florentine, and Spanish hospitals.

Here is a *staircase* remarkable for its ascent being very easy, for valetudinarians, and for carrying up the sick in a kind of chairs or *enclosed beds*. It is seven feet wide, and has a rail on each side. Every step is an inclined plane of three inches ascent, one foot eight inches wide, and the rise from one step to another is only three inches. These steps are of brick, set edgewise, and fronted with stone.

The *Hospital of S. Gio Laterano* was also crowded and offensive; and that of *S. Giacomo degl' Incurabili* was worse*: but that called *Benfratelli*, that for the Florentines, that of *S. Maria della Consolazione*, were clean, and perfectly free from any offensive scents. In this last-mentioned hospital, no patients are received except such as have wounds or fractures. At night, two chains are put across the street over-against this hospital, by an order of Pope *Alexander VII.* in 1661, for the purpose elegantly expressed in the inscription,

NE PRÆTEREUNTE STREPITU QUIES AMICA SILENTII
OMNINO AB ÆGROTANTIBUS EXULARET.

Before we take our leave of Rome, it may be proper just to mention the *Hospital* for pilgrims and *convalescents*. Recovering patients, when dismissed from the other hospitals, may enter into this, and reside here *three days*, lodge in airy wards, dine in the refectory, and be well attended.

The Pope's galleys are at CIVITA-VECCHIA. The slaves condemned to them are confined for different terms, according to the nature of their crimes: but the shortest time is three years for vagabonds, who are generally employed on board the pontons in clearing the harbour. For theft, the term is never under seven years. Persons convicted of forgery are always confined for life; and if found guilty of forging bank-notes, or any instruments by which large sums have been lost, they are punished with an *iron glove*. Prisoners *for life* are chained two and two together: those for *limited terms* have all a single chain, and, at their first arrival, of the same weight; but when they have no more than one or two years to serve, they have only a ring round their leg, which is lessened as the end of their term approaches. For escapes, they are obliged

* Indeed I saw the hospitals under great disadvantages, it being a very sickly time, occasioned by the long continuance of drought, and the extraordinary heats of the summer 1778.

CIVITA-
VECCHIA.

to finish their *first* condemnation, and then receive a fresh one for the same time as the former; but if the first was for life, the same is renewed, and they receive from a hundred to two hundred lashes a day, for three days after their arrival. None are sent to the galleys *under the age of twenty*: criminals of a younger age are kept at the hospital of *S. Michele* in Rome till they are of age; and are there employed in spinning, and fed on bread and water.

The allowance to each slave is three pounds of bread a day; and fifty-five pounds of beans or *calavances* to each galley, with which they generally make a kind of soup once in two or three days, and they are allowed two pounds and a half of oil to boil with their beans. At *Easter*, *Christmas*, and *Carnival*, they are allowed one pound of beef and half a pint of wine a man, and twenty-five pounds of rice to a galley.

For their clothing, they have once in two years, a striped woollen *capotto* and waistcoat, two shirts, two pair of canvass breeches, and a woollen cap; and every year, two feet and a half of woollen cloth to wrap round their legs instead of stockings. The yearly expence of each slave for maintenance, clothing, and chains, is computed at fifteen Roman crowns and eighty-seven *baiocs*, about £3 : 13 : 9.

At the time of my being at Civita-vecchia, three of the galleys were out on a cruise, and two only remained. Through the whole night there was great silence, (as I lay in a *felucca* close to them) though about four hundred were chained in each of the galleys.

The *slaves* here are constantly employed, and have a portion of what they earn for themselves, being paid according to their abilities and the nature of their work. For *sawing* in the arsenal, they are paid two pence a day each; for *working as masons*, two pence halfpenny; for carrying stones and mortar, only a penny. Such as work at the *canvass and calico manufactories*, are paid from two pence to eight pence, according to the quality of the work, &c. At the public works they are allowed an hour for dinner, and in summer-time an hour for breakfast*.

Here is a spacious hospital on *shore* for the slaves. None were in irons. All was clean. In the centre of the great room in this infirmary was an altar for public worship. A particular room was appropriated for such as had cutaneous disorders, and another for *consumptive* patients. In this country, the physicians are persuaded that the *consumption* is a contagious disorder. Patients afflicted with it in hospitals have a separate ward. The same precautions are used to prevent infection as in the plague. When this disorder has been in private houses, the furniture is destroyed, and the rooms are scraped and fumigated, before they are again inhabited.

* For the preceding account I am indebted to our countryman Mr. *Denham*, who has the superintendence of the pope's galleys.

The principal *Prison* in the great and populous city of NAPLES * is *Lá Vicaria*, under the courts of justice. It contained, when I was there, according to the gaoler's account, nine hundred and eighty prisoners. In about eight large rooms communicating with one another, there were five hundred and forty sickly objects, who had access to a court surrounded by buildings so high as to prevent the circulation of air. In this court was a recess, under arcades like those that were under the chapel at Newgate. Some of the prisoners were employed in knitting, and others in making shoes; but most of them were entirely without employment. In six chambers, which opened into a spacious hall, were many beds for such as could pay for them. Adjoining was a chapel, and a spacious infirmary for the whole prison; in which were *forty* persons, in single beds, with sheets, coverlets, &c. † In seven close offensive rooms were thirty-one prisoners, almost without clothes on account of the great heat; and in six dirty rooms communicating with one another were fifty *women*. Of all the prisoners, one *man* only was in irons, in a dungeon, near a small chapel which is allotted to the condemned before execution.

The bread was good: the daily allowance to each was twenty-two ounces.

There were three other *Prisons*: one contained eighty prisoners, another near sixty, the other but eleven.

The *Galleys* were moored about ten feet from the shore. In the *first* were two hundred and sixty slaves; in the *second* two hundred and ninety-eight; in the *third* two hundred and seventy; and in the *fourth*, four hundred; most of them stout and healthy. All were chained two and two together. Their bread was hard, but sweet. About twenty-six ounces a day was allowed them; and when employed in the arsenal and other public works, they have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. After escapes, if they are retaken, their whole term is doubled. *Each galley has a chaplain*, and public worship on Sundays and holydays.

GALLEYS.

* An account is taken every year of the inhabitants of this city; and at *Easter* 1777, their number, exclusive of soldiers and marines, was 350,061, viz.

Males	170,574
Females	165,642
Priests	3303
Monks	4231
Nuns	6311

Of this number there were born in the year immediately preceding, 6029 males, and 5571 females. The deaths in that year were 9553.

† In visiting the prisons of Italy, I observed, that in general great attention was paid to the sick; but I could not avoid remarking, that too little care was taken to *prevent* sickness.

From the heat of the climate, one might imagine the *gaol-fever* would be very likely to prevail; but, I did not find it in any of the prisons.

In

NAPLES:
ALMS-
HOUSE.

In the *Seraglio*, or great *Alms-house* *, there were about five hundred and fifty prisoners (*condannati*) in eight or nine rooms. Many of them work as labourers on this great building, with chains varying according to the terms of their confinement, and have the *extra* allowance just mentioned, with five ounces of flour for soup. In these rooms were shoe-makers at work, as in some of the galleys, but most of the prisoners had no employment †.

This great building is to be a receptacle for the aged and infirm, and for beggars and idle persons. There is a great number of the former in some rooms that are finished, and which have windows into a court, where they were digging a foundation for a large church, by which the numerous inhabitants will be deprived of the salutary effects of the circulation of air.

The galley-slaves have an hospital on the *shore* fronting the bay, entirely appropriated to them and their guards ‡. It has four or five spacious and airy wards, cleaner than most of the other hospitals in this city. One of these rooms is only for the *guard* of the marine. The patients are distinguished into three classes; very ill—sick—and recovering. Great attention is paid to them: and they are allowed good bread in sufficient quantity.

HOSPITALS.

The great and crowded *Hospitals* of *S. Apostoli* and *L'Annunziata*, have wards appropriated to the cure of wounded persons §.

The *Hospital* of the *Benfratelli*, or *S. Gio di Dio*, is clean and elegant. It consists chiefly of one lofty ward; at one end of which is an altar and a room for poor priests; and at the other end, a table, on which are placed the patients' victuals. Near this table was inscribed a reference to the apposite words of Scripture, *Matthew xxv. 35, 36. For I was an hungry, and ye gave me meat: &c.*

* The front of this building already extends near thirteen hundred feet, and probably it will be enlarged.

† As no regular plan had been settled for the employment of these slaves, the king lately made a present of three hundred of such of them as had been condemned for life, to the Maltese.

‡ On my telling the surgeon, that in some countries a *part* of each galley is made an hospital (alluding in my mind to our Hulks); he replied, "that must soon make the *whole* an hospital."

§ The frequency of assaults and assassinations in Italy is generally known. Many of the common people seem to be ignorant or insensible of the atrociousness of the crime of murder. The criminals in prison express, with seeming satisfaction of mind, "that though they stabbed they did not rob." If we consider that wards and even hospitals appropriated to the wounded are filled with patients, that the prisons are crowded, and that many are continually taking refuge on the steps of churches, and examine our accounts in *Janssen's Lists* and the *Judges Returns*, we may reckon that there are more murders committed in a year in the city of Naples or Rome, than in Great Britain and Ireland. Does not this prove that the English are not naturally cruel? And might not arguments be derived from hence, for the revival and repeal of some of our sanguinary laws? The Marquis *Beccaria* justly remarks, in Chap. 28. that "the death of a criminal "is a less efficacious method of deterring others, than the continued example of a man deprived of his "liberty."—And that "the punishment of death is pernicious to society, from the example of barbarity it "affords."

In many of the Italian hospitals, and *in all* that I have seen belonging to this order of friars, there are *no rooms* over the sick wards, so that they are as *lofty* as our churches or chapels.

At LUCCA, they formerly sold their *condannati* to the Genoese or Venetians, but now they keep them in prison without any employment.

LUCCA.

At GENOA, besides a *Prison* for debtors, and a *Prison* for female criminals, there is a great *Prison* for male criminals, consisting of thirty-five rooms tolerably airy. I saw none of the prisoners in irons. Their daily allowance was thirteen ounces of good wheaten bread for each, besides soup. To this prison belongs an hospital, and a chapel with a large room to which the condemned are brought four days before their execution.—The *instructions* formed for this prison by the *supreme syndics*, are hung up in it, and contain excellent regulations, as will appear from the following account of a few of them.

GENOA
PRISONS.

“The keeper shall have under him six assistants:—and the said keeper is to be responsible, and liable to punishment, if any of the assistants shall be guilty of the least fraud or neglect in their employment.—The advocate fiscal is once a week, at any time he shall think proper, *but when he is least expected*, to visit the cells of the prison, and to inquire diligently how the prisoners are treated by the keeper and assistants, in order to give information to the most *serene senate*, &c.—When any prisoner is condemned to death, he is immediately to be put into chains.—The keeper is always to keep the chapel shut, except at the time of celebrating mass, confession, or *administering consolation* to the unhappy.—He is also to take care that the prisoners do not play at any games, particularly cards. The last order is, that this table of regulations be fixed up in the criminal court of justice, in the chancery, and in the apartments of the criminals.”

In one of the *Galleys* just returned from conveying some noblemen to their country seats, I found about three hundred stout fellows, clean and healthy: for the old and infirm had been left in the galleys at home, of which there were only two, the other two being out on a cruise.

GALLEYS.

The hospital for these galleys is on *shore*; and in it are hung up the *regulations*, which consist chiefly of such orders as the following:

“That five superintendents shall be appointed by the magistrates, who every month shall draw lots, to determine which of the galleys they are to inspect.—That exact lists of the crews, and of the sick in the infirmary, with an account of the time of their admission, shall be taken and kept, with the assistance of the physician, chaplain, and surgeon.—That the secretary shall keep a register of all things necessary to be provided; bread, wine, meat, pease, beans, rice, &c. &c.—That four caldrons of broth shall be allowed weekly to a galley, besides kettles of broth statedly given them in the three winter months.—That when the superintendents discontinue the allowance of meat, cheese, oil, and stockfish, the chaplain shall see that each of the slaves be served daily
with

GENOA
GALLEYS.

with half a pint of wine.—That the physicians shall keep exact accounts of their orders of meat, wine, pastry, &c.—That the captains and midshipmen shall take care that all the regulations be exactly observed.”

The Turkish slaves had many little shops on shore, for selling coffee, perfumes, &c. and for shaving; like those I remember to have seen about fifteen years since at Marseilles. The bread allowance to the slaves is three pounds and a half, for two days in summer; and three pounds in winter.

HOSPITALS.

In the *great Hospital* there were about three hundred men, and six hundred women. All sick persons of any nation are admitted into it; and it is one of the best and least offensive of the public hospitals of Italy. Here was a room and ward for *foundlings*, crowded and close; and the poor infants were cruelly bound hands and feet with bandages, as in the hospital at Florence, and other cities in Italy.

There were also in this hospital apartments for the *insane*. These apartments were close and dirty; and the *calm* and *quiet*, I found inhumanly confined in the same room with the *noisy* and *turbulent*.

The *Albergo* hospital, situated on an eminence within sight of the harbour, is an asylum for boys and girls. There were in it a hundred and seventeen of the former, and four hundred and eighty-two of the latter. It is something similar to the noble and well-regulated hospital of *San Michele* at Rome. Over the door of the great room, where numbers were spinning and weaving, is this inscription:

Silentium et Obedientia.

MILAN
PRISONS.

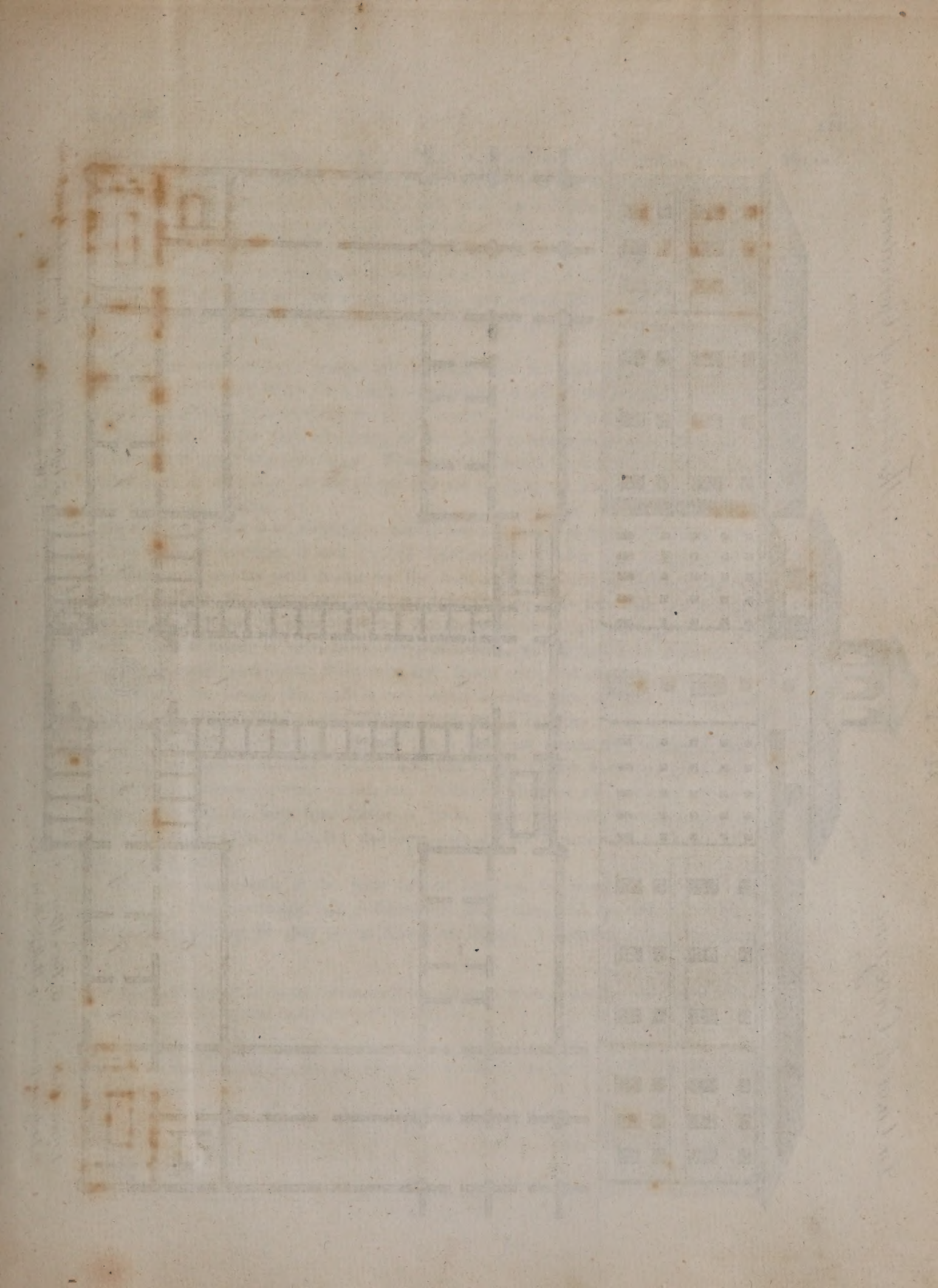
At MILAN, in the great *Prison*, there are twenty *secrete* chambers. The general size of these rooms is eleven feet by twelve to fifteen. In some were only one or two persons, but in others six or eight: the windows are towards a high wall eleven feet distant. These are some of the strongest and most retired rooms in the Italian prisons, in which the most atrocious offenders, and those who are imprisoned for life, are confined. They are inaccessible but by a special order. The entrance is guarded by two doors, between which is a narrow space, just sufficient to admit two persons. Into this you are locked before the turnkey opens the inner door, for fear these desperate criminals should murder the keeper for the keys, and attempt to rush out.

In the *Prison* for debtors, in this great trading city, there were only four persons confined for debt.

There are *two prisons* called *L'Argastro*, and *La Casa di Correzione*, which do honour to the country. Both are for criminals, condemned either for a term of years, or for life. The *most atrocious*, work in chains in the street; the *others*, only in the house.

In *L'Argastro* there were three hundred and fifty-nine prisoners, healthy and strong. A considerable number of them were at work in public: they water the streets and public walks (at the expence of the city) there being nineteen small waggons for that purpose; six men draw, and one attends behind chained. Others repair the pavements, &c. But in the house there were at work shoe-makers, tailors, smiths,

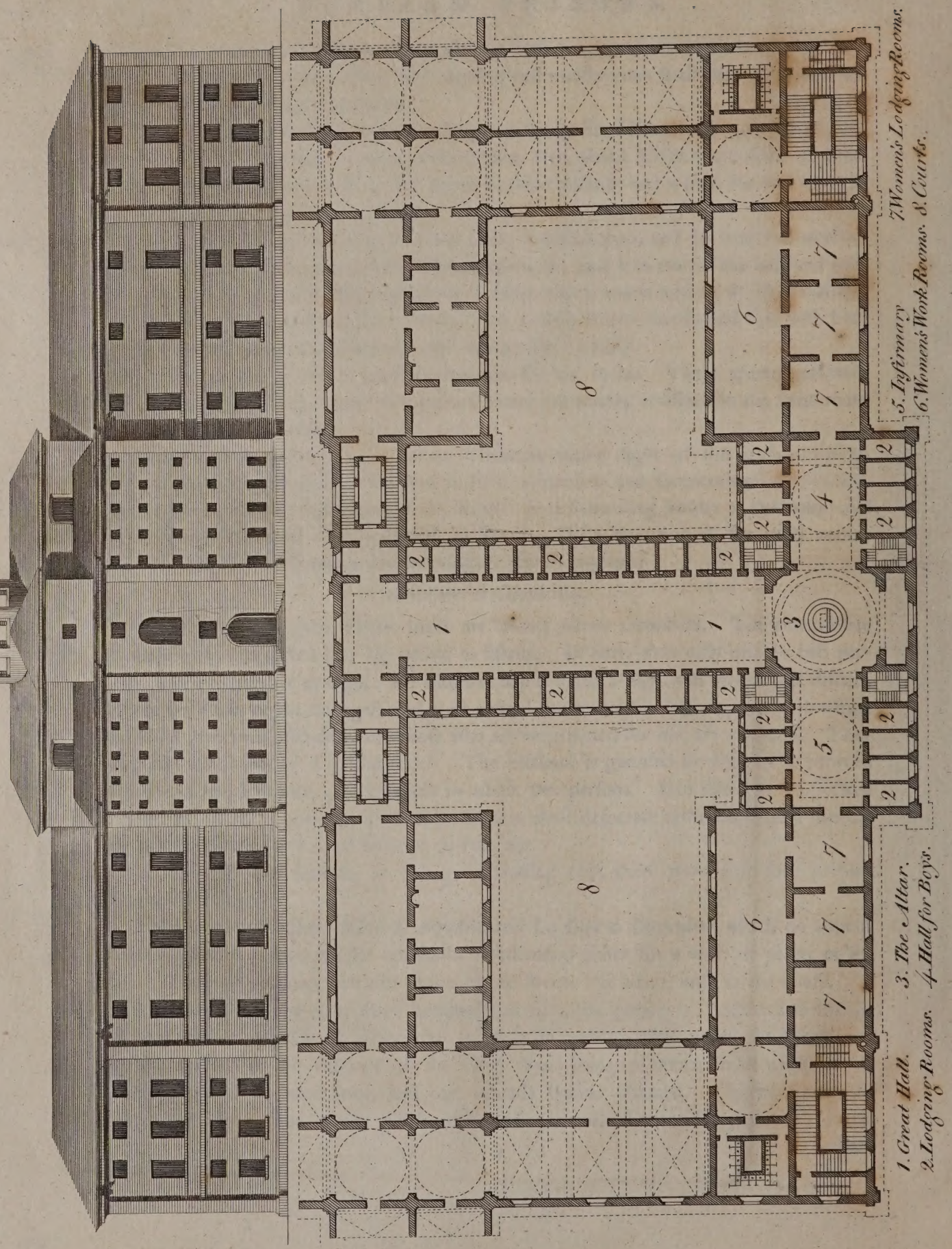
wheel-



M I + L A N .

La Casa di Correzione.

The House of Correction.



wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, turners, nailers, rope-makers, leather-dressers, painters on gauze, spinners and weavers. Many, here learn trades; so that there is a probability, that when their term is finished, they will become *useful members* of society; which should be the *grand object* in all such houses. They receive for themselves *one third* of what they earn, and *two thirds* go to the house.

Their dormitory is a spacious room, with three stages in it on which they lie. In the centre of the ceiling are four large apertures, and sixteen small ones.—A prisoner, whose employment was drawing designs and patterns, gave me a plan of the rooms and courts in this prison.

There are two courts, a pump, and running water for washing the linen of the prisoners, which they shift once a week. I observed to one of the prisoners, that they were cleaner than most working men: he replied, “or else the confinement would be intolerable.” The daily allowance to each is thirty-five ounces of good bread*, and a mess of good vegetable soup. They have two hours for dinner and repose. All had a chain to each leg. If any escape and are retaken, the whole term is renewed, and half as much more.

In this house there is an hospital, a chapel, and an apartment for the chaplain.

The *Casa di Correzione* is now (1778) building, on a noble and spacious plan†. The dormitory and the work-rooms for the men are finished and occupied. The two work-rooms for the women are large and lofty (twenty-three feet wide and twenty-five feet high;) and in each there are five large windows, placed high above the floor. At one corner of these rooms are stone basins, with water laid in to them. In one of the men's work-rooms there were forty looms employed weaving linen, cotton, and diaper: in which also, and in two others opening into it, were *warping* and *twisting-mills*, and *winding-wheels*. Under these was a calender: and some were employed in *beating* (not carding) cotton. In a detached temporary building I saw a prisoner employed in weaving gauze; who (as I conjectured from the great resort to him) was reckoned curious in this art. With the assistance of some that were employed with him, he kept four looms at work. Other prisoners were bleaching the cloth manufactured in the house: and some were at work as masons and labourers, in this great building.

Over the work-rooms is the great *hall* or *dormitory*, the room for boys, and the infirmary. The dormitory is lightsome, airy and clean, and appears evidently to be an improvement on that of *San Michele* at Rome. I therefore insert the plan of

MILAN.

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

* One loaf was equal to the daily allowance of two prisoners; it was divided into two equal parts with an engine, and *each* received *his own* portion every day.

† The late Count *de Firmian*, governor of Lombardy, whose amiable character is well known to our English travellers, not only honoured me with *the plan*, but favoured me with every advantage for examining the prisons.

MILAN
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

this also. It consists of a great room (one hundred and twenty-four feet by thirty-one). On each side of this room or hall are three stone galleries, two feet eight inches wide, with iron rails. The chambers are numbered, amounting to one hundred and twenty: these are all similar, nine feet two inches by eight feet two; they have one window outward, three feet by two; and one towards the great room, two feet five inches by one foot five*: they are furnished with a bed and bedding, a stool, and a vault. In the infirmary, and the dormitory for boys, as well as in the great hall, there were stone sinks and water laid in. Near the end of the room there is an altar with a cupola over it. On one side of the altar is the dormitory for boys, and on the other the infirmary. And all together make the figure of a cross, which is the form of many hospitals in Italy and other Roman catholic countries.

There were near three hundred prisoners in this house; twenty of whom were chained to two benches in the dormitory, but at the same time employed in spinning, or making and mending clothes.—Adjoining to the work-rooms there are two or three rooms for warehouses. All the prisoners work in irons.

HOSPITALS.

In visiting the great *Hospital*, my expectations, which had been too much raised by the accounts of travellers, were disappointed. Most of the wards are on the ground-floor, and not lofty, as there are rooms over them. They are also dirty and offensive, though provided with spacious drains. They have a middle row of beds, and in many of the beds were two patients: but care was taken to separate the patients in fevers from those who were attended by surgeons.—Most of the chirurgical patients had been wounded in sudden quarrels or assaults.

The *Hospital* of *S. Gio di Dio* exhibits that cleanliness and attention, which this fraternity always discovers.

In the *Hospital* for orphans, called *Lá Stella*, the *work* and *bed-rooms* were spacious, neat and agreeable. There were three hundred girls in it; whose employment was making lace on *round* pillows. I wished them a more healthy employment, and that they had used the *square* pillows of Flanders; for constant stooping must be prejudicial. Such as are thus employed are generally of a pale and sickly complexion.

I might farther take notice of the great *Lazaretto* at Milan, the medical society for giving medicines to the poor, and Prince *Triulzi's* hospital for eighty aged men, and the same number of aged women. But I must hasten to

TURIN
CITADEL.

TURIN. In the *Citadel* there were one hundred and seventy in irons; some had the half-chain, others were chained two and two together. These prisoners con-

* I make an apology for being so minute in my description of prisons in England, and may I not make the same apology for the minuteness in my accounts of foreign prisons and hospitals. I should never have given myself the trouble of taking the dimensions of rooms, were it not that I hoped to give a clearer idea of the buildings, and that perhaps some hints might be derived for the improvement of our own.

tinue always unemployed, till they are sent to the galleys at Villa-Franca. Their unhealthy countenances bespoke the little attention paid to them.—In this prison there was a chamber for convalescents, who not being fit for labour, are continued here forty days before they are sent to the galleys.

TURIN.

In the great *Hospital* of *S. Giovanni* there were a multitude of old men and women, whose apartments had a very improper communication with the wards of the sick and dying.

HOSPITALS.

In the *Hospital* of *Lá Carita*, there were about two thousand inhabitants, mostly boys and girls.

Here also is an *Hospital* for lunatics, where, with pain I saw wards crowded with beds, and in some of the beds miserable creatures chained and raving.

CHAMBERRY. Here the salutary practice of washing the prison was adopted.—Besides an allowance of good bread, the prisoners are often supplied with bread and soup, and in winter with clothes and coverlets by a charitable society of ladies. In one of the rooms I saw chains; but was told they had not been used since the walls had been built high. A dismal torture-chamber into which day-light never enters, makes a part of this prison.

CHAM-
BERRY.

Before the Cantons, I will mention, what is not indeed any part of Switzerland, the little Republic of

G E N E V A.

IN the *Prison*, which was formerly the bishop's palace, at my first visit, there were only five criminals; none of them in irons. Their allowance about six-pence a day: for which they have a pound of good bread, some soup, and half a pint of wine. They looked healthy. Here, as in the Swiss Cantons, men and women are kept separate. For some years past, no capital punishment. If a criminal flies from justice, they call him in four three days; and after trial, execute him in effigy.

GENEVA.

There seldom are any debtors. A creditor must allow his debtor in prison as much as felons have from the public: upon failure, the gaoler gives notice, and then discharges the prisoner. Besides, there are *sumptuary* laws in this state. And though the government is in general mild, there is a severe law against bankrupts, and insolvents; which renders incapable of all honours, and deprives of freedom, not only the debtor himself, but his children after him: except such of them as pay their quota of the debts*.

* See *Edits de la Republique de Geneva*, 1735.

GENEVA.

At my last visit, there were two debtors, and five other prisoners; to whom great attention was paid, as they were then laying new floors in the lower rooms, lest they should be damp and injurious to their health*.

In the *house of correction* there were no prisoners.

S W I T Z E R L A N D.

SWITZER-
LAND.

IN entering SWITZERLAND from Geneva, a traveller will be surprised to meet frequently with a gallows on the road, if he be not informed that almost every *seigneurie* or bailiwick has a prison, and possesses the power of trying criminals, and capitally convicting them. I visited one of these prisons. It belonged to Mr. *Baron de Prangins*, and consisted of four rooms at the top of his castle†. It was empty.

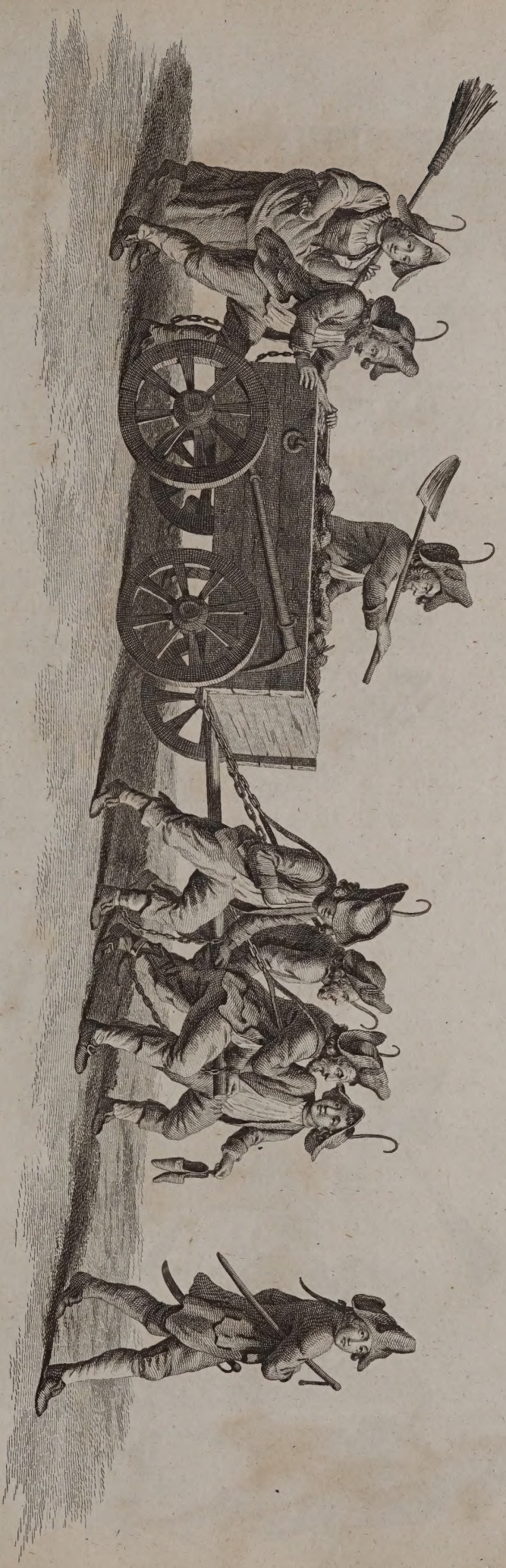
In those of the Cantons to which I went, *felons* have each a room to themselves, "that they may not," said the keepers, "*tutor one another*." None were in irons: they are kept in rooms more or less strong and lightsome, according to the crimes they are charged with. But the prisons are in general very strong. The rooms are numbered, and the keys marked with the same numbers. In most of them a *German stove*. The common allowance, sixpence a day. In several Cantons there were no prisoners of this sort. The principal reason of it is, the great care that is taken to give children, even the poorest, a moral and religious education. Another thing which contributes to the same intention, is the laudable police of speedy justice. A criminal has notice of his death, not the manner of it, but a short time before he is to suffer: and he is then indulged with his choice of food, wine, &c. Women are not hanged, but beheaded. Every new executioner has a new sword; and in the arsenal at Bern I saw several old ones hung up in order. In the houses of correction, many of the prisoners were women; whom I saw at work.

The most numerous prisoners are the *galley-slaves*; improperly so called, for there are no galleys belonging to Switzerland: though some few are sent to Marseilles.

* I hoped to have found here no torture chambers, but I had only the pleasure to hear that none had suffered in them these twenty-five years. They are thus restrained by the thirty-second article in the *Règlement de l'illustre Médiation pour la Pacification des troubles de la République de Genève*, published in 1738. "*Les accusés et Criminels ne pourront être appliqués à la Question ou Torture, que préalablement ils n'aient été par jugement définitif, condamnés à mort.*"

† I observed the same thing at the castle in the isle of Gorgona in Italy, where there are two rooms at the top of the building for prisons. This is different from the ancient cruel mode of confining prisoners in pits and dungeons of castles.

BERN.



W. Fisher del.

J. G. Taylor sculp.

Employment of Criminals.

BERN.



M. Stecher del.

James Dwyer sculp.

Employment of female Criminals.

At LAUSANNE I visited the prison, in which there were at that time no prisoners. There were dungeons; but on entering each of them, the keeper observed, that we were not yet upon the ground, but there were cellars underneath.—On conversing with Dr. Tissot, he expressed his surprise at our gaol-distemper; said, “I should not find it in Switzerland:” and added, that “he had not heard of its being any where but in England.” When I mentioned the late act of parliament for preserving the health of our prisoners, he approved of it highly, especially the clause which required *white-washing the rooms, and keeping them clean*.—I did not (as the doctor said) find the gaol-fever in Switzerland.

LAUSANNE.

At FREYBURG, there were no prisoners in the two towers; one of which is called *Là Tour Mauvaise*, probably from the close rooms of confinement (eight feet by six, and six feet high) and the excruciating engines of torture kept there.—In the *house of correction* there were thirteen men, and seven women; the former are employed abroad in cleaning the streets, &c. the latter in spinning. They have soup twice a day; meat only three times a year; viz. Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

FREYBURG.

I revisited all the prisons at BERN, but here also I found none confined except in the two houses of correction. One of these houses is for citizens, in which the men and women were spinning, for they never work abroad.

BERN.

In the other (the *Schallenhaus*) there were, in 1776, one hundred and twenty-four slaves; and in 1778, one hundred and forty-one. They have not each a room to themselves; but there is some distinction of the more and less criminal, both in their rooms and work*. The women's wards are totally separate from those of the men. Most of the men are employed in cleaning and watering the streets, and public walks; removing the rubbish of buildings; and the snow and ice in winter. The city is one of the cleanest I have seen. Four or five are chained to a small waggon, and draw; others, more at liberty, sweep, load, &c. As the employment of the *men* convicts abroad is somewhat similar to their employment at Milan, I give a representation of it from a draught taken by a painter in this city: I have also given a view of the employment of the *women*; though I detest the custom of daily exposing that sex to such ignominy and severity, unless, when they are totally abandoned, and have lost all the softer feelings of their sex. The convicts are known by an *iron collar*, with a hook projecting above their heads; weight about five pounds: I saw one riveted on a criminal in about two minutes. They work in summer from seven to eleven, and from one to six; in winter from

* An old keeper having left the door of one of the men's wards unlocked, twelve prisoners forced the outer door and walked off; the people who happened to see them, suffering them to pass, because they supposed they were going to work in the streets. When four or five of them some time after were retaken and carried to their old lodgings, the magistrates ordered that they should *not be punished*, considering that every one must be desirous of regaining liberty. As they had not been guilty of assault or violence in making their escape, the punishment fell on the *keeper* for his negligence.

BERN.

eight to eleven, and from one to four. I asked the men, "Whether they would choose to work so, or be confined within doors?" "*Much rather,*" they said, "*work thus.*" The less criminal are in separate wards: these work within doors, spinning, &c. in a large room; and have not the iron collar*. Fifteen I was sorry to see miserable for want of employment†. The prison is not commodious, nor kept very clean. The daily allowance, two pounds of bread; and twice a day a pint and half of soup, made of barley, beans, &c. which they fetch from the *great hospital*. In their leisure hours they make and mend shoes, make straw hats, &c. and deliver them as they pass on at work. They are not suffered to practise *gaming* of any sort. Indeed this is forbidden to all the common people; as playing for any considerable sum is to those of higher rank. The keeper and turnkey are to see that the prisoners perform their devotions every morning and evening. The chaplains pray with them and instruct them on Sunday and Thursday. Once a month other clergymen superintend the service. No visitant admitted on Sunday. Thus a principal object here is to make them *better men*.

Great care is to be taken of the sick. No sutling place to be kept in this house of correction. The keeper is strictly forbidden to sell the prisoners wine, brandy, or other provisions; and required entirely to forego any such emolument. The bedding and clothing are minutely described, both as to quality and value. I have a copy of all the orders, twenty-seven in number, dated March 14, 1741. These which I have mentioned may serve for a specimen.

In *Lá Prison Ordinaire*, some rooms are planked all round. Eight of them are very close and strong. Doors of oak two inches and a half thick, plated with iron; three hinges, a lock and two padlocks. In a closet, were the clothes of a person that was murdered, kept to confront the guilty when apprehended: and some stolen goods, to be owned. A criminal who can pay is allowed to expend 7 *bats* 2 *creutzers*, about a shilling daily, for two meals of soup and good bread. To one that is poor, the government allows half that sum. To all who are condemned, they allow a shilling a day for eight days before they suffer. These allowances are specified on a paper hung up in the gaol. There also hangs up a serious exhortation concerning the awful nature of an *oath*; and the forms of sundry oaths to be taken. I procured copies of the whole, but will transcribe only one oath, as follows:—" *Ma deposition, dont lecture m'a été faite á present, je la confirme devant la face du Dieu tout puissant, tout-sachant et*

* I saw them bring in their week's work, and (after it was examined) receive twenty-seven pounds of flax for the following week. At that time some of the town's people purchased the flax that had been spun, and paid for it to an *inspector* who lives near the prison.

† Some employment is absolutely necessary; and therefore, where the crimes are of such a nature as to allow or require *indulgence*, it should be given them by a shorter term of confinement, or in some other way. I have seen this *false indulgence* to prisoners in several places.

“*vray, pour contenir la verité, ainsi que je desire que Dieu me soit en aide sur la fin de mes jours. Sans dol ni fraude.*”—“My deposition, which has now been read to me, I confirm before the face of God omnipotent, omniscient and true, to contain the truth, as I desire that God may be my help at the end of my days. Without deceit or fraud.” Perjury, I was told, is very uncommon among them*.

BERN.

In this city I had some discourse with the great Dr. Haller. He ascribed the sickness in English gaols to their being over-crowded.

At SOLOTHURN, the prison (dated 1756) is built of a sort of marble from a quarry near the town. Many of the stones are six feet by two or three, and above a foot thick. The gaoler said, “he always took off the irons from criminals that came to him chained hands and feet.” There are fifteen rooms about nine feet square, and eight feet high; with a coach roof. The partition walls are all of the same sort of marble; the window is in the upper part of the wall, two feet by six inches: German stoves in most of the rooms. For those guilty of less heinous crimes, there are rooms not quite so strong, and more lightsome. Allowance, a pound of bread, and twice a day soup.

SOLO-
THURN.

The magistrates thought a *constant supply of water* within the prison-walls so needful, that although there is a fountain in the street about ten yards from the prison-door, they have placed another in the court.

At BASIL, the gaol for felons is in one of the towers. No prisoners; but many rooms ready with clean straw and blankets. Each prisoner (they said) has a room to himself, in which he is constantly shut up, except when conducted to the council-chamber for examination. One of the strongest cells is in a room by the great clock, and is about six feet high: the (trap) door is in the flat roof: the prisoner goes down by a ladder, which is then taken up: his victuals are put in at a wicket on one side. When I was in the room, and took notice of the uncommon strength of it, the gaoler told me a prisoner had lately made his escape from it. I could not devise what method he took, but heard it was this. He had a spoon for soup, which he sharpened to cut out a piece from the timber of his room: then by practice he acquired the knack of striking his door, just when the great clock struck, which drowned the noise: and in fifteen days he forced all the bolts, &c. But attempting to let himself down from the vast height by a rope which he found, the rope failed him; and by falling he broke so many of his bones, that the surgeons pronounced

BASIL.

* Will it need an apology if the mode of publishing the *affixe* of bread in this city be just mentioned? It is better than that at Vienna, and several other cities. In the middle of the window of every baker's shop is hung up in *full view*, the bill on pasteboard, specifying the *weight* and *price* of three different sorts of bread, and, at the bottom, that of the fine rolls. The bills are signed by the magistrates' secretary. If the price continues the same the following month, the secretary notes it on all the bills. I copied one of these bills, and purchased the different sorts of bread, which I found to be *full* or rather *over weight*. The prices were, *white bread*, 1 lb. five *creutzers*; *household*, 1 lb. four *creutzers* and a quarter; *brown bread*, 1 lb. three *creutzers* and a quarter (a *creutzer* is near a halfpenny).

his

BASIL.

his recovery impossible. But his bones were set; and with proper care he did recover, and was pardoned.

ZURICH.

At ZURICH there is a *Prison* for capital crimes (situated in the middle of the river *); and a *House of correction*, formerly a convent. In the latter, which is convenient and spacious, there were about sixty prisoners. Nineteen of the men worked abroad for the citizens, who paid them for their work, but not so much as to other labourers. The rest were spinning within doors, or working at some trade. I observed one ingenious woman colouring botanical prints.—They have a chapel, in which they attend divine worship, and are catechised every Friday. Once a day, such of them as do not work abroad, by the advice of one of the physicians in this city, walk under arcades in a large square court, during which time their rooms are thoroughly aired, the doors and windows being thrown open. They have good bedding †; and they are well supplied with wheaten bread and soup every day, but no meat.

The prisoners, on entrance, have the *house* clothes; and their own are hung up, with their names, and the time of their commitment, noted upon them.—On inquiring of one of the magistrates, if they banished any of their criminals? he seemed surprised at the question, and asked, if I did not see in the mountains many manufactories?

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

SCHAFFHAUSEN: I found no prisoners here except three in the *house of correction*.

From further consideration of the excellent manner in which houses of correction are conducted in this country, as well as at Bremen, Hamburg, Holland, &c. by regents or inspectors, whose motive for attending to their duty cannot be *large salaries* ‡; I am still more confirmed in the opinion I before advanced (page 36.) that no *mercenary views* should be held forth to the persons to whom such an important trust is committed. Nor can I doubt, that in our own country, as well as abroad, men might readily be found, who merely from a sense of duty, and love to humanity and their country, would faithfully and diligently execute such an office, with no other reward than the approbation of their fellow-citizens, and of their own consciences. In fact, we find, that there is no want of respectable persons among us, to undertake the government of *hospitals* and *houses of industry* upon these principles.

* Here was only one prisoner. The first room was for examination; in it were five different weights for torture, and if we may depend on tradition, the heaviest, which is one hundred and twenty pounds, was used in torturing a burgomaster of this city.

† A salutary custom of bringing out the beds in fine weather, I see practised in some of the best houses in this country; which is not properly attended to in England.

‡ “The salaries of the several magistrates are so inconsiderable, as not to offer any temptation on the side of pecuniary emolument: a sense of honour, a spirit of ambition, the desire of serving their country, together with that personal credit which is derived from exercising any office in the administration, are the principal motives which actuate the candidates to solicit a share in the magistracy.” Mr. Cox’s *Sketches of Switzerland*; p. 463.

GERMANY.

G E R M A N Y.

From Switzerland I returned to Germany in 1778, in order to visit some prisons which I had not seen in my former journeys, particularly those in the *free* or *Imperial Cities*.

At AUGSBURG, the prison is on the side of a hill, at the back of the town-house. It consists of many *cachots* or small rooms, on three different floors. There is one for examination, and two for the engines of torture. There are also two dark dungeons for such as have been convicted of witchcraft: but they are in a very ruinous condition, and seem to have been a long time without inhabitants.—The condemned are brought three days before their execution into two light rooms, which open into a Roman catholic chapel; where, however, if a prisoner be a Protestant, a Lutheran minister is permitted to attend him.

AUGSBURG.

The *House of Correction* consists of buildings on *two* sides of a spacious court; one side for those of the Roman catholic religion, and the other for Protestants, with a chapel for each. The rooms were all clean, and are white-washed every year. Opposite to the front windows in most of the rooms, were high windows, of a semi-circular form, which were designed for promoting a circulation of air.

At MUNICH or *Munchen*, there are two prisons for criminals. *One*, in the town-house, had in it six men and two women prisoners*. In a dark damp dungeon down seventeen steps, were the instruments of torture.

MUNICH.

The *other*, *Lá Prison de la Cour*, consisted of about fifteen cells, twelve feet by seven, and a black torture-room. In this room there is a table covered with black cloth and fringe. Six chairs for the magistrates and secretaries, covered also with black cloth, are elevated two steps above the floor, and painted black. Various engines of torture, some of which are stained with blood, hang round the room. When the criminals suffer, the candles are lighted; for the windows are shut close, to prevent their cries being heard abroad. Two crucifixes are presented to the view of the unhappy objects. But it is too shocking to relate their different modes of cruelty. Even women are not spared†.

In

* Once a year, *viz.* on All-saints day, any persons are permitted to enter and see the prison. There is a custom similar to this in Holland, at the *fair* time.

† This room seems much like the torture-room in Spain, described in *Limborch's History of the Inquisition*, translated by Chandler, vol. II. page 221, 4to. edit. "It was a large under-ground room, " arched,

MUNICH.

In the *house of correction* were about forty men and thirty women; some weaving wide cloth, but most of them spinning. The keeper ordered his servant to attend me with charcoal and frankincense; a certain sign of negligence and inattention, which the countenances of the prisoners confirmed.

HOSPITALS.

I was agreeably relieved from the pain excited by these scenes, with the view of the two *Hospitals* of *Les Freres* and *Les Sœurs de Charité*. In the former were about forty beds; in the latter, twenty: the wards were about twenty-six feet wide. All was neat and clean, still and quiet; and the great attention paid to the patients was every where apparent. I saw the operation of bleeding performed by the *nuns* with great dexterity and tenderness. Over the foot of each bed a text of Scripture was inscribed, as in some Italian hospitals.

RATISBON.

The prison at RATISBON or *Regensburg*, is in the town-house. Many of the chambers are airy, and most of them have stoves. There are no dungeons, but three dark cellars for torture, at which two senators, their secretary, and the hangman with his valets assist. At Munich and most other places, a surgeon also attends; but I heard of no such custom here.

At the back of the orphan-house (in which were twenty boys and fifteen girls) is the *house of correction*; here I found only two women.

NUREN-
BURG.

At NURENBURG, the *prison* is under the town-house. There are fifteen steps down to the gaoler's kitchen. The apertures for admitting light into the passages of the dungeons, are level with the ground. This is one of the worst prisons I ever saw. The dark unhealthy dungeons, and the dismal torture-chamber*, do no honour to the magistracy of this city.—The gaoler makes use of a low trick to prevent the escape of his prisoners, by terrifying them with the apprehensions of falling under the power of witches. In several of the German gaols there are dungeons for those that are accused of witchcraft, but they seem to have been long disused; and I hope increasing light and good sense will soon entirely banish the *fears* of witches, and consequently the *witches themselves*.

In one of the *city-towers* in which lunatics are confined, there are three or four rooms for criminals of higher rank.

“arched, and the walls covered with black hangings. The candlesticks were fastened to the wall,
“and the whole room enlightened with candles placed in them.—The inquisitor and notary sat at
“a table, so that the place seemed as the very mansion of death, every thing appearing so terrible
“and awful.”

* In this chamber on the wall is inscribed a gingling verse, which I here insert, as perhaps no traveller but myself has ever seen it:

Ad mala patrata, hæc sunt atra theatra parata.

1753.

Over

Over the gate of the House of Correction at Nurenburg is this inscription:

Hic criminum frequentia

Mortalium dementia

Compefcitur clementia

Salva fori fententia.

NUREN-
BURG.
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

The prifoners were employed in grinding fpectacle-glaffes. The furplus of what they earn above forty *creutzers*, or eighteen pence a week each, they are allowed for themfelves. The men grind feven glaffes in each hand. Some grind four hundred in a week, by which they earn fifty-two *creutzers* at thirteen for a hundred, and confequently each earns for himfelf twelve *creutzers* a week *. Some of the women were working gold and filver lace on cuftions.

At SCHWABACH, in the margraviate of Anfpach, is a large *houfe of correction*, in which were ninety-three prifoners. Some men here alfo were grinding glaffes in two large rooms; and others, in different apartments, were employed in polifhing fteel buttons for clothes, wire-drawing and making fpinning-wheels: and I was informed that twelve were at work on the road. The women were fpinning, the daily task enjoined to each was fix *creutzers*, or two pence halfpenny.

SCHWA-
BACH.

Such prifoners as have been publicly whipped are called *infames*, and are diftinguifhed from the reft, by having a particular place appropriated to them in the chapel, and by being made the laft in receiving the facrament. The chaplain refides in the houfe.

This houfe was clean, and well regulated. The gaoler readily fupplied me with a book, containing an account of the regulations, &c. in which are fome liberal and fenfible remarks that appear worth tranfcribing.

It is obferved, that “there is great error in expecting that a houfe of this kind fhould be able to *maintain itfelf*; fince with the ftricteft œconomy, a *confiderable annual fum* will be found neceffary for its proper fupport.”

The greateft attention to *cleanlinefs* is inculcated; bathing rooms are provided for the prifoners; and the expence of *wafhing* for them is reckoned an object not to be regarded.—The neceffity for *fick wards* for both fexes is pointed out.

It is remarked to be “a very falfe notion, that a man who lives upon *bread and water* can work hard and be kept in health;” accordingly, as will be feen in the table fubjoined, a daily allowance of *hot provifions* is ordered for the criminals.

It is mentioned as an effential point to preferve order, and prevent abufes, “that *one of the city magiftrates* fhould every week in rotation vifit the houfe, and clofely “inspect every thing relative to its management.”

* That this is a very unhealthy bufinefs is evident from the countenances of thofe whom I faw thus employed, and from the difagreeable fenfations I alway received from the duft in the rooms where they were grinding. The medical gentlemen prefcribe bleeding and phyfic to thefe perfons two or three times a year.

SCHWA-
BACH.

The account of the daily allowance to the prisoners was hung up in the dining-room*.

BAY-
REUTH.

In a large *House of Correction* near BAYREUTH, in Franconia, the men were all working on marble, which is found in the neighbouring mountains.—Many were employed at the polishing bench, two on each slab. Others were variously engaged, in finishing, filing, or carving; or in cutting proofs or samples at the wheels; or in working on tobacco-boxes, snuff-boxes, &c. A large warehouse contained the goods they had finished.—Some specimens of the several sorts of the marble I brought home.—In summer, many of them are employed in sawing without doors; but in winter, they work in rooms: for were they to attempt this work abroad, a sudden frost might endanger the materials, but would certainly render it impossible to use the saw. The pale countenances of the prisoners were a sign that their work was laborious, and that the keeper had the whole profit.

My ingenious friend and colleague, the late Dr. *Fothergill*, proposed a scheme of this kind for the employment of our convicts, and pointed out many of the advantages which might attend the execution. It was printed in the *Gazetteer*, Sept. 30, 1776.

* Regulations of the daily *hot* provisions for those prisoners who are set to *hard labour* in the house of correction at Schwabach.

Sundays. In the *summer* months, half a pound of beef with half a pint of greens.

And in the *evening*, a pint of soup with eight ounces of bread.

In the *winter* months, half a pound of meat with a pint of four kroust.

And in the *evening*, a pint of soup with eight ounces of bread.

Mondays. In *summer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.

And in *winter*, pease.

Tuesdays. In *summer*, pease and peeled barley.

In *winter*, turnips, or potatoes.

Wednesdays. In *summer* and *winter*, boiled millet.

Thursdays. In *summer*, butter soup.

In *winter*, sweet cabbage.

Fridays. In *summer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.

In *winter*, potatoes; and in the evening, soup with flour.

Saturdays. In *summer*, pease.

And in *winter*, pease and peeled barley.

Further. Unto each of the said prisoners in the evenings, butter; and daily, two pounds of bread and half a measure of beer.

For those who are put to *slight labour* the diet is similar, except that each has only a pound and a half of bread daily, and no butter or beer; and on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, they have frumenty gruel, instead of dumplings.

To *vagrants*, and those who earn their bread by *slight labour*.

Sundays. Dumplings and soup for supper.

Wednesdays. Millet boiled in milk.

On the other days, no hot victuals.

To each daily, one pound and three quarters of bread.

The

BAY-
REUTH.

The women were spinning worsted, and appeared objects of compassion. Their dirty rooms, sickly looks, and cutaneous complaints, evidently bespoke inattention and neglect*.

WURTZ-
BURG.

In the *House of correction* at WURTZBURG were fifty-four men and thirty-six women employed in a well-regulated woollen manufactory. In *one* part of the house they were spinning; in *another*, picking and carding wool; and in *another*, weaving wide cloth for the soldiers, and also stocking and waistcoat pieces. The wheels were larger than *our* spinning-wheels, the diameter being four feet. Here, and at most houses of this sort, are large looms, six feet seven inches wide, and two persons work at each loom. In a warehouse, the manufacturer (for all such houses have a manufacturer) shewed me several pieces of cloth for the under officers, the artillery, the soldiers, and the hospital or poor-house. The women were all spinning or carding in one large room. As their spinning was of various kinds, there was a room with cupboards, where each person's work was laid up separately. The task for each man or woman was eight creutzers, or three pence halfpenny a day. Here is a Roman catholic chapel, and the priest lives *in the house*.—Roman catholic prisoners are sometimes sent hither from other countries, for their term of confinement, as those of a different persuasion are sent to Bayreuth.

HANAU.

At HANAU, the galley-slaves (so called) are distinguished into *bonnêtes* and *desbonnêtes*. The former are condemned for three, four, seven, nine, fourteen years, according to their crimes; but the term is sometimes shortened on account of good behaviour. These wear a brown uniform; and a small chain from the girdle to one leg. The latter are such as have committed capital offences. These wear a white coat.

* I have a book of the regulations: but of what advantage are the best rules when not enforced? It may be of use, however, to give some idea of the nature of these regulations, which seem, on the whole, well planned. After mentioning that the two sexes are to be kept separate, and also the *bonnêtes* from the *infames*; a chapter is given, treating on the MEANS OF CORRECTION, under three heads.

1. *Religious instruction*, in which the Chaplain's duty is amply laid down. He is to read prayers twice a day, preach and catechise on Sundays, and employ the most solemn and earnest exhortations occasionally.

2. *Labour*. Idleness being justly considered as the source of most vices, great attention is paid to a constant employment of the prisoners. The nature of this employment has been mentioned in the text; but I think it proper to quote one observation from the book of regulations, which is, that it is of advantage to have part of the work of a kind that any person, though incapable of the common labour, may be employed in it. Such is the turning of a *wheel*, which even a blind man may perform.

3. *The various punishments of the refractory*.

A subsequent chapter treats on DIET, CLOTHING, and CLEANLINESS. The allowance is two pounds of wholesome bread daily, and something hot for dinner. Meat only on a few holidays. For the sick, there is an addition of four *pennings* a day for board. All the money, however, is paid to the *keeper*, who finds the provisions. Concerning cleanliness it is observed, that the want of it not only occasions diseases of the body, but also tends to the corruption and debasement of the mind.

HANAU.

with one black sleeve; and have a chain from the girdle to both legs: they never work out of the town; and are put to the most laborious and disagreeable employments in it. The hours of work for both sorts are, in summer, from five to eleven, and from one to six: in winter, as the weather and length of days permit. Allowance from 1st of April to Michaelmas, two pounds and a half of bread a day: from Michaelmas to April, two pounds: and each man about two pence a day: and from a charity they have half a florin (about twelve pence halfpenny) a month. They are constantly visited by a deputy from the regency, who makes his report to the colonel every morning: and the colonel conveys it to the young prince, when he resides at Hanau. Of his kindness to them, the prisoners seemed duly sensible; and they spoke with grateful respect of the attention shewed them by the amiable *Princess* his deceased mother, whose memory will be long revered in that country.

I asked more than one of the *bonnêtes* who were at work on the road, whether they liked to be thus employed, or would choose to be confined in idleness? They readily answered, "Much rather be thus abroad at work." On Saturday afternoon these sweep the bridges, the entrances to the town, &c. They have a guard of four soldiers (bayonets fixed) a subaltern, and the keeper. This is the guard, be the number of slaves more or less: when I saw them they were from ten to twelve.

At six in the evening, in summer-time, they bring all their tools into a room in the prison, and go to their chambers: the *dishonnêtes* on the ground-floor; the *bonnêtes* above. But in this prison there is not a separate room for each man; as in those to which they were at first committed. Each slave has, besides the clothes above-mentioned, two pair of shoes; two pair of stockings; and two shirts. All are obliged to attend divine service on Sunday. The men, on my repeated visits, looked healthy.

The *dishonnêtes* are not doomed to despair: but for good behaviour are sometimes promoted to the rank of *bonnêtes*. I conversed with one, whom I found very cheerful for a late advancement of that kind: in consequence of it, he was working on the road.

There is another Prison, *Lá Tour de Margueretta*: so called from the first person confined in it. It has four rooms on each of the two floors; but they were all empty.

CASSEL
PRISONS.

At CASSEL, there is also a Prison for galley-slaves under similar management, but not so well conducted. One circumstance struck me as worthy of remark. In a new church just built, there is a gallery with two separate seats for the *bonnêtes* and *dishonnêtes*; though the whole number, when I was there, was only seventeen.

Here is also a large *House of correction*, with a work-room one hundred and ten feet by twenty-five, and twelve feet high. It was built by *Charles*, grandfather to the present *Landgrave*. I shall not, however, enter into a minute detail of the discipline

discipline in this house, as many others are better conducted; and the account of them is more particular.

At FRANCFORT (*on the Maine*) there are five *Prisons*. One is for debtors, where I found only three, who were alimanted at ten creutzers, about fourpence a day, payable by their creditors.

FRANC-
FORT
PRISONS.

The *Prison* called *Lá Tour de St. Catharine* was empty. Here is a lightsome room, to which criminals are generally brought from the great guard prison, just before their execution. The men are hanged, and the women beheaded; but executions are very rare in this city.

In the *House of correction* (near the work-house) were three prisoners, two women and a man. The man was at work with two or three others in the court, beating to powder a porous stone, which is worked up with water, and makes, when dry, a hard cement or coat of plaster. The two women were employed in the work-house.

At MANHEIM, Monsieur *Babo*, counsellor to the regency, very politely gave orders to shew me every room of *Lá Maison de Force*. Prisoners committed to this house are commonly received in form with what is called the *bien-venu* (welcome). A machine is brought out, in which are fastened their neck, hands, and feet. Then they are stripped; and have, according as the magistrate orders—the *grand venu* of twenty to thirty stripes—the *demi venu* of eighteen to twenty—or the *petit venu* of twelve to fifteen: after this they kiss the threshold and go in. Some are treated with the same compliment at discharge. The like ceremony is observed at many other towns in Germany.

MAN-
HEIM.

The house was clean. Fifty-two men, and forty-nine women in several rooms: all at work; either at their own trades, as shoe-makers, tailors, weavers, lapidaries; or at one of the manufactures of the house: which are coarse cloth and cards. Not one idle. They have but little time to earn any thing for themselves: yet though they work entirely for the house, their labour *does not* maintain it.

The *rules* and *orders* are good. I have a copy of them. The two last are to this effect. 11th. As it is of the utmost importance in such houses as this, to observe all possible cleanliness; it is required of all persons to watch most strictly against all appearance of the contrary. Whoever sees the least offence of that kind. shall give immediate notice of it to the *inspector*, upon pain of close confinement on bread and water, and the most rigorous chastisement. 12th. That no one may be able to plead ignorance of the rules, one copy of them shall be *given* to every prisoner, and another *hung up* in his room; and they shall be *read publicly* every Sunday morning after divine service. It is ordered that the disobedient be punished; and that encouragement be given to the dutiful and diligent.

The doors are all numbered; and the keys marked with the corresponding number. Allowance to most of the *men*, two pounds of bread, soup, and a quart of good beer; and, except in Lent, half a pound of meat. *Women* have a pound and half of bread:

other

MAN-
HEIM.

other articles as the men. The sick are indulged with white bread, veal, &c. They have all of them clean linen once a week: it is washed by the women prisoners. The keeper makes, every morning, a report to Monsieur *Babo* of the state of the house as to numbers, health, &c.

A capuchin says mass in the chapel every morning. There is a gallery for men: another for women, with a blind before it: another for *orphans*, of whom there are sixty-four in a sort of hospital at one end of the prison. Protestants and Jews are ordered to their private devotions: the latter are excused from working on their *sabbath*.

STRAS-
BURG.

At STRASBURG, in one of the five towers were three *debtors*: they informed me that they were alimanted by their creditors; that they had two pounds of good bread a day, and soup equally good.—I was much pleased to find so much of a liberal spirit prevail in this city, that in the hospital there were separate chambers for Lutherans, in which they were allowed the attendance of their own ministers.

MENTZ
PRISONS.

At MENTZ, *Lâ Porte de Fer* for *felons* is five stories high: two rooms on a floor: a spacious landing-place in the middle, with opposite windows, for circulation of air. The rooms are double-floored with oak plank, full two inches thick; and each room has two doors, only three feet nine inches high. These circumstances contribute much to security. On one side the door is a small iron wicket, to give in the daily allowance; which is two pounds of bread, soup, and (except in Lent) a little meat. Only one prisoner is confined in each room, who has two blankets; and once in a fortnight, clean straw. This gaol stands near the Rhine, and is not in the least offensive.

In the *House of correction* all was neat, and shewed the attention of the regency. On my taking notice to the keeper how clean his prison was, he said, “How can it be otherwise, when we have so many women prisoners? Surely they must keep the house clean?” Most of the flour in the city is ground at a mill in this prison; at which the delinquents work two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon. Over the door is carved a waggon drawn by two *flags*, two *lions*, and two wild *boars*; with an inscription explaining the device, which is, that if even wild beasts can be tamed to the yoke, we should not despair of reclaiming irregular men. I saw the same *basis relief* at one or two other houses of correction.

There is a separate prison for *debtors*, *Lâ Porte du Poisson*, near the fish-market: I found no prisoners in it. When there are any, they have daily at the creditor's cost two pounds of bread, and about four pence in money.

Every prison at Mentz, has in each room, a German stove; which, in winter, is heated two or three times a day. Prisoners have clean linen once a week. On my taking notice to the brigadier of the police who went with me, how healthy his prisoners looked, he said that “Some years ago, they were unhealthy; and the regency removed them from the dungeons: upon which they recovered; and ever since we have had them remarkably healthy.” The dungeons are now totally disused.

It

It was hardly necessary to inquire if the prisons were inspected by proper officers. The keepers make a report every day to an attentive *Lieutenant of the Police*: and once in a fortnight the *Conseiller de Régence*, and the *Secrétaire* and *Conseiller des Finances* visit all the prisons; hear complaints; and inquire if clothes, or any thing necessary be wanting. None of the keepers sell liquor; but prisoners are allowed to send out for a quart of beer a day. They are not permitted to have any spirituous liquors.

MENTZ.

In the tower at COLOGN, there were no prisoners either for debt or for capital offences. In this and many other cities, the magistrates will not permit a *debtor* who has *no effects* to be confined.—This city has not the power of executing criminals; but when they are condemned, they are delivered up to an *high officer* of the *elector's*, and confined in a *dungeon* in his house. I saw one thus confined when I was here six years ago.

COLOGN.

In the *House of correction*, the men were beating stone to powder with small wooden mallets, as is practised at Francfort. The women were spinning, or knitting stockings.

At WESEL, which belongs to the King of Prussia, there were ninety-eight slaves or convicts; they have a daily allowance of two pounds of bread, and when they work on the fortifications, or other public works, the value of three halfpence.

WESEL.

The great prison at AIX-LA CHAPELLE was unoccupied.

AIX-LA-
CHAPELLE.

In the guard prison near the *Maison de Ville* there were two prisoners; one of whom was a very old man with irons on one hand, who was confined on suspicion, and had twice suffered the torture to force a discovery of his confederates.

Executions are not frequent in this city*. *Citizens* are always executed by *decollation*, which is performed by the broad sword, as at Hamburg, Bern, &c. and not by a machine, as in some parts of Italy; nor by the axe, as in England, Denmark, &c.

The two prisons (distinguished by the names of the *old* and the *new*) near *Lá Porte de St. Leonard* in LIEGE, are on the ramparts.—In two rooms of the *old* prison I saw six cages made very strong with iron hoops, four of which were empty. (The dimensions were seven feet by six feet nine inches, and six feet and a half high. On one side was an aperture of six inches by four, for giving in the victuals). These were dismal places of confinement, but I soon found worse. In descending deep below ground from the gaoler's apartments, I heard the moans of the miserable wretches in the dark dungeons. The sides and roof were all stone. In wet weather, water from the *fosses* gets into them, and has greatly damaged the floors. Each of them had two small apertures, one for admitting air, and another with a shutter over it strongly bolted, for putting in food to the prisoners. One dungeon larger

LIEGE.

* In this and many other cities, the convict knows not of his execution, till three days before the time. Then he is constantly attended by his confessor, and indulged in the choice of food.

LIEGE.

than the rest was appropriated to the sick. In looking into this, with a candle, I discovered a stove, and felt some surprise at this little escape of humanity from the men who constructed these cells.

The dungeons in the *new* prison are abodes of misery still more shocking; and confinement in them so overpowers human nature, as sometimes irrecoverably to take away the senses. I heard the cries of the distracted as I went down to them. One woman, however, I saw, who (as I was told) had sustained this horrid confinement forty-seven years without becoming distracted.

The cries of the sufferers in the torture-chamber may be heard by passengers without, and guards are placed to prevent them from stopping and listening*. A physician and surgeon always attend when the torture is applied; and on a signal given by a bell the gaoler brings in wine, vinegar and water to prevent the sufferers from expiring.—“*The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*” Thus in the Spanish inquisition, the physician and surgeon attend to determine the utmost extremity of suffering without expiring under the torture†.

I will only add that in this prison there are rooms appropriated to prisoners *en pension*; that is, to such as are confined by the magistrates, at the desire of their parents, guardians or relations. A shocking practice! which prevails also in some of the neighbouring countries.

In the *Maison de Force* there were ninety prisoners, ranged in four rooms, and employed in a woollen manufactory of linings for soldiers clothes. Persons live in the house who well understand the business, and instruct the prisoners in sorting, carding, spinning, twisting and weaving. None of them were in irons. All had separate beds, and were supplied with good rye bread, meat three times a week, two quarts of beer for each, every day, and soup every *other* day.

The *chaplain*, who lived in the house, favoured me with his company through the work-rooms, lodging-rooms, and the refectory. He entered into the true spirit of this institution, and lamented the inconvenience of the house, as not being built for the purpose to which it is applied. He took notice of the propriety of solitary confinement for those that were riotous and refractory at their first coming; for generally, he said, “in four or five days they would become very tractable and submissive.”

* The author of the *History of the Inquisition at Goa* tells us, cap. 23: “In the months of November and December, I heard every day in the morning the cries and groans of those who were put to the Question, which is so very cruel, that I have seen several of both sexes who have been ever after lame. In this tribunal they regard neither age nor sex, nor condition of persons, but all without distinction are tortured, when ’tis for the interest of this tribunal.”

See Chandler’s Translation of *Limborch’s Hist. of the Inquisition*, vol. II. page 222.

AUSTRIAN

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

IN the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS I found the prisons in general clean; and no sickness prevailing in any one of them: and yet few of the prisons have a court: in most of them every prisoner is confined to his room. In some places, as at Antwerp, &c. the allowance to *criminals* is scanty; a pound and a half of bread a day, and a pound of butter a week: but the deficiency is fully made up by supplies from the monasteries, &c. Debtors very few: they are alimanted by their creditors.

In the prison at ANTWERP there are two rooms for citizens; and up stairs there is a cage, about six feet and a half square, into which criminals are put before the torture. A criminal, while he suffers the torture, is clothed in a long shirt, has his eyes bound, and a physician and surgeon attend him: and when a confession is forced from him, and wine has been given him, he is required to sign his confession; and about forty-eight hours afterwards he is executed.

In a small dungeon is a stone seat like some I have seen in old prison towers, in which it is said that formerly prisoners were *suffocated by brimstone*, when their families wished to avoid the disgrace of a public execution. No person here remembers an instance of this kind; but about thirty years ago there was a *private* execution in the prison. In this prison in 1778 there were only two prisoners.—In November 1781 there were three prisoners for debt; their allowance was three halfpence a day.

The Clergy have a *Prison* in this city, which is an old tower, three stories high, to which persons who come under their cognisance for adultery, incest, &c. are committed.

June 15, 1783, there was *not one prisoner* in this city.

In 1778 here was a *House of correction*. The river ran under it; on one side were the keeper's apartments; on the other, the warehouse and the room for the magistrates*. On three sides of a paved court there were thirteen cells for the *men*, and over them were the rooms for the *women*. On one side of the court were the *young women* who were put in by their parents or relations; and on the other, the *criminals*. All the men were employed in spinning cotton; so were some of the women, and the rest in making lace. A pound of cotton at a time was delivered to

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

* In foreign *houses of correction* there is a room appropriated to the use of the regents or magistrates, that they may the more conveniently inspect and transact the affairs of the house.

ANTWERP
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

each; for spinning which, thirteen *soûs* * were paid. I found, by the books, that at first coming, some did not earn more than seven or eight sous in a week, but soon after they earned from twelve to fourteen. Rye bread (to the value of half a *stiver* † each meal) and water, was their allowance; and whatever they had more than this, they were required to pay for out of their earnings. They were obliged to put on clean linen every week, towards washing which each paid a *soû*. The stoves were heated twice a day, and candles and lamps were provided, at the expence of the magistrates.

There were three rooms for the ungovernable. One of them (the *penitentiary* room) had a floor made of pieces of wood laid edgeways four inches asunder. The prisoner was chained in the middle of this floor, so that he could move but a few steps; and being allowed no shoes or stockings, whether he stood or lay down, he must have been in a very uneasy posture. This room therefore was dreaded by the prisoners. The other rooms were abodes so dark and solitary, as to be almost equally dreadful.

The *men* were never suffered to go out, except on Sundays and other holydays, when they went to the chapel, in which they had seats below. The *women* sat in a gallery, with a lattice of wood before them. Here, and also in the prison, a table of *regulations* was hung up, which was read in public by the *chaplain*, the first Sunday after the entrance of every prisoner.—These regulations consisted of thirty-six articles, from which I have taken the following extracts.

“ The prisoners must be submissive to the keeper and to his wife; and if they think themselves injured, must complain to the regents.—The times fixed for rising are, at half after six in the morning from December 1st to February 15th, and all the rest of the year at five, or half after five; but on Sundays and holydays at six.—The times of meals are fixed at seven, twelve, and seven. The prisoners are allowed, at their own expence, at breakfast a pint of tea; and at dinner soup or broth, or a pint of tea or small beer, and at supper the same quantity of tea or beer; and on Sundays and other holydays a certain quantity of boiled meat: and every week a pound of butter, and fruit to the value of half a *stiver*.—Every day the keeper is obliged to prepare two sorts of soup or broth, and at seven in the morning to give the prisoners their choice of either sort, or none.—After service on Sundays, the men are permitted to walk in the court, and the women in the gallery half an hour, under the inspection of the keeper and officers.—They forfeit half a *stiver*, every time they curse or swear, or make a disturbance in the chapel; and also every time they are not up in half an hour after they are awakened by the keeper, and for every hour they sleep longer.—If they persist in insulting the keeper or his wife after admonition, they pay a *stiver*, and are also punished by having their doors or windows fast closed up.—If they make any noise or disturbance after nine at night

* A *soû* is about a halfpenny.

† A *stiver* is about a penny.

to break the *rest* of their fellow-prisoners, they are ordered to forfeit a *schelling**, and to be punished at the discretion of the regents: who are likewise empowered to make such alterations as they think proper in the rules: and in case of sickness or old age, to give indulgences to the prisoners, with respect to their diet, times of rising, &c."— In November 1781 the regulations still hung up in the chapel, though the prisoners were removed to Vilvorde.

ANTWERP.

The *Hospital* of *St. Elizabeth* has a lofty ward for each sex; yet, as the upper windows do not open, these wards are offensive. The beams and joists are not plastered. The beds have no testers; as all have (*improperly*) in the infirmaries in Holland.

HOSPITAL.

In the *Orphan-house* the bed-rooms were large, and had opposite windows. The beds were laid on boards highly varnished, on iron bedsteads (five feet eleven inches by three feet seven) and placed in the middle of the rooms that the windows may be kept open. The bed-rooms and refectories were quite clean.

ORPHAN-
HOUSE.

At MECHLIN, one of the best rooms in the *Prison* is for *debtors*: but none in it. In 1778 there were three criminals up stairs, and in 1781, five: no dungeons. Allowance, two threepenny loaves † and a pound of butter weekly: on Sunday a pound of meat, and some soup: three pints of small beer daily. Straw, and two blankets. Firing from the 1st of November to the 1st of May. Clean linen every week from a charity. The mode of *torture* I will not describe; it has not been used of late years.

MECHLIN.

At BRUSSELS, in 1778, there were twenty-four *felons* in the *Prison* *Lá Porte de Halle*, in twenty-four chambers (seven feet and a half by seven), distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. Each prisoner had a separate room: daily allowance, two pounds of bread (*pain d'ammunition*) and some soup: on Sunday, except in Lent, a pound of meat. A keeper of the house of correction was committed to this gaol for abuse of his trust. There were forty-nine prisoners, June 17, 1783. In some large rooms there were five or six men, and in one room at the top of the house ten women (*vagrants*). Here is no court-yard. The torture is not abolished: the gaoler told me he had seen a man suffering on the *torture-stool* for forty-eight hours.

BRUSSELS
PRISONS.

Debtors are sent to another *Prison* (*Treurenbergh*); the creditor is obliged to advance a month's aliment. In 1778 I saw there an Englishman, who had his wife and two or three children with him; but they were not permitted to stay at night.

At the gate *De Laecken* is the *Bishop's prison*. On the first floor there is a chapel, and a large hall with seven small rooms or rather cages with apertures to them.

* A *schelling* is about six-pence.

† The prisoners have the choice of two sorts of bread. As the gaoler could not tell me the weight, I bought both sorts in the city. A threepenny loaf of the finest, weighed exactly three pounds, and of the other, four pounds ten ounces.

BRUSSELS
PRISONS.

Over these are six rooms a little bigger for women. June 17, 1783, there were here no prisoners.

At the gate *D'Anderlecht* there is a *Prison* for petty offenders, who are committed for one or two, to six weeks. Their allowance one sou or a penny a day.

HOSPITAL.

The *Hospital* of *St. Jean* for the sick is under the care of the *Religieuse* of *S. Augustin*. The wards were close; and at night, as the surgeon said, "offensive beyond description."

In the *House of correction* in 1778, the prisoners were all employed; and had then a careful and attentive keeper. Some tailors and shoe-makers were at work; but most of the *men* were occupied in the manufacture of paper-hangings; carving the moulds, grinding the colours, and staining the paper. The *women* prisoners were entirely separated from the *men*, and were employed in making lace. In December 1781, this house was empty, for the prisoners were removed to Vilvorde, where their apartments are not so airy and convenient.

The *Hospitals* of *St. Jacques* and *St. Guillaume*, for the maintenance of poor travellers for *three days*, have been shut these three years; yet the beds still continue in the two rooms of the latter*.

VILVORDE
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

The *House of correction* which was building in 1778, near VILVORDE, for the provinces of Austrian Brabant, is upon as large a scale as any structure of the kind that I have seen. It is situated near the great canal leading to Brussels; and is almost surrounded by water. The ground plot is rectangular, except a sweep before the court of the governor's house. The longer sides are about two hundred and ten yards; the shorter, about one hundred and sixty-seven. At the back of one of the longer sides, fronting the west, I counted eighty windows on a floor, each two feet by one. There are the same number opposite, looking inwards towards the courts. Each of these belongs to a separate room or cell, near six feet and a half by five and a half, and eight feet high; and a long passage eight feet and a half wide runs through each floor, into which all the opposite rooms open. Two floors of this side were finished, making three hundred and twenty rooms; there were two more unfinished, of the same number of rooms. Each of the two shorter sides has one hundred and seventy-six rooms, of the same size as the others, and on as many floors. Part of these sides were finished; so that, including some rooms on each side of the governor's house, about five hundred were ready of the nine hundred and

* The *affiche* of bread was hung up on the front of the *Maison de Ville*.

Nov. 14, 1778, and June 17, 1783, fine white bread, 9 oz.—second sort, 10 oz.—another sort, 11 oz. for one *silver*, or about a penny.—No price is fixed to the coarse or brown bread.

	lb.	oz.
Nov. 3, 1781, a fine white penny roll weighed	0	9
A twopenny loaf of	{ white bread	1 12
	{ household	2 6
	{ coarse rye	3 6

ninety-

ninety-two. On some vacant ground at the shorter sides, more rooms will be built if wanted. Of so great importance is it wisely judged by these Provinces, to keep every prisoner at night by himself, that this vast number of rooms is contrived that each may lodge *one person only*. VILVORDE.

On each side the gate of the court before the governor's house, is a porter's lodge. Prisoners pass this way to their respective wards behind the house. Those committed for life are quite separate from those who are for a limited term: and men totally so from women; not only in their *wards, work-rooms, and refectories*; but also in two distinct *chapels*. These chapels are octagons of about thirty-five feet; and on each floor the prisoners have a room looking into them. The work-rooms are numerous; about forty feet by twenty: some up stairs; others under ground for weaving fine linen: but no prisoners sleep under ground. *Staircases* all stone, six feet wide: some dark cells for confining the refractory. A *kitchen* forty-seven feet by thirty-four: *bake-house*, and *slaughter-house* large in proportion, and commodious. Convenient apartments for several chaplains: and proper rooms for a military guard. Two spacious infirmaries are designed.

In December 1781 there were in this new *House of correction* a hundred and sixty-eight men and eighty-six women, clothed in an uniform of light-coloured cloth. They are divided into three classes; and the class to which each of them belongs, together with the number that distinguishes his room, is marked in red, on his clothes and linen. The principal employment of both sexes was spinning cotton; but some of the *men* were weaving, others making clothes, or shoes; and some of the *women* were spinning flax, others mending the linen, or making lace.—Most of the floors are of a bad plaster, and cannot be washed.—There are separate work-rooms and refectories to each class, which I found offensive, the windows being all shut though the weather was calm and fine. But the passages, into which all the bed-rooms open, were much more offensive. When I first saw this house, I conjectured this would be the case, and though I took the plan, I did not choose to publish it.

While I was there a prisoner was brought in. He was immediately shaved—examined by the surgeon—washed—clothed in the uniform—and then conducted to his class.

There is a room for the magistrates, but on account of its distance from Brussels they too seldom attend. The countenances of the prisoners evidently bespoke inattention and neglect.

The regulations for this house were published at Brussels Feb. 11, 1779, in two edicts; the first for the direction of the governors, in French and Low Dutch; the other for the discipline of the house, in French, containing sixty articles, which are well worthy of attention, in any country where similar houses are erected.

In the city of Alost is the gaol for the territory, which includes a hundred and thirty-seven villages. There were in this gaol, December 2, 1781, seven prisoners. Alost.

ALOST.

Three were confined in a dark room, one, in another room still more horrid, and the remaining three in a strong cage; notwithstanding which, two of these three were loaded with irons. They are never permitted to go out: one, said he had been confined fourteen months, and another, seven. Their victuals are given in at a small aperture at the bottom of the door. Their pale sickly countenances bespoke inhumanity and misery.—June 18, 1783, there were four men and one woman.

GHENT
PRISONS.

At GHENT, in the prison called *De Mamelocker**, near the superb *Maison de Ville*, each criminal had from the city about four pence halfpenny a day: and provision being there about one third cheaper than in London, some of them saved a little out of that allowance after paying for the weekly washing of their linen.—In 1781, I found that their allowance was not in money but in provisions.—June 17, 1783, here were five debtors, and thirty-four criminals. This prison is made very offensive by the sewers.—The torture is not abolished: lately, a man sat twenty-four hours on the *edged stool*.

In a *Prison*, governed by the magistrates for the States, criminals had four pence a day. In each of the prisons the keeper had from the magistrates two pence a day for the custody of every prisoner. In the two prisons in 1778 were four debtors, but now this prison is discontinued, and the prisoners are sent to the *Mamelocker*.

In the *Bishop's prison*, at the back of his palace, there are several cages which open into small offensive rooms. In June 1783, there were three prisoners.

Here is a *Prison* belonging to the rich monastery of Benedictines in the abbey of St. Peter. There were thirty-three friars in the house. This fraternity has many lordships, and part of the city in their jurisdiction. The prison joins to the abbot's court-house. Three dreary dungeons down nineteen steps: a little window in each: no prisoners. I went down in 1778; but my noting the dimensions of the windows &c. so enraged the keeper, that he would not indulge my curiosity any farther.—May 30, 1783, I found one debtor; and was informed that there were three prisoners in the dungeons.

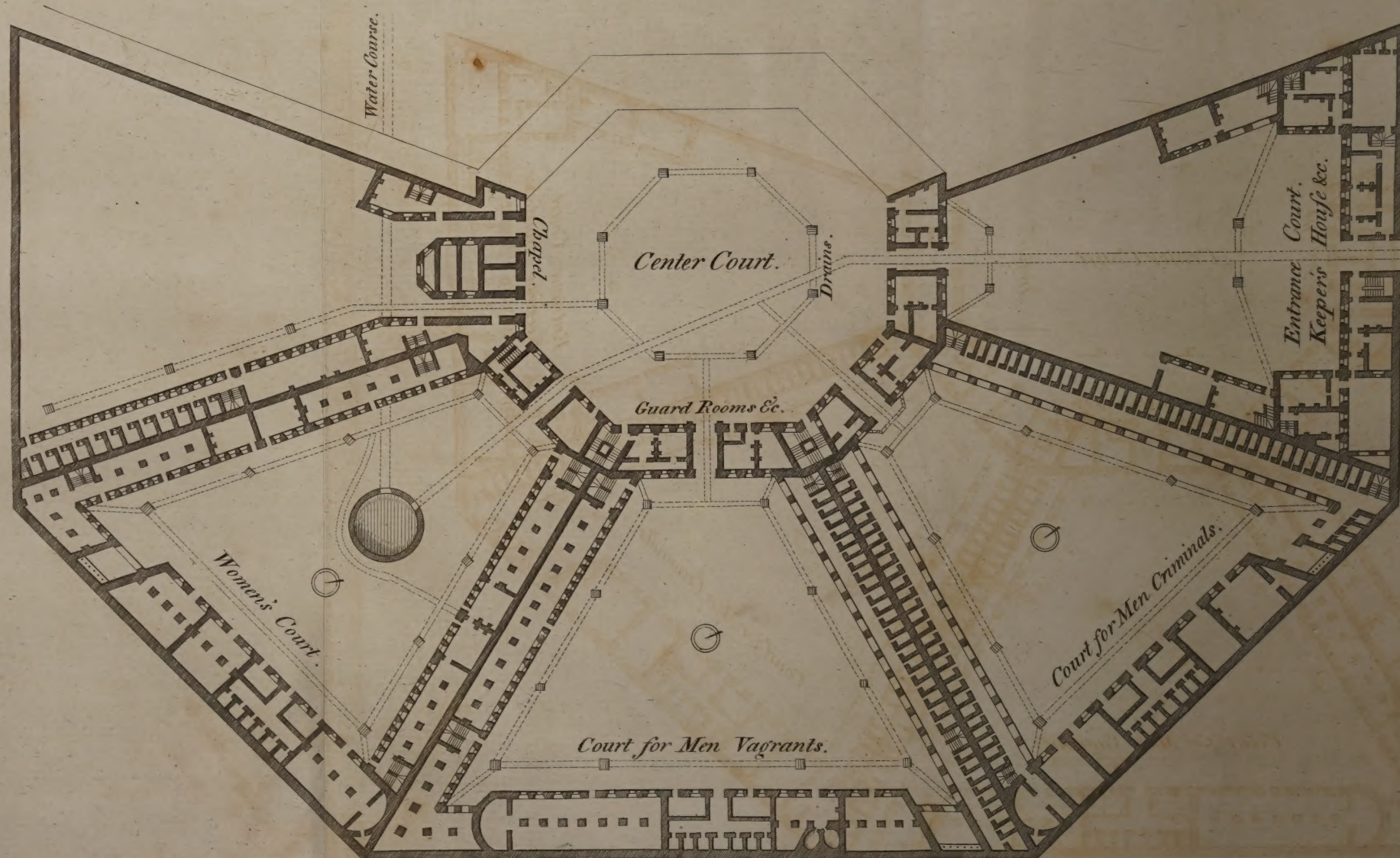
The *House of correction* for the city of Ghent is not so commodiously built, nor kept so clean as some other Flemish prisons: but there are very good *rules* of œconomy, of which I have a copy. Every prisoner is examined at his first coming; and if he be not healthy, he is not put among those that are so. That the keeper may not be tempted to oppress his prisoners, he is exempted from all *taxes*. The prisoners have a set task of different sorts of work: the profits of *extra-work* their own. The magistrates meet in the prison once a week to inspect it; and to appoint the sort and quantity of provision for every day of the week ensuing. They order the physician to see that the sick have broth, and other nourishment proper for them.

* The name is derived from the sculpture over the gate, representing a prisoner nourished by the breast of his daughter, as related in the Roman history.

LA MAISON de FORCE at GHENT.



Elevation of the Criminals Ward.



The Ghent Foot is 1/3 Inch shorter than the English Foot.

20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
200 Ghent Feet

Canal.

The keeper provides it, and is paid by the magistrates. I happened to go into the prison while they were there, and saw them employed as above. GHENT.

I shall beg leave here, on account of the humanity of its institution, to digress from my subject by taking notice of a nunnery in this place. The *hospitable mansion* is not inhabited solely by nuns; here is a foundation for the reception of twelve men who are insane, and sick aged women: the insane have, when requisite, assistance from their own sex; and the tenderness with which both these and the poor women are treated by the sisters, gave me no little pleasure.

In the *Hospital* in this city, there are two halls; that for men (one hundred and eighty feet by fifty-three) is vaulted, and lofty as a church.

There is at Ghent a new prison building by the states of Austrian Flanders. It is a house of correction for those provinces (as that at Vilvorde for Austrian Brabant) and is called *Là Maison de Force*. It is situated near a canal. The plan is an *octagon**: only four sides finished: in one of them were, in 1775, one hundred and fifty-nine men criminals: in 1776, one hundred and ninety-one. Another of the sides is for women, of whom there were fifty-nine. In the middle of this court is a basin of water, for washing the linen of the house.

LA
MAISON
DE
FORCE.

On each of the four floors there is a corridor, or arcade, six feet nine inches wide, quite open to the air of the court; which, however, is not attended with any inconvenience, even in winter. In the recess of every corridor, except the lowest, is a range of bed-rooms, six feet ten inches by five feet four, and seven feet eight inches high: the door-way two feet. These are uniformly furnished with a bedstead (six feet and a half by two and a half), a straw bed, a mattress, a pillow, a pair of sheets, two blankets in winter, and one in summer. Each room has a little bench, and a shutter to the lattice window (nineteen inches by fifteen, in the door) which, when opened and turned down, serves for a table. In the wall is a little cupboard, two feet by one, and ten inches deep. All the rooms are vaulted, to prevent fire from running from story to story.—No person is on any pretence admitted into the bed-room of another. They have a clean shirt once a week, and clean sheets once a month. The women have not separate rooms. Some of theirs are ten feet and a half by nine and a half.

In order to the admission of a prisoner, previous notice must be given by the city or province that sends him. When he comes, he is shaved and washed: a surgeon examines him; and if healthy, he is clothed with the uniform of the house, *viz.* a linen coat and breeches, and cloth waistcoat, which are marked with the number of his room; to it he is conducted by one of the most orderly of the prisoners; who is appointed to that service, and who also acquaints him with the rules of the house. Commitment from one year to twenty or more, according to their crimes.

* The plate in Count *Vilain's* book appeared to me worth copying.

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A bell is rung in the morning to summon the prisoners into the dining-room; in the summer at five; in winter the hour varies with the length of the days. Half an hour after the bell rings, their names are called over; and they go to prayers in a chapel. They are then allowed half an hour to breakfast. At noon they have two hours, for dinner, making their beds (which in fair weather they bring out to air) and for recreation. I was present during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner, and much admired the regularity, decency, and order, with which the whole was conducted. Every thing was done at a word given by a director; no noise or confusion appeared; and this company of near one hundred and ninety stout criminals was governed with as much apparent ease, as the most sober and well-disposed assembly in civil society. At night they have an hour for supper, &c. The bell gives notice of all these successive hours: it is rung at a window over the gate-way by a *centinel*, who there overlooks the whole court; and, should there be any disturbance, is to give the alarm to a company who keep guard.—There are eight small rooms (*cachots*) without beds, for the punishment of the refractory; but I always found them empty.

On the ground-floors of the building are work-rooms. Those for the men are too small for the looms, &c. The women's work-room is one hundred and seventy feet long, twenty-six wide, and nine to the springing of the arch. In this, many were spinning and combing wool, mending linen, &c. Others were washing the linen in places proper for that purpose.

An exact account is kept of every circumstance relating to each man's work, in a book that has fourteen columns.

The 1st column contains the names of prisoners.

2. *The sort of stuff on which each man is employed; as shalloon, cloth, dimity, &c.*
3. *The number that is marked on the piece.*
4. *The day it was begun.*
5. *The day it was finished.*
6. *Measure of the whole piece.*
7. *Number of working days the prisoner was upon it.*
8. *The task due per day.*
9. *Surplus work upon the piece beyond task.*
10. *Price of the piece per ell.*
11. *Observations, on occasional circumstances: such as sick, lame, difficult work, first piece, &c.*
12. *Payment to prisoners for surplus work.*
13. *Deficiency of task.*
14. *Punishment for the default.*

This last column is written by the magistrates themselves. I saw in it—often, *excuse*—sometimes, *make up in next piece*—sometimes, *to work alone—to bread and water*—seldom, *to rasping logwood*. The daily allowance is two pounds of bread; some soup of beans, pease,

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pease, &c. with wheaten bread in it; and, except Friday and Lent, half a pound of cold meat. Each prisoner has also the value of our farthing, for which he can buy near two pints of small beer; or somewhat else which the victualler of that prison is allowed to sell, and deliver to them at a wicket in the wall. *Spirituous liquors* are expressly prohibited: and so is wine, unless it be ordered by a note from the physician. It is not allowed to give any thing directly to the prisoners: but there is a box into which money may be put; and at stated times it is equally distributed among them. *Cards, dice,* and all gaming are strictly forbidden: and there are excellent rules for preventing all quarreling; mending their morals; preserving their health; and making them for the future useful in society. To transcribe all the rules would to most readers be disagreeable. Such as wish to see them will find them, together with more particulars of this noble institution, in two edicts printed in folio at Ghent in 1773 and 1775; both in French and Low Dutch: and in a book in *quarto* written by Count *Vilain XIV.* and offered to the government in 1775. The title of it is *Memoire sur les Moyens de corriger les Malfaiteurs et Fainéans à leur propre Avantage et de les rendre Utiles à l'Etat.*

I said transcribing all the rules at length, would be tedious; for this reason I have only given extracts from these, and from those made for other foreign prisons. I have complete copies of them, and of others which I have not mentioned; some printed, others manuscript, which I will readily shew to any gentleman who has leisure and inclination to study the subject.

I revisited this prison in 1778 with one of the magistrates, and found that they were still carrying on a well-regulated manufactory. There were two hundred and eighty men prisoners, and one hundred and seventeen women. These latter had on the *bouse* clothes, and were at work. Most of them were spinning or knitting, ranged in proper order, attentive and quiet. I was informed that all the prisoners were allowed one fifth of their earnings for themselves. I brought home specimens of the *cloth*, as I did of the *paper* from Brussels; which I mention, because I know an idea has prevailed, that no manufacture can be carried on by convicts to any valuable purpose.

I have been very particular in my accounts of foreign *houses of correction*, especially those of the freest states, to counteract a notion prevailing among us, that compelling prisoners to work, especially in public, was inconsistent with the principles of English liberty; at the same time that taking away the lives of such numbers, either by executions, or the diseases of our prisons, seems to make little impression upon us. Of such force is custom and prejudice, in silencing the voice of good sense and humanity!

The number of criminals in December 1781, was two hundred and six. They were spinning—weaving—making nets—making and mending clothes—or working in the bake-house and kitchen; and appeared clean and healthy. The doors of the

GHENT
LA
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bed-rooms were open while they were out in the day-time, and none of the rooms were in the least offensive.—In another quarter, the number of petty offenders was a hundred and six, who were employed in the same manner with the criminals above-mentioned; except some who worked as carpenters, turners, and smiths, for the use of the house.—On the women's side there were a hundred and fifty, who were washing—spinning—making and mending the linen—or at work in the kitchen. Their bread, soup and meat were good and plentiful, and all bespoke the care and attention of the director. A list of such prisoners as behave well is annually sent to the Emperor (about *Good Friday*): in 1782 twelve received their pardon.—If, however, I venture to point out some defects in so good an institution, that *others* may avoid them, I hope to be excused.—The building has too many stories—the rooms and corridors are too low—the infirmaries are not sufficiently detached—there are not proper work-rooms, and those are some steps under ground—the women have not separate dormitories—the sewers are improperly placed—the distribution of provisions, being but once a day, is not frequent enough—and the bowls, being of wood, cannot easily be kept clean.

The two work-rooms that were lately erected, were much more crowded than those at Vilvorde, and yet they were not like them, offensive. This surprised me at first, till I considered that the difference was owing, probably, to the clothes of the prisoners at Vilvorde being of wool, and the particular offensiveness of the bed-rooms there.

At my visit in 1783, I found here a great alteration for the worse; the flourishing and useful manufactory destroyed; and the looms and utensils all sold, in consequence of the Emperor's too hasty attention to a petition from a few interested persons.—That which ought to be the leading view in all such houses is now lost in this house.—Many formerly ascribed the comfort and happiness of their lives to the trades they here learned, and the attention here paid them; but now, the men and women (the former three hundred and twenty-six in number and the latter a hundred and fifty) do not earn, one with another, seven farthings a day. Their victuals are also reduced; the meat from half a pound to six ounces, and greens from three to two farthings-worth a day. Their bread, made in the house, is *now ammunition bread*.—In consequence of this vile policy I found the aspect of the prisoners quite changed; nor could I wonder to hear that a *quarter* of the house is soon to be fitted up for an infirmary.

BRUGES.

At BRUGES there is to the *Prison* a court-yard for *criminals*, and another for *debtors*: but the former are never let out. Each sort has a daily allowance in money, about three pence halfpenny English; provisions rather cheaper than in London: a clean shirt every week. *Debtors* have the allowance from their *creditors*; who also pay the keeper a small fee at the entrance of the prisoner, and a penny a day during his confinement. No dungeons. Two things are remarkable in this prison, and well worth imitating. One is, the care they take of the *sick*. There are two medical books,
one

one for the city, the other for the *seigneuries* or lordships, which are governed by different magistrates, but the prison is common to both. The physician at every visit enters his prescription in the respective book, which is carried to the apothecary; who, after copying the *recipe*, sends the book back again; and it is kept in the room where the magistrates meet to hold a court of judicature, inspect the prison, &c. I spent some hours in looking over them. The prescriptions are written with regularity for many years past. *Bark* and cordials were almost constant ingredients in the *recipe*. They are not troubled with infectious distempers; but perhaps the physicians are somewhat apprehensive of them, and order those preventives with success. The physician orders a surgeon to attend them when the case requires one: and at his order also the keeper provides for the sick, *soup*, *white bread*, &c. the magistrates allowing for this *fourteen pence* a day, to continue till countermanded by the physician. Some sick prisoners have been many weeks thus liberally provided for.

BRUGES.

The other exemplary practice is, their *care of legacies and donations*. In the council-chamber, under a picture representing visiting the sick, feeding the hungry, and releasing the prisoner, there is in a frame a printed list of all charities given or bequeathed to the prisoners from the year 1315 to 1734; with the names and intentions of the several donors: and in another small frame is a memorial of the time at which each bequest is to be distributed.

In December 1781, here were three debtors and sixteen criminals.

In the *Rasp-house*, Dec. 1781, there were fifty-eight men who were spinning and weaving. Each has his dormitory over the work-rooms. The rooms of the turnkeys adjoining, are furnished with alarm-bells. One of the prisoners had been confined thirty-four years, for an attempt to set fire to this house; since which the ceilings have been arched with brick between the joists.—This house is under the care of four *friars* and four *sisters*.—I asked one of the friars, how much the prisoners earned? He answered, *some*, seven pence a day, but, one with another, no more than two pence.

RASP-
HOUSE.

The *Hospital* in this city is a very spacious and airy room, with a wainscot partition or screen which divides the *men* from the *women*.—The great attention of the *nuns* distinguishes the hospitals in Roman catholic countries. Their recluse life gives them a pale look, and is the reason, probably, why the wards of the patients are kept too close; here however they look very healthy. There are twenty of them, who rise at four, and are constantly employed about their numerous patients. The directress of the pharmacy last year celebrated her jubilee or fiftieth year of residence.

HOSPITAL.

These *sisters* asked, whether I was a catholic? I answered, "I love good people of all religions." Then, said they, "we hope you will die a catholic."

The

OSTEND.

The prison at OSTEND, which is near the town-house, consists of nine rooms, but no court. May 27, 1781, there were in it four debtors and seven criminals; and June 21, 1783, two debtors and four criminals. Eight pence a day is paid to the gaoler for each criminal and insolvent debtor, for which they have one pound and a half of bread, and an allowance of meat except on *meagre* days. The gaoler is allowed two pence a day for each, and fifteen pence at entrance, and discharge. The chaplain officiates on Sundays and holydays; he, and the surgeon are paid by the city.

P O R T U G A L.

PORTUGAL.

IMPRISONMENT for debt is prohibited in PORTUGAL by an ordinance made in 1774. There is an entire separation of the sexes in prisons and infirmaries. No garnish is taken in prisons; but I found the bad custom prevalent here of detaining prisoners for the gaoler's fees: those fees are often paid by a charitable society called the *Misericordia*. Many from the first families in the kingdom are of this order. They send provisions twice a week to several prisons; and, like the *Confraternita della misericordia* at Rome, pay great attention to capital convicts. Criminals here are often kept in confinement for several years before they are brought to trial; and sometimes, even after being tried and condemned, they lie in prison some years before they are executed*. I saw some convicts at Lisbon going from prison to embark for the settlements in the *Brazils*. Such convicts as are designed for India are enrolled as soldiers, and sent to a house (or hospital) on the other side of the river, where they are kept some weeks, to bathe, and to be better clothed and fed, that they may be properly prepared for their long voyage.

LISBON
PRISONS.

The great Prison at LISBON, *Limoiero*, (formerly a palace) is designed for the reception of prisoners from the provinces as well as from the city. There were seven hundred and seventy-four, on Feb. 21, 1783. In one of the lower wards there were seventy criminals, but none in irons. On the first floor there were many who paid for better accommodations, and received no donations from the *misericordia*. Here

* Before the Marquis of Pombal's administration, gaolers used often to let their prisoners out on their parole. One thus favoured, was ordered for execution seven years after he had been condemned. On the gaoler's summons, he immediately returned to the prison from his work in the country. For this punctual regard to his promise he received a pardon.

LISBON
PRISONS.

civil and criminal causes are tried in a large hall called *Caza da Supplicação*, which the prisoners use for a day-room and lodging-room: the courts of justice are opened at eight or nine in the morning. There are two infirmaries, one for each sex: in that for men there were eighteen persons, in single beds with proper bedding: their room looked towards the river, and was spacious, clean and airy. In the room for the condemned, the beds were in recesses. Over these, in a large gallery latticed, there were beds for the sick from the *secrete* or private chambers.—In this country, and also in Spain, one seldom sees glass windows; but in prisons, never.

In the *Prison* at the castle, the wards below as well as those in the great prison, are designed for those that cannot pay; and the first floor for those who pay a stipulated sum. Several small rooms open into a common passage, in some of which (the *secrete*) the prisoners are closely confined. There is no court-yard either to this prison or to that called *Limoiero* (lemon grove).

The ecclesiastical *Prison* (*Aljube*), near the great church, is under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch. It consists of four rooms and a small chapel. Here were confined six priests, and three women. In this and the other prisons, the prisoners may be conversed with through the iron grates: but I always went into the prisons.

In a *Prison* by the rope-walk near the river, many of the nobles and priests were confined in the time of the marquis of Pombal's administration. Here, nineteen vaulted rooms open into a passage: I measured some of them, they were about twenty feet by nine. The wall was six feet two inches thick. In the entrance to each room there were three doors; the middle one was an iron grate with round bars. Over each of the doors there was an aperture to admit light, except in two rooms called *secrete*, which were totally dark*.

BELLEM
PRISON.

The *Prison* at BELLEM (about two miles from Lisbon) has four rooms below, and several on the first floor for those who pay. Criminals less atrocious than those sent to *Limoiero* are here confined. The prisoners subsist by charitable donations; and the gaoler told me, that he had a right to a fee from every one discharged.

LISBON
ARSENAL.

In the *Arsenal* are four large rooms for the slaves or convicts, most of whom are *Moors*. Some work at the rope-walk, others fetch water, a few are closely confined, and three or four chained to one spot; one of whom (an *Italian*) told me he had been thus confined eight years; another, four years. The rest were chained two and two together, and those that went out had a long chain between them, which was taken off as soon as they returned into the *arsenal*. Their allowance from government was one pound of biscuit a day, and some rice, and half a pound of meat three

* When the prison of the inquisition was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1755, a few persons saw the rooms of confinement. One gentleman told me, that they open into a long passage, like those at the prison by the rope-walk, but were smaller and under ground.

LISBON. times a week *. They were employed in carrying water to this prison, the infirmary, and the great prison; and guarded by the military.

The *Infirmary* for the marines and slaves consisted of two remarkably good rooms, lofty, clean and quiet. The slaves had *each* a bed with sheets, and great attention was paid to them.

CASTLE. A *manufactory* was begun in the *Castle* about two years ago, for the employment of vagrant and deserted children, in carding, spinning, weaving, making lace, embroidery, &c. About a thousand children were thus employed here. Such an institution may be a great advantage in a country like this, where young people are very much addicted to idleness. But would it not be better, if greater numbers of them, were employed in the arts which are most useful and necessary?

HOSPITALS. The *General hospital* of *S. Joze*, (formerly the Jesuits college) has fifteen wards for men and six for women. The number of the former was five hundred and ninety-three; of the latter, two hundred and eighty. Some of the wards were spacious (forty-six feet wide), and had only two rows of beds, in *recesses*. These recesses open into a private passage two feet nine inches wide.—The lower wards, particularly those for the insane, are too close.

The *Military hospital* of *S. Joáo de Deos* (in which were one hundred and seventy-one patients) was formerly a convent, and not used for an hospital till since the earthquake of 1755. Here are (twelve) wards for different disorders, but most of them I thought too close.

The *English hospital* for *merchants'* seamen, (adjoining to their burying-ground) consists of two or three rooms, in which at my first visit March 3, 1783, were seven patients. The rooms were clean, the victuals good. This hospital has six *visitors*, each of whom attends two months. The names of the visitors and their months of attendance for this year, I saw hung up in the study of our worthy consul Sir *John Hort*, by whom this beneficial mode of inspection was first proposed.

The *English marine hospital* is on the southern side of the *Tagus*, which is here about two miles over. The hospital has two wards on the ground-floor, in which I found no patients: eight or ten Danish sailors had lately died here of a malignant fever. In the upper ward were fourteen Englishmen, each of whom had a bed. The side-wall was damp, the ground being ten feet high against it, and all the rooms were very dirty.—This hospital is rented.—On many accounts, it should be on the Lisbon side of the river, where every advantage of situation might be chosen. Gentlemen would then undertake the inspection of it; the head surgeon might daily attend; and our seamen *here* would not be so liable as they are, to be decoyed into foreign service.

* In this country the *prisoners* have a dispensation to eat meat the two first days of Lent (*viz.* Ash Wednesday and Thursday) so that families may send in to them, the remains of their flesh provisions.

In the *Misericordia hospital* for *foundlings*, there were between eighty and ninety children, most of them *Moors*. They looked healthy and clean. Each nurse had four infants under her care. There is a cradle on the outside which turns on an axis, with a bell to give notice.—Bastardy in this country is attended with little disgrace, children not born in wedlock being allowed to inherit; and this, perhaps, may be the reason why the number of foundlings in this hospital is so inconsiderable*.

LISBON.

The prisoners at EVORA and ELVAS subsist by charity. Some of them had been confined three, four, or five years, without being brought to trial†.

EVORA.

The *Hospital* at Evora had a recess for the bed of each patient; these recesses were lined with glazed tiles. The wards in it, as in all the hospitals I saw in this country, were much too close.

Some of the prisons which I visited, had a passage to the street and to the lodging-rooms, secured on both sides by iron grates, at which most of the prisoners were begging.

S P A I N.

I ENTERED SPAIN at *Badajoz*, March 9, 1783. This country abounds with charitable institutions, and there are at present few or no beggars in it. Most of the prisons have courts for men, with fountains or running water in the centre, and corridors for shade. The same separation of the sexes which I observed in the Portuguese prisons, takes place here; and it is the custom likewise, as in Portugal, for the gaolers to demand fees of prisoners before they are discharged. A condemned criminal, after the judges have made their report, is seldom pardoned by the king. After condemnation,

SPAIN.

* The price of bread at Lisbon.

lb.	oz.	
0	8	of fine white bread cost one <i>Vintem</i> .
1	15	of brown — two <i>Vintems</i> .

Two *Vintems* are equal to two pence three farthings.

† At Elvas the Marshal *de Valleré* did me the favour to shew me the new barracks, &c. I could not but remark to him, that I was persuaded, the closeness of them, as well as those under the ramparts, gave his soldiers their pale and languid look. He walked with me to a new fountain, and shewed me the plan and intended inscription in honour of the chief magistrate, for whom I told the Marshal, I should have had an higher esteem, had I not found poor wretches in the prison, who never had been put on their examination or trial, for three or four years.

SPAIN.

he is called from the other prisoners into the chapel, where his sentence is read to him by a secretary, and a friar attends to exhort and comfort him, who never leaves him till he is executed. The sentence is generally read on Saturday, and the execution ordered for the Monday following.

When a confession is extorted from a criminal by *torture*, it is read to him twenty-four hours afterwards, that he may either confirm or retract it. But in some of the provinces this shocking practice does not take place.

It is the custom at Madrid for two of the privy council to visit the prisons; and they often either reverse or alter the sentences of the inferior judges. When I was there, the sentence of one condemned to the *Prado* prison for eight years, was altered to four months; another sentenced to the same prison for six months, on account of his large family was discharged.

ASYLUMS.

Some of the churches in Spain are *asylums* for debtors and criminals. At Madrid there are only two, *S. Sebastian* for men, and *S. Luis* for women. At the former, there were five persons; one of whom said he had been there two years. At the latter, there was only one. A pavement round these churches, about three feet wide, is the verge of the privilege*.

I found more attention paid to prisoners, and the prisons kept cleaner, in the *capitals* of Portugal and Spain, than in the *provinces*.

BADAJOZ
PRISONS.

At BADAJOZ most of the prisoners in one of the *prisons* looked unhealthy, and were deserters and smugglers. Their allowance of bread was a pound and a half *per* day. There is a *Military hospital* belonging to this prison, to which the sick are removed, and in which I saw eleven patients. The entrance to this hospital is by a court; and most of the wards open to an interior court like other Moorish buildings.

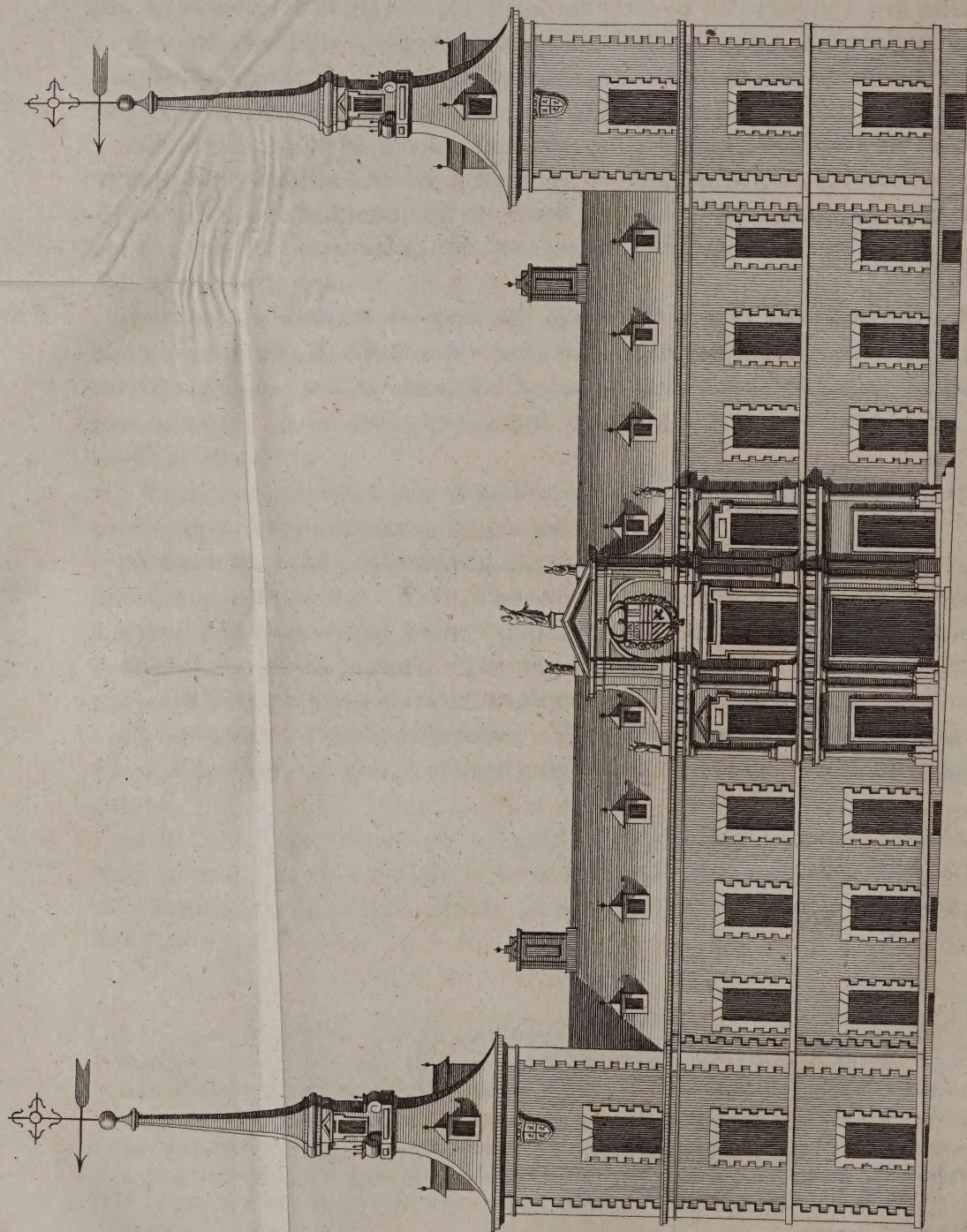
There is another *prison* at Badajoz. The prisoners were begging at the grates; for they subsist partly by alms, and partly by selling purses, &c. which they make in the prison.

TALAVERA
HOSPITALS.

At TALAVERA there were three *Hospitals*. In the largest (*Cannon's*) the two wards were spacious and airy. That for men had eight iron bedsteads, and the other six. Adjoining to the men's ward, there was a neat room and bed for sick decayed ecclesiastics.

* Dr. Moore, in his *View of Society and Manners in Italy*, judiciously observes, that, "the asylum which churches and convents offer to criminals, operates against the peace of society, and tends to the encouragement of this shocking custom (*shabbing*) in two different manners: first, it increases the criminal's hopes of escaping; secondly, it diminishes, in vulgar minds, the idea of the atrocity of the crime. When the populace see a murderer lodged within the sacred walls of a church, protected and fed by men who are revered on account of their profession, and the supposed sanctity of their lives; must not this weaken the horror which mankind naturally have for such a crime, and which it ought to be the aim of every government to augment?" Letter XLIII.

MADRID



Fachada de la Carrel de Corte.

At TOLEDO there are two *Prisons*. In one of these there were only eight prisoners. But in the other, which was the principal prison, there were, March 16, 1783, two hundred and twenty prisoners; most of whom lay under the corridors in a small court: many were loaded with irons, and almost all looked unhealthy. In the two sick rooms on the first floor, several miserable objects were dying in their beds. On my observing to the gaoler, that the prison was crowded, he informed me, that a fortnight before it had been more crowded, a hundred having been then removed to the arsenal at Carthagena (in Murcia.)

TOLEDO
PRISONS.

In the *Hospital of San Juan de Dios* there is only one ward, in which there were six beds, each of them placed in a recess, eight feet by six feet three inches.

HOSPITALS.

The *Hospital of San Juan Baptista* (founded by one of the archbishops) is finely situated at a little distance from the city. It has summer and winter wards for each sex, exactly similar, except that the wards for summer are more airy: the windows opening to the floor. The men's wards are twenty-four feet wide, with two rows of beds in lofty *recesses*, in each of which is a window for fresh air. The women's wards were clean, the furniture of their beds linen, but not placed, as the beds of the men were, in recesses. Adjoining to the wards there is a spacious corridor for walking.

The principal *Prison (La Carcel de Corte)* at MADRID, has an elegant front*, with this inscription, *Reynando la Magestad de Felipe IV. anno de 1634, con acuerdo del Consejo se fabricó este Carcel de Corte para comodidad, y seguridad de los presos.* "In the reign of his majesty Philip IV. A. D. 1634, by direction of the Council, this Court Prison was erected for the convenience and security of prisoners." The number of prisoners, March 22, 1783, was one hundred and forty men and forty women. There are many rooms on the upper floors about fifteen feet by ten, some with stone bedsteads, and iron hooks for chaining the prisoners. In some of the rooms there were three or four prisoners, in others but one. Here are two courts; one of them, in which were most of the prisoners, was paved and had arcades on two sides, and a fountain in the middle†. Some of the prisoners had irons on both legs, with a strong bolt between. These lay on barracks in dungeons down twenty-two steps. In one of the dungeons the gaoler has beds, which he lets to those who will pay him a *real vellon* and a half (4d.) a night. The women were in one large room; none of them in irons. In the *infirmary*, which was a large and clean room, the men lay single, and were not in irons.—The provisions were good; the bread fine, the allowance exactly one pound *per day*. The gaoler has the liberty of taking some prisoners into his house, each of whom pays twenty-five *doubloons* for the

MADRID
PRISON.

* See Plate XVII.

† Near the fountains in the Spanish gaols are *convenient stone troughs*, at which I generally saw the men washing their linen.

MADRID
PRISONS.

term of his confinement. He has rooms also for which six *doubloons* are paid, besides a *real vellon* and a half a night for a bed. He can take off the irons of a prisoner, on the payment of two *dollars*.—The *courts* are held within the prison.—The whole prison was clean; and the gaoler, as I was informed by one of my countrymen there confined, whom I frequently visited, is humane and attentive to his prisoners, who all looked healthy.

The *City prison* (*La Carcel de Villa*) is like the former, but has only one court-yard. There were in it about one hundred and twenty men and thirty women. The rooms and dungeons were very dirty and offensive; and the walls of one of the torture-rooms was stained with blood. I was sorry to find such traces of this practice among people, in other respects *generous and humane*.

La Carcel de la Corona is a *prison* for ecclesiastics. There were in it five priests, one of whom had his *wife* with him.

At the gate of the post-office, there are four or five dungeons where vagrants, beggars, &c. are confined for a few days, till they are sent to *San Fernando*. There were here five men and two women: their allowance was twelve *quartils* (nearly four pence) a day, besides alms received at the grates from passengers.

The *Prado prison*, near the public walk of that name, is one long room in which are barrack-bedsteads. Here were upwards of one hundred prisoners: some were chained to the floor, or to the barracks on which they lay; some worked on the roads, bridges, &c. Others having been *marines*, were to be sent to the docks. They are divided into three classes. To those who work on the roads, &c. the allowance is seventeen *quartils* (five pence); to *marines*, fourteen; and to those in irons, who do not work, twelve *quartils*.

I saw about fifty coming from work, and asked some of them, which they preferred; working, or confinement? They readily replied, the former; but added, that they were not forced to work hard. I observed that the *guard*, with them and at the prison, were *calm and steady*.

SAN
FERNANDO.

San Fernando, about eight miles from the city, is a *House of correction* for petty offenders, vagrants, and beggars. Here were three hundred and nine men and five hundred and forty-seven women. Some were carrying stone to a lime-kiln; some making and washing the linen of the house; and some were spinning linen and worsted. The work-rooms are thirty-two feet wide; the infirmaries are spacious, at the top of the house. The prisoners were clothed in an uniform, and each is allowed two pair of shoes and stockings. The men's apartments were clean, but the women's (as is generally the case in the Spanish prisons and hospitals) were much cleaner. Every one had a bed, a mattress and two coverlets. The women here have a court as well as the men; and both courts are commanded by the keeper's balcony. The provisions were good: the bread allowance is twenty ounces a day. Two of the prisoners attend at dinner, to see that each is served with his *full portion* of soup (three quarters of a pint). They are

are allowed three feasts in a year, Christmas, Easter, and San Fernando's day. Here is a shop for the sale of wine, the quality and price of which are fixed by the magistrates; but *no spirituous liquors* are permitted to be sold. *No fees* are paid at entrance, or discharge. The prison is attended by a physician, a surgeon and a chaplain: it has also a guard, consisting of thirty foot and eight horse, which is changed every month.

Here is a head-keeper or governor on the men's side, a humane, sensible and attentive man, who resides in the house: as also on the women's side there is a resident governess. The *regulations* are peculiarly calculated for the preservation of decorum and due subordination; for the prevention of fraud and embezzlement in the distribution of provision and clothing; for enforcing a strict and devout performance of religious duties; for an exact separation of the two sexes; and for the constant and regular employment of every individual in the house. I shall here copy only the *Diet table* *.

* *The Table of Diet for San Fernando.*

Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Twenty ounces of bread, eight ounces of mutton, and two ounces of garvances (i. e. yellow beans dried).

Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Twenty ounces of bread, four ounces of meat, and two ounces of garvances. At night, four ounces of bread in broth, or three ounces of lentils; or two ounces and a half of jew-beans.

Fridays and meagre days. Twenty ounces of bread, three ounces of dried fish, two ounces of rice, and two ounces and a half of jew-beans.

To make their *ollas* ||, they are allowed, on meat days, eight pounds of salt butter; on Fridays, four pounds for supper.

On *Fridays*, they are allowed, one pound of oil and twenty-five pounds of jew-beans, garvances, and lentils for *soupe-maigre*.—On meat days, *cayenne* pepper for sauce.

Diet table for the Infirmary.

FULL DIET.	Breakfast.	Bread two ounces.
	Dinner.	Bread eight ounces, meat six ounces.
	Supper.	Bread six ounces, meat four ounces.
HALF DIET.	Breakfast.	Bread two ounces.
	Dinner.	Bread four ounces, meat four ounces.
	Supper.	The same.
COMMON DIET.	Breakfast.	Broth.
	Dinner.	Bread two ounces, and broth.
	Supper.	The same.
LOW DIET.	Broth only.	

Chocolate, biscuits, wine and other necessities are allowed the sick; according to discretionary orders from the physician, who is to be guided by the medical rules approved of by the body of physicians at Madrid.

Nurses and others who attend the sick are allowed a diet of ten ounces of meat, sixteen ounces of bread, two ounces of garvances, and half a *quarto* (about half a pint English) of wine daily.

|| *Olla*, is a general term in Spain for a variety of ingredients boiled over a slow fire, viz. meat, greens, pepper, &c.

MADRID
HOSPICIO.

The *Hospicio*, a sort of prison, is also a well-regulated manufactory, in which the sexes are entirely separated. A considerable number of men, advanced in years, were picking wool. In one room, an hundred and fifty boys were spinning worsted; in another, sixty were carding wool. Forty or fifty looms were employed on coarse linen; others on wide cloth. In two rooms I observed stocking and waistcoat frames. Some boys were carding and spinning the down of hares and rabbits for gloves; and some were employed in a pin manufactory. A number of tailors and carpenters I also saw at work. Fifty of the least boys were under instruction in the school. All commonly rise at six; attend prayers, and then go to breakfast; dine about noon; and sup at sun-set. They have twenty-two ounces of bread, and two ounces of pease a day, and half a pound of meat, except on meagre days. There are two rooms for the confinement of the disorderly.—The regulations of this well-conducted house are the same with those for *San Fernando*.

HOSPITALS.

The *Real Hospital General*, is a new building round a spacious court (three hundred and ten feet by two hundred) in which are two reservoirs of water. Three sides of the court have corridors, twelve feet wide. The great wards (fifty-five feet and a half wide) divided by a wall having several arches, are furnished with double rows of beds on iron bedsteads (six feet three inches by three feet two) one for each patient, and a marble slab is placed against the wall for every two beds. The rooms are arched over, and have many *apertures* in the ceiling, but all the windows were shut. At one end of each ward is an altar, at the other a fire-place. The number of men, as appears by a list that was given me, was five hundred and eighty-nine. A multitude of visitors rendered the wards dirty and noisy. The staircases are light and airy; the steps are of stone, sixteen inches wide; and the ascent (four inches) easy.

The number of women was three hundred and two. Their apartments in the new hospital being not yet built, they were lodged in the old wards, which are much cleaner than the men's. In this hospital, and at one or two in Portugal, convalescents are put into the closest and worst rooms.

Here is a detached ward, for *prisoners*, furnished with twenty-eight beds, and well guarded. Here are likewise rooms (carefully separated) for insane, for dropical; and for consumptive patients. The contagion of consumptions is supposed to infect not only the clothes, bedding, and furniture of rooms, but also the walls and ceiling. Danger has been apprehended even from the horses of consumptive patients; and for this reason it was thought necessary, in an instance that was mentioned to me, to kill the horse of an officer who had died of this distemper.—Besides one principal physician, there are eighteen others, who attend their stated wards; six surgeons with two hundred pupils (*praticantes*); and twenty-three priests; besides servants, who all lodge and board in the hospital.

The *Hospital of San Juan de Dios* is chiefly appropriated to venereal patients. Here were a hundred and seventy-three men and twenty-eight women. The wards for the

the men are up stairs: the women's apartment is on the ground-floor, and has an aperture in it so contrived, as that their friends may converse with them without seeing them. The wards of both sexes were cleaner and quieter than those of the general hospital.

In the convent *De la Latina* there are two rooms for sick men, one for summer, the other for winter, with beds in recesses.

In the convent (or hospital) of *San Francisco*, there are two wards, one with seven beds for men, the other with eight for women. At the time of my visit, they were serving the afternoon chocolate.—In the hospitals that are in convents, the rooms are much cleaner and quieter, and more attention is paid to the patients, than in other hospitals.—Here is a charitable foundation for eight widows, of officers who died in the late war.

There are at Madrid two other *Hospitals* which may well deserve to be mentioned; one, called the hospital *de la Corte*; the other, the hospital of *San Antonio*.

The hospital *de la Corte* for the king's servants, is built in the form of a cross. It has an altar in the centre, under a cupola. The wards are vaulted and lofty. The walls are lined (five feet high) with glazed tiles. In the walls there are convenient *alcoves* (three feet nine inches wide, and five feet and a half high) with linen curtains before them. The beds in this hospital are large and not in recesses. The patients have chocolate and biscuit for breakfast, and also in the afternoon.

The hospital of *San Antonio* is intended chiefly for the reception and accommodation of poor travelling Austrians, for *three* days. In one room there are four beds for men; in another, three for women. Here is also a refectory. The allowance to each traveller is two pounds of bread, one pound of mutton, and a quarter of a pound of lard a day. In the two rooms for the sick, the regulations for the physician, surgeon, and patients, are hung up.

In a room in this hospital a charitable society, called the *Hermanidad del Refugio*, meet every evening, and then go about the streets, giving notice of their presence by striking the pavement with sticks shod with iron. Whatever poor and distressed people they meet with in this perambulation, they conduct to this hospital, and supply them with a supper of bread and eggs, *one* night's lodging (in rooms which are appropriated for them), and a breakfast of bread and raisins *. The sick they send to the general hospital, where one of the eighteen physicians already mentioned always attends to examine and admit patients.—In that part of this hospital which is next the street, there is a place into which the sick put notices of their distress, in consequence of which they are immediately visited and relieved by the society.

* At Madrid the *fine* Spanish *bread* was two pounds for two pence halfpenny. I always preferred this to the French bread, which was somewhat dearer.—At the entrance of Spain a measure of *wheat*, which weighs about 110 lb. cost from twelve to fourteen *reals*; of *barley*, from five to six.

A *real* is 2½d.

VALLA-
DOLID
PRISONS.

In the city of VALLADOLID there are four courts, the chancery, the city, the bishop's court, and the inquisition, each of which has a prison belonging to it: but in the bishop's prison, of late, there have been few or no prisoners.

Most of the prisoners in the *Chancery* or province *prison* lie on a bench in a long room: it has no dungeons. In the chapel is a stone bedstead for the condemned. April 4, 1783, there were one hundred and twenty-eight men and thirteen women.

In the *City prison* also most of the prisoners were crowded together into one long room. This prison was not without dungeons. I passed through *two*, into a *dark* and *damp* and *dismal one*, in which I saw a poor creature lying on his back chained by both legs to a great stone.—Prisoners here are confined for a long time before they are brought to trial.—Fees are demanded as at Madrid.—The prison allowance is *one real*. About thirty convicts (*presidios*) were to be sent the following week to Ferrol, they are allowed *two reals* a day. The prisoners are not allowed to shew themselves at the grates of the prison; and the same is true of the two principal prisons at Madrid.—Not long since, one who was put to the torture here, denied the crime for which he was tortured, but confessed another (a murder) and was executed for it.

INQUI-
SION.

I failed in my attempt to gain admittance into the *inquisition* at Lisbon. At Madrid, by the kind assistance of Count *Campomânes*, I got access to the inquisitor-general, but the day on which I applied to him being a great holiday, he appointed me seven o'clock the next morning. On this holiday I saw the inquisitor, several of the nobility and others, go in procession to church, carrying the *insignia* of the order, which are a cross between a palm and a sword.—The next morning, the inquisitor received me at prayers, and in a few minutes conducted me to the tribunal, which was hung with red: over the inquisitor's seat there was a crucifix, and before it a table with seats for the two secretaries, and a stool for the prisoner. I could not prevail on him to shew me any other part of the prison; but he told me that he went round once a month with a secretary, and asked every prisoner whether he had any complaint to make.

The letters of the same kind friend, Count *Campomânes*, procured my admission at Valladolid. I was received at the *inquisition-prison* by the two inquisitors, their secretaries, and two magistrates, and conducted into several rooms. On the side of one room was the picture of an *Auto de Fe* in 1667, when ninety-seven persons were burnt: at this time the Spanish court resided at Valladolid*. The tribunal room is like that at Madrid, but has an altar, and a door (with three locks) into the secretary's room, over which was inscribed, that the greater excommunication was denounced against all strangers who presume to enter. In two other tribunal rooms, were the *insignia* of the inquisition. In a large room, I saw on the floor and

* *Pegua*, a famous Spanish inquisitor, calls the procession, *Horrendum ac tremendum Spectaculum*.

shelves, many prohibited books, some of which were *English*: in another room, I saw multitudes of crosses, beads, and small pictures. The painted cap was also shewed me, and the vestments for the unhappy victims. After several consultations, I was permitted to go up the private staircase, by which prisoners are brought to the tribunal; this leads to a passage with several doors in it, which I was not permitted to enter. On one of the secretaries telling me, "none but prisoners ever enter these rooms;" I answered, I would be confined for a month to satisfy my curiosity; he replied, "none come out under three years, and they take the oath of secrecy." I learned, by walking in the court, and conversing with the inquisitors, that the cells have double doors, and are separated by two walls, to prevent prisoners conversing together, and that over the space between the walls there is a sort of chimney or funnel, enclosed at the top, but having perforations on the sides, through which some air and a glimmering of light enter. These funnels, the inquisitors told me, are double barred: and one of them serves two cells. Both the inquisitors assured me that they did not put *irons* on any of their prisoners. The passages into which some of the cells open, have small apertures for the admission of light.—In a gloomy area at the back of the prison, there was nothing but a great mastiff dog.

It is well known that from *this* court there is *no* appeal.—I need not say how horrid the secrecy and severity of it appear. I could not but observe, that even the sight of it struck terror into the common people as they passed. It is filled, by a monstrous abuse of words, the *holy* and *apostolic* court of inquisition.

The best *Hospital* in this city is the *Esgueva*: the wards are one hundred and eight feet by thirty, with windows at the ends. Each ward has twenty-eight beds in recesses; and two doors opposite, which open into corridors.

HOSPITAL.

The *Prison* at BURGOS, (built, as appears by an inscription on the front, in 1778) surrounds a court forty feet square, in which is a fountain, and a stone trough. The cells are fourteen feet by nine and a half. They have two doors, the inner one latticed. The number of prisoners April 8, 1783, was one hundred and forty-five men and seven women. The women, as in other gaols in this country, are always locked up in their rooms. In the men's infirmary there were nineteen beds in recesses, but only six patients. The architect has been *very attentive* to the construction of drains and sewers, for though this gaol was very dirty, it was not offensive. In this, as in other Spanish prisons, there are stocks for the punishment of offences committed within the prison.—No rules and orders are hung up.—Here is no torture-room.

BURGOS
PRISON.

The *Hospicio* stands near the river, and consists of a house of correction, an hospital for foundlings, and a chapel. It has two courts, one for men and the other for women, in the former of which there is a water-mill for grinding corn. Two rooms are appropriated to the sick. Four nurses are always present, to take care of the infants that are brought in, till they can be sent to be nursed in the country. The bread is good and made in the house. The allowance to each person one pound and a half.

HOSPICIO.

BURGOS.

The disorderly are punished by being confined in a dark room : a woman in one of these rooms requested, with tears, my interposition for her. I applied to the chaplain, who is the superintendent of the house, and he readily consented to release her from her confinement.

HOSPITAL
DEL REY.

The *Hospital del Rey* at the rich convent of the *Volgas*, about two miles from the city, has two spacious wards for each sex, that the chirurgical patients may be separated from the others. These wards were very clean, and the beds placed in alcoves (ten feet by nine feet four inches) with curtains before those for the women. The other three hospitals at Burgos resemble this noble hospital : and have small botanic gardens belonging to them*.

PAMPLONA
PRISON.

The *Prison* at PAMPLONA is an old building in the middle of the city. It has three small courts : the prisoners lie in boxes without mattresses or bedding. There were stocks, and also a dark vaulted room for the punishment of offences committed in the prison. The rooms being very dirty and offensive, I inquired whether epidemical distempers had not sometimes prevailed there, and was answered in the affirmative, and told that about eight years ago, eighteen or twenty prisoners had died in a short time. Here were sixty-one men and three women April 15, 1783. Allowance to each is about two pence a day.

The upper floor of this prison is used as a *House of correction* for women. I saw twenty-eight in four rooms, all spinning, but not with wheels. Each had a bed ; the rooms were clean. The bread was good ; allowance one pound and a half a day. The term of confinement, from four years to eight ; but if any person should choose to marry one confined for small offences, the magistrates are ready to release her. One of the magistrates told me that he visited this prison every week, to hear any complaints that might be made. I inquired, whether the *keeper* went with him ? he replied, that he did.

The torture is not used in this province (*Navarre*). A singular custom prevails here ; for twice in the year (the day before Christmas, and eight days before Easter), the *Viceroy* goes with the magistrates to the council-chamber in the prison, and releases whom he pleases of the prisoners. The day before I got to Pamplona, he had released thirteen. A few years ago, to the surprise of the magistrates, *all* were released.

ASYLUMS.

Two, of the four churches in this city, are *Asylums* for debtors and criminals, at one of which (the cathedral) there was one criminal.

CITADEL.

In the *Citadel* there were one hundred and twenty slaves (or convicts) crowded into five or six rooms. Those in the upper rooms had only a ring on one leg. Those in the lower rooms, about thirty in number, very sickly, were chained two and two with heavy chains, and some for very slight offences. The rooms had

* *San Juan, Barrantes, Concepcion.*

barracks, but no bedding. There is the same allowance to all, one pound and a half of brown bread and about five farthings each in money. A loaf, weighing exactly three pounds, is given to every soldier every other day; but for the prisoners, it is divided, and one half given them every day, to prevent them from selling it*.—Those who have only a ring, find securities for not escaping, and sometimes are employed in the houses in the citadel, and paid for their labour. If they escape, their *securities* are obliged to put on the chain and to take *their* places. If they are retaken, their term is doubled.

PAMPLONA
CITADEL.

Some for more atrocious crimes are sent to Carthagena, and others to the African settlements.

Here is a large building called the *Misericordia*, similar to the *hospicio* in Madrid, in which are confined beggars, vagrants, and refractory children. Workmen also are here employed, and apprentices taken, to carry on a manufactory of coarse cloth.

MISERICORDIA.

Near the *Misericordia* there is an *Hospital* for Orphans or children of the poor (*los niños de la doctrina*). They are taught to read and work, and the boys serve in the churches. Their number was forty-five boys and thirteen girls. This house is in part supported by the contributions of those who play at ball, in a building erected by the city for that diversion, which is here a favourite one†.

HOSPITALS.

At the great *Hospital* I found the men's wards very dirty‡, but the women's clean. There is a distinct ward for chirurgical patients, and also wards for sick *prisoners*. I observed, that the same attention was paid to them, as to the other patients, for I twice attended one of the physicians through the wards. All the patients lie

* In this City the bread was remarkably good and cheap; and I found the loaves, at different times, the full standard weight.

	lb.	oz.	
French bread was	1	10	for three halfpence.
Fine Spanish bread	1	10½	five farthings.
Good brown bread	2	10	two pence.

† At Madrid also, a part of the money collected at the *play-house* and at the *bullfights*, is appropriated to the support of the hospitals.

‡ The floors of most hospitals in Spain, are laid with a soft and bad brick, and they are sometimes *sprinkled* but never washed. In the men's wards no women attend. What renders the wards in general so close and offensive as many are, is the practice of continually taking snuff and spitting; together with an universal prejudice which prevails in this country, (though so hot a climate), against the free admission of air, and washing of rooms. The custom of washing the feet and hands of patients before they are put to bed, which I have observed in some hospitals, is not known here.—I am persuaded, however, that such a custom, with air and cleanliness, and an abstemious diet, are of more necessary importance in hospitals than any administration of physick.

PAMPLONA: single; and this salutary practice is general in the Spanish hospitals. Near the women's ward, nine or ten infants lay bound hands and feet in a smoky kitchen. In a spacious room just by, the governess lodged. On my mentioning to the physician before her, that the infants should be in that room and not in the kitchen; she said it was too cold for them. I replied, the true reason was, that she thought they would disturb her rest.

Before I take my leave of Spain, I must make my most grateful acknowledgments of the kind assistance given me in my tour through it by Sir *John Hort*, Count *Fernan-Nunez* the Spanish ambassador at Lisbon, and Count *Campománes* at Madrid.

FRENCH FLANDERS AND FRANCE.

THE FRENCH provinces in FLANDERS and the NETHERLANDS, are chiefly governed by the same *arrêt de parlement* as the provinces in France.

LILLE
PRISONS.

The *Tour de St. Pierre* at LILLE is an old building. There were in it, May 24, 1783, three debtors, five smugglers and four vagrants. Five were sick in a very offensive room, with only one bed. Allowance is one pound and a half of bread. The small and dark dungeons down fifteen steps, I was glad to find unoccupied.

I have reason to be abundantly thankful for recovery from a fever which I caught of the sick, in this prison, at my last visit; and would make my grateful acknowledgment to that *kind hand*, by which I have been hitherto preserved.

At the *City prison* there were fourteen prisoners: their allowance consists of bread, butter, and small beer. The dungeons were empty.

CITADEL.

The unhealthy countenances of the prisoners at the *Citadel* shew the pernicious effects of lying in *caserns*, or damp rooms under the fortifications. May 26, 1783, here were three hundred and forty prisoners, most of them deserters. In the sick-rooms, which were very close and dirty, there were eighty-six; some of whom, though dying, were in irons. The *scurvy* has lately made great havock here.—Particular attention should be paid to air and cleanliness, where prisoners have no employment. Humanity to them, and also to their keepers and visitors, demands this.—The observation of a sensible magistrate at Hanover, here occurs to my mind: “We have found,” says he, “that the convicts or slaves who are committed for life, ruin the morals of those who are condemned only for a year or two; therefore, by a late regulation in the electorate, they are now kept apart.”—Such a regulation here would be beneficial in every view.

In

LILLE
HOSPITALS.

In the *General Hospital* for the poor of both sexes there were about two thousand in May 1783. Those advanced in years are allowed one third of their earnings. There were upwards of three hundred of the girls making lace, for each piece of which they are rewarded with a small donation. Many of the boys, though lodged and boarded here, learn trades in the city; and at twenty years of age, all of both sexes are discharged from the hospital. The girls looked healthy, and their dormitories, infirmaries, and work-rooms were clean.—The internal regulations of this house, and of the infirmary, (*Hôtel-Dieu*), are very good; but (taking up more than twenty quarto pages) they are too long to be inserted.

The two *Hospitals* *Là Comtesse* and *St. Sauveur* are lofty buildings, designed only for the admission of men, for in this city the hospital last described is the only one that takes in women. The patients are distinguished into three classes, *viz.* wounded—very sick—and recovering. Each class has a separate ward, and every patient a separate bed. When a sick person arrives at either of these hospitals, his bed is immediately shewed him; after which one of the sisters brings warm water to him, washes his feet, dries them, and kisses one foot. Another brings clean sheets and a clean towel. A man servant makes and warms the bed, and the patient goes directly into it. All the patients are kindly attended by the *nuns*, but from prejudices caused by their retired mode of living, some inconveniences arise, such as, neglect of washing the rooms and opening the windows; in consequence of which, the wards are rendered offensive, and very unhealthy, particularly in the night-time.

In the prison at ARRAS I observed one circumstance which was different from what I had seen in France. Of one hundred and thirty-nine prisoners, I saw two in the court who had irons. But upon asking one of them the reason of it, he told me “it was for attempting an escape.”

ARRAS.

At AMIENS are two prisons; one for *Les Bourgeois et Le Libertinage*; the other, *Là Conciergerie*.—In the town-house, I saw great numbers attending the trial of a woman for confining her son. He was then about thirty-two years of age, and had been confined sixteen years, with a severity which had almost deprived him of his intellects. The prosecution was carried on by his father's relations, who had been long solicitous for his release.

AMIENS.

In or near PARIS the principal prisons were the *Conciergerie*, *Grand* and *Petit Châtelet*, *For-l'Evêque*, *L'Abbaye*, and the *Bicêtre*. But at my visit in 1783 I found two of the worst of them, *Petit Châtelet* and *For-l'Evêque*, with their horrid dungeons, entirely demolished. The debtors now are sent to a new prison, the *Hotel de la Force*; and criminals are sent to the *Conciergerie*, or the *Grand Châtelet*.—The king's *Declaration* for this alteration, dated the 30th of August 1780, contains some of the most humane and enlightened sentiments respecting the conduct of prisons. It mentions the construction of airy and spacious infirmaries for the sick; separate places of confinement, and courts, for men and women, and for prisoners of different classes; and a total abolition of under-ground
dungeons.

PARIS.

PARIS.

dungeons, upon this principle, that it is unjust, that those who may possibly be innocent, should beforehand suffer a *rigorous punishment*.

Most prisons in the city have three or four doors, from four feet to four and a half high, separated from each other by a little area or court. Within the inner door is, in some prisons, a *turnstile*. The number and lowness of the doors (at each of which you must stoop) and the turnstiles, effectually prevent the prisoners rushing out.

In most of the prisons there are five or six *turnkeys*, viz. two or three at the doors: one walking in the court, to prevent conferring and plotting (a circumstance to which French gaolers are very attentive): one at the women's ward: and every day one of them is abroad, or otherwise at leisure. This liberty they have in rotation. They are strictly prohibited, under severe penalties, from receiving any thing of the prisoners, directly or indirectly, on any pretence whatever. The gaoler is obliged to board them; and to pay each of them at least one hundred *livres* a year.

I was surprised at seeing that none of the prisoners in the courts were in *irons*. No gaoler (I was informed) may put them on a prisoner, without an express order from the judge. And yet in some of the prisons, there were more criminals than in any of our London gaols. When I was first there, the number had been recently increased by an insurrection on account of the scarcity of corn. My reader will perhaps presently see reason to conclude, that the manner in which prisons are conducted makes the confinement more tolerable, and chains less needful. Indeed it was evident, from the very appearance of the prisoners in some of the gaols, that humane attention was paid to them.

Most of the courts are paved; and they are washed in summer once or twice a day. One would hardly believe how this freshens the air in the upper rooms. I felt this very sensibly once and again when I was in the chambers: and an Englishman, who had the misfortune to be a prisoner, made the same remark. I seldom or ever found in any French prison that offensive smell which I had often perceived in English gaols. I sometimes thought these courts were the cleanest places in Paris. One circumstance that contributed to it, besides the number of turnkeys, was that most of them were near the river.

As prisoners are not properly separated, it is difficult to keep such as become the king's evidence apart from the rest: the gaoler of *Le Petit Châtelet* was obliged to fit up a separate room for that purpose.

Prisoners, especially criminals, attend mass almost every day, and the gaoler or a turnkey with them: but such of them as are Protestants are excused. No person is admitted into any prison during the time of divine service.

As condemned criminals generally throw off all reserve, and by relating their various adventures and success, prove pernicious tutors to young and less practised offenders; care is taken to prevent this mischief, by sending those who are sentenced

to

to the galleys, to a separate prison, *La Tournelle*, near the *Port de St. Bernard*; where they are kept till the time for their being carried off. Before they are sent hither they are branded. Some continue here many months; but their term commences two days after sentence. I heard that about two hundred were sent from that prison to *Marseilles* and *Toulon*, a week or two before I was there, in 1776. At my visit in 1778, I found only fifteen prisoners, who were chained two and two together. In 1783, there were ninety-three. Their daily allowance is one pound and a half of good bread, and half a pound of meat, and soup. On *maigre* days they are allowed pease in their soup. On their journey they have two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, a pint of wine, and about a quarter of a pound of cheese, or eggs. They are sent from hence to *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, *Brest*, &c. on the 25th of May and the 10th of September, and are joined with many other convicts from the provinces. I was informed, that in May 1778, one hundred and sixty-three went off from this prison.

PARIS.

To prevent the frequent consequences of desperation, no one condemned to death by the inferior court is without hopes of life, till the parliament confirms or reverses the sentence: and they never make known their decision, till the morning of the day on which a prisoner is to suffer. Then they publish a confirmation of the former sentence; and it is sold in the streets. Executions are often in the afternoon: the last that I saw was by torch-light: but the criminal was almost dead by the torture before his execution.

The chambers are opened at seven in the morning, from November 1st to Easter; at six, from Easter to November: and shut in the evening at six, from November 1st to Easter; at seven, from Easter to November. But debtors have an hour more at night. This they commonly spend in the court; as they do not choose to be there in the day-time, among felons. Common-side prisoners are obliged to come out of their night-rooms at the forementioned morning hours; experience having shewn, that lying in bed and idleness, are productive of the *scurvy* and other distempers. Women are kept quite separate from men.

Taking *garb*, or footing, is strictly prohibited. If prisoners demand of a new comer any thing of that sort, on whatever pretence; if, in order to obtain it, they distress him by hiding his clothes &c. they are shut up for a fortnight in a dark dungeon, and suffer other punishment. They are obnoxious to the same chastisement for hiding one another's clothes, or being otherwise injurious.

The daily allowance to criminals is a pound and a half of good bread, and some soup. The soup is not made, nor is any other provision dressed, in the prisons. They have clean linen once a week, from a *society*, which was instituted about the year 1753. The occasion of it was the prevalence of a contagious disease which in France they call *le scorbut*, the *scurvy*. This distemper was found to proceed from the prisons; and to spread in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, whither prisoners that had it were removed.

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removed. The cause of it was generally thought to be want of cleanliness in prisons; where several of those confined had worn their linen for many months, and infected the most healthy new-comers that were put in the room with them. Eight hundred were ill of it at once in the hospital of *St. Louis*, to which all that were sick of it in the *Hôtel-Dieu* had been carried. By the Abbé Breton's exerting himself on this occasion, a fund was raised to support prisoners in the *Grand Châtelet* with clean linen every week. This put an effectual stop to the malady in that prison. Numbers afterwards joined the society; the King and Queen honoured it with their contributions; and the charity extended to three other prisons: so that at last, seven hundred prisoners were provided for in the same manner, and a stock of linen requisite for that purpose, viz. five thousand shirts, was completed. The elder prisoners have charge of the linen that is in the prison; they receive it (every Saturday) and return it, and are gratified by the society; which continues to the present time*.

Besides this, there is scarce a prison in the city that has not a patroness†; a lady of character, who voluntarily takes care that those in the infirmaries be properly attended; supplies them with fuel, and linen; does many kind offices to the prisoners in general; and by soliciting the charity of others, procures not only the relief and comforts mentioned already, but soup twice a week, and meat once a fortnight.

There is also annually at each prison somewhat like our charity sermons; public service in the chapel, and a collection. On these occasions the patroness attends; as I saw at Christmas 1778, and soon after found the prisoners supplied with clothes.

Those who sleep on straw, pay the gaoler no fee at entrance, or discharge; but they pay one *sol* or halfpenny a day; and have clean straw once a month: those in the dungeons, once a fortnight. These latter are seldom let out; never in the court.

All the regulations are ordered to be read in the chapel to prisoners, the first Sunday of every month, by the chaplain; and they are hung up in the prison for common inspection. If any prisoner tears, or otherwise damages them, he suffers corporal punishment: if a register or gaoler does so, he is fined twenty livres: if a turnkey, he is discharged.

The discipline observed is so exact, that at the fire in the *Conciergerie*, the numerous prisoners (as I was informed) were removed without any confusion, or a single escape. There are good rules for preserving peace; for suppressing profaneness; for prohibiting gaolers or turnkeys abusing prisoners by beating them or otherwise‡; forbidding their furnishing them with wine or spirituous liquors,

* For a further account of this most useful institution, see *Code de la Police*. 1767. Tom. I. p. 510, &c.

† *Trefoireres ou Dames de charité*.

‡ Monsieur Guy du Rousseaud de la Combe, in his *Traité des Matieres Criminelles*, Paris, 1769, quarto, 6th edition, cites at page 339, an *arrêt* of parliament in the last century, that condemned a gaoler to be hanged, because he let a prisoner perish for want of food.

so as to cause excess, drunkenness, &c. Keepers are punished for this, when known to the magistrates, by a fine for the first offence; and for the second by stripes.

They are allowed to sell some things to their prisoners; but the quality, quantity and price must be such as the ordinances of police define and require.

The turnkeys visit the dungeons four times a day; in the morning when the prisons are opened, at noon, at six in the evening, and at ten at night. I was sorry to find the humanity which is so conspicuous in the forementioned, and other excellent rules, so deficient as to continue the use of those subterraneous abodes; which are totally dark, and beyond imagination horrid and dreadful. Poor creatures are confined in them night and day for weeks, for months together. If the turnkeys find any prisoners sick, they must acquaint the physician and surgeon, who visit them; and if needful, order them to more wholesome rooms till they recover.

A prisoner of rank, a very sensible man, to whom I was speaking concerning gaolers in 1778, said, "They pay nothing to the crown, and their revenue was not small; at the *Conciergerie*, it is about fifteen thousand *livres*; at the *Grand Châtelet*, twenty thousand; at *Fol-l'Evêque*, twenty thousand; at the *Petit-Châtelet*, twelve thousand; at *L'Abbaye*, ten thousand. And all things considered," he added, "prisoners have no just reason to complain of this class of men in France."

The nomination of a gaoler belongs to the magistrates. When he has been nominated, he is proposed to the *procureur general*; and if, after a careful inquiry into his character, it appears that he has the reputation of a man of probity, he is fixed in the office, and takes an oath of fidelity. The office is freely given him without any expence whatever; so that keepers are not tempted, by paying for their places, to oppress their prisoners: to remove all pretext for so doing; rents which they formerly paid to the crown are remitted, and the leases given up.

As for *debtors*, their number is small. Of the two hundred and two prisoners in the *Conciergerie*, in 1778, but six were *debtors*. In the other prisons there were a few more. This perhaps is owing to the following good *arrêts*. Every bailiff who arrests and imprisons a *debtor*, must pay to the gaoler in advance, a month's aliment or subsistence, i. e. ten *livres* ten *sous*, equal to nine shillings English (provisions are at Paris cheaper in general than at London): and if the like sum be not paid within fourteen days after the end of every month, the prisoner is set at liberty. Besides this, the *debtor* pays no costs of arrests, &c. The whole of them falls on the creditor: and so do all expences occasioned by his sickness or death.

As the best regulations are liable to be abused, prisoners are not thought sufficiently provided for by enacting good laws: the execution of them is carefully attended to. The substitutes of the *attorney-general* (should) visit the prisons once a week, to inquire if the rules be observed; to hear complaints of prisoners; to see if the sick be properly attended; and the like.—Besides this, the *parliament of Paris* sends to all the prisons five times a year two or three *counsellors* with a substitute of

PARIS. the *attorney-general*, and two clerks. They go at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, one day before 15th August, St. Simon and Jude. There is in each prison (as in other foreign gaols) a room for their reception called the *council-chamber*. It is occupied at other times by the head-gaoler.

The arrival of this deputation is announced by boys, who, though offenders, are allowed to do little errands in the prison: these go round the court and into every room, giving notice of it aloud. The deputies go, without the gaoler or turnkeys, into every room and dungeon, and

1st. They ask the prisoners one by one, if they have any complaint to make of the gaoler or his servants. But they never meddle with those who are confined by an order from the king.

2. They receive the petitions of prisoners who have been detained too long without trial.

3. In case of debts not exceeding two thousand livres (about ninety pounds) if the debtor can raise a third part of his debt, and no more, they receive it for the creditors. How they clear him of the remaining two thirds, I will shew presently. They take notes of these matters in the prison; and give an account of all to the parliament, at their general public meeting a day or two after.

In behalf of prisoners who have not been tried, the parliament commonly orders the attorney-general to write in their name to the inferior judges, inquiring the causes of delay, or ordering expedition. If a prisoner be acquitted, he is discharged within twenty-four hours.

The laws of France do not in ordinary cases admit a *debtor* to bail without the consent of his *creditor*. But in the case mentioned above, the parliament obliges creditors to accept of bail for the remainder of debts under two thousand livres. And even this bail seems a matter of mere form; for they sometimes take for bail men that are insolvent. I have heard there is no standing law for this; and that it is rather an immemorial custom: because the parliament enacts a particular law for each case as it occurs. In France there are no insolvent acts.—When prisoners have received their liberty from the king, or their creditors, they cannot be detained a moment for fees, hire of rooms, debts contracted in prison, or on any pretence whatever.

The deputies hear no complaints of the gaoler against his prisoners. When he has any to make, he applies to the chief justice, by whose order the prisoner was committed. If he was imprisoned by an order from the king, he applies to the lieutenant-general of the police; if without such an order, to the lieutenant-criminal.

Besides the deputation now mentioned, the parliament appoints to each prison one of their own body, a counsellor. They always choose a gentleman of fortune and good character: he is called *Commissaire de la Prison*. His business is much like

that of the deputation ; and his office perpetual. By frequent discourse with prisoners I learned, that these officers are very humane to the distressed. They can (as the parliament) oblige creditors to accept one third part of debts under two thousand livres : but they use this power with much caution.

PARIS.

The *Conciergerie* has an airy court (fifty-five yards by thirty-eight) with a fine piazza. The dungeons are dark and offensive. There is a new infirmary, with beds admitting only one patient in each. *At my former visits here was a tap-room, which now, to the honour of the police, is abolished.* At several visits in 1783 the prisoners were calm and quiet *.

CONCIER-
GERIE.

At the *Grand-Châtelet*, as well as the *Conciergerie*, the prisoners pay for their rooms according to their goodness ; even those who lie on straw pay one sou a night. In this prison there are eight dungeons, which open into dark passages. In four of these dungeons (ten feet eight inches by six feet eight) I saw sixteen prisoners, two in irons, and all lying upon straw †.

GRAND-
CHATELET.

L'Abbaye is a Prison for the military or guards, and for such debtors as are men of rank. In the debtors rooms a partition of lath and plaster, detached from the brick-wall, answers the end of an expedient to prevent escapes : for if the smallest perforation be made in the partition, it is immediately discovered, by the mortar falling between that and the wall into the keeper's court, through the aperture which is left for that purpose. Here are six small dungeons, in which, as the gaoler said, there were sometimes fifty confined.

L'ABBAYE.

* The number of prisoners in the *Conciergerie*, June 1, 1776, and May 15, 1783.

On straw,	-	Men	99	—	126
		Women	22	—	0
In the Infirmary,	-	Men	13	—	18
		Women	14	—	0
In the dungeons,	-	Men	25	—	16
Prisoners who pay for their rooms			29	—	22
				Total	202
					182

Some pay in this prison forty five livres a month for a room ; some twenty-two and a half ; others seven and a half. A livre is = 10 ¹/₂d.

† The number of prisoners May 16, 1783, in the *Grand-Châtelet*.

In rooms,	-	-	47.
On straw,	-	-	209.
In dungeons,	-	-	16.
In infirmaries,	-	-	33.

Total 305.

I chose to visit the prisoners in the dungeons, on *maigre* days, because their allowance then being only bread, a little present of wine is the more acceptable.

PARIS
HOTEL
DE LA
FORCE.

The *Hôtel de la Force*, a new Prison for debtors, (vagrants, deserters and petty offenders) has been occupied only from January 1782. It is an airy and spacious building, and has several courts and areas for the separation of men, and women, and the different kinds of prisoners. The courts are all clean and well supplied with water. The number of debtors were seventy-eight men and eleven women. Over their doors are painted the price to be paid for the beds from five to thirty sous a night. There are also rooms and beds for debtors that cannot pay: all the prisoners that are poor have one pound and a half of bread and soup every day*.

Here are two chapels, an airy infirmary, for each sex; and a well furnished apothecary's shop, from which this, and the other prisons are supplied with drugs. Here are fourteen turnkeys, twelve every day on duty in separate departments; but in case of any riot or disorder they can readily assist one another: two walk in each of the men's courts.—By the list sent into the office of the police, May 17, 1783, the number of prisoners of all descriptions was two hundred and seventy-one, of whom many were deserters.

The *arrêt* of parliament of the 19th of February 1782, for the regulation of this prison, containing twenty-nine articles, is ordered to be read in the chapels before all the prisoners on the first Sunday of every month, and to be fixed on the doors of the chapels, and on several other conspicuous parts of the prison†.

SAINT-
MARTIN.

The Prison of *Saint-Martin* is for loose women, who are seldom confined here for more than fourteen days. Here are six rooms for those that pay six livres a month for their beds, and four rooms for those that lie on straw. On the upper floor there are three rooms (called *secrete*) for the punishment of the refractory. The court is small. At my last visit there were one hundred and fifteen prisoners, so that the rooms were crowded. The damp dungeons are now not used.

SAINT-
ELOI.

The Prison of *Saint-Eloi*, intended for women, is situated in a very close part of the city. Here were thirty-eight prisoners; some of whom had been confined three or four years. All were troubled with a cutaneous disorder, and some to a very

* At Paris and Bordeaux, in May 1783, the fine white bread was two pence per pound—second sort, three halfpence—and brown bread, eight pence for nine pence: but at some distance from Paris a list of the weight and price of bread was put up for public inspection, which I here copy.

Prix du Pain dans le Marquisat D'Arpagon.

Pain le plus blanc, pesant 9 livres—18 sols.

Pain commun, pesant 9 livres—16 sols.

Pain bis, pesant 9 livres—13 sols.

A sol or sou is equal to a halfpenny English.

† Most of the articles of this *arrêt* are similar to those in the excellent *arrêt* of 1717; but the eleventh article being new, I will copy it. “*Les prisonniers ne paieront à l'avenir aucun droit d'entrée ni de sortie de la prison.*” i. e. Prisoners shall pay no fee at coming in or going out of the prison.

great

great degree. No court. Each has one pound and a half of bread a day, and (from a charity) soup four times a week. PARIS.

At the *Hôtel-de-ville* there are two rooms, in which were two men and a woman.

The *Bicêtre* is upon a small eminence about two miles from Paris. If it were only a prison, I should call it an enormous one; but this for men, like the *Salpêtrière* for women, is indeed a kind of general hospital. Of about four thousand men that are within its walls, not one half are prisoners. The majority are; the *poor*, who wear a coarse brown uniform, and seem as miserable as the poor in some of our country work-houses: the *insane*: and those that have the venereal disease. Each sort is in a court and apartments totally separate from the other, and from *criminals*. Some are in little rooms about eight feet square, window three feet and a half by two feet, with a grate, but not many glazed: there is but one prisoner in a room. These pay two hundred livres a year for their board. The number of these rooms is two hundred and ninety-six. There are others in two large rooms called *Lá Force*, on the other side of the court (*Lá Cour Royale*) which were crowded with prisoners: in 1778, there were upwards of two hundred. Such a number confined together in idleness, must produce a great corruption of manners. Many at their unhappy end have ascribed their ruin to the flagitious examples they had *here* seen, and the instructions *here* given them. BICETRE.

Over the two rooms *Lá Force*, there is a *general infirmary*: and over that, an infirmary for the *scorbut*; a distemper very common and fatal among them. There were sixty-three patients in 1778, most of them ill of this disorder. They contracted it in a year or two, from their confinement, as they were never suffered to go out of their rooms. Many lost the use of their limbs by it. I saw several such miserable objects at *St. Louis's* hospital, where they are often admitted at the expiration of their term at the *Bicêtre*.

In the middle of *Lá Cour Royale* are eight dreadful dungeons down sixteen steps: each about thirteen feet by nine: with two strong doors; three chains fastened to the wall; and a stone funnel at one corner of each cell, for air. From the situation of these dreary caverns, and the difficulty I found in procuring admittance, I conclude hardly any other stranger ever saw them: that is my reason, and I hope will be an apology, for mentioning the particulars.

Prisoners make straw-boxes, tooth-picks, &c. and sell them to visitants. I viewed the men with some attention; and observed in the looks of many a settled melancholy: many others looked very sickly. This prison is not so well managed as those in the city: it is very dirty: no fire-place in any of the rooms: and in the severe cold in 1778, several hundreds perished.

Water in plenty was thought of such importance here, that they have a stone well which is a curiosity. It was sunk in 1735; is fifteen feet diameter, and near seventy yards deep. The two *buckets* hold each about three hogheads: at my former visits they

PARIS
BICETRE.

they were drawn up by horses, and emptied themselves into a *reservoir*, sixty-four feet square, and nine deep. A bucket was drawn up in five minutes. They worked sixteen hours every day, not excepting Sundays; and drew daily about five hundred hog-heads. Three horses worked at a time, and twelve were kept for the service.

The *French* are now sensible of the bad police of confining persons in idleness; for of late they have here set their prisoners to work. I saw in 1783, one hundred and twenty employed in three rooms, in polishing &c. plate glass: and the water was drawn by seventy-two prisoners, in three *sets*, each *set* working one hour at a time; and five hours in a day. They draw sixteen buckets an hour, and about two hundred and forty buckets daily, and are paid for each bucket two *sous* and a half*. The prisoners are much healthier than they were at my former visits.

SAL-
PETRIERE.

The great hospital, or *Salpêtrière*, near the city, is for women and girls, their number is upwards of five thousand. Many of the girls are employed on the finest embroidery. Here are numbers of poor and insane; and a sisterhood of *religieuses* reside in the house. The criminals are quite separate from the others, and seldom seen by strangers. There are but few of these employed.—At my last visit there were eight hundred and twenty confined, most of them by their parents or relations. Many of their lodging-rooms are six feet ten inches by five feet seven. There are three infirmaries; in two of them the patients lay in single beds, but the other (for criminals) was crowded, and had three in a bed. The whole house was kept clean and quiet by the great attention of the good sisters.

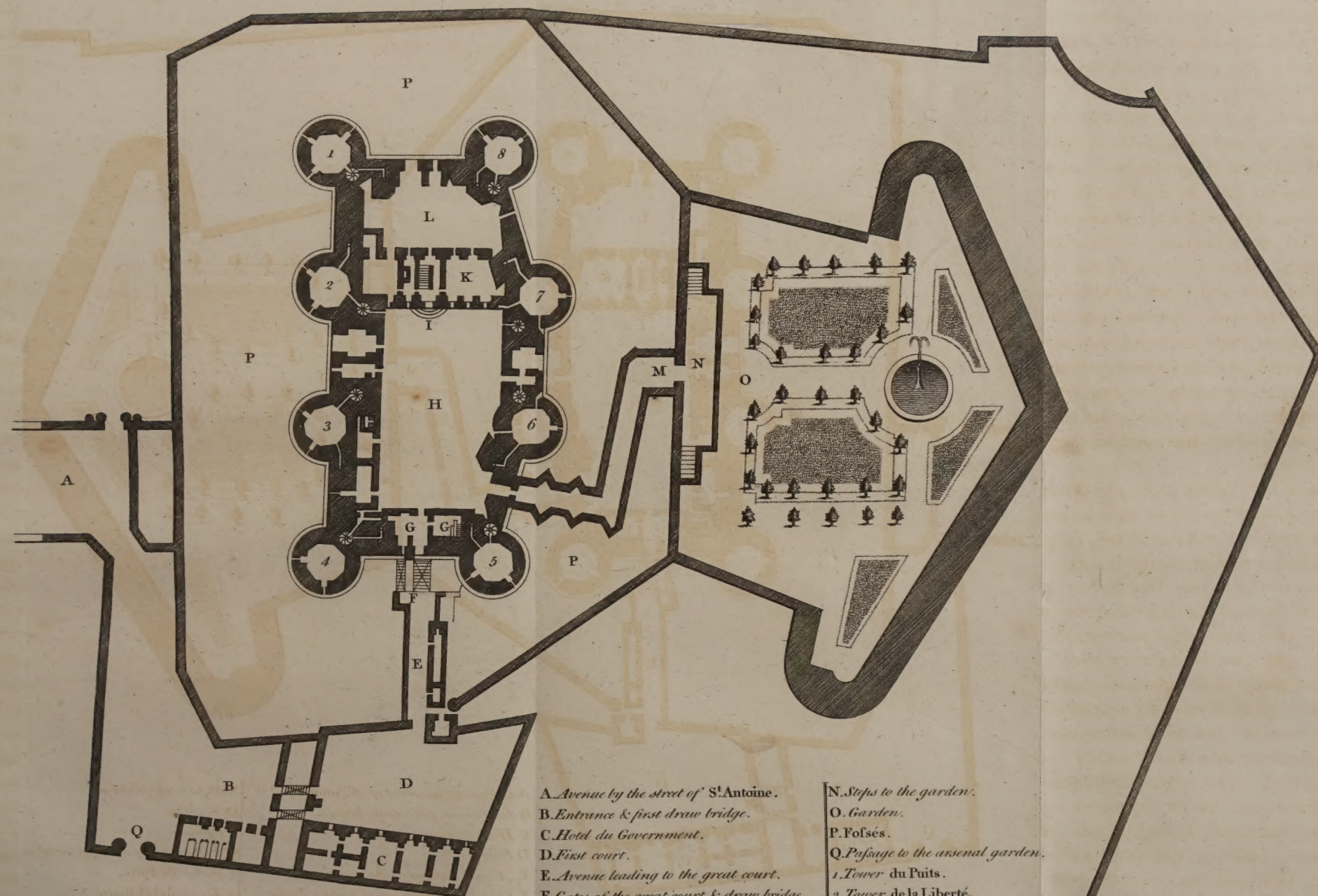
BASTILLE.

The *Bastille* may occur to some of my readers, as an object concerning which some information would be acceptable. I am happy to be able to give this, by means of a pamphlet published in 1774, written by a person who was long confined in this prison. It is reckoned the best account of this celebrated structure ever published; and the sale of it being prohibited in France under very severe penalties, it is become extremely scarce. I have extracted the most material circumstances of the description, and have caused the plate to be copied from that in the work.

“ This castle is a state prison, consisting of eight very strong towers, surrounded with a *fossé* about one hundred and twenty feet wide, and a wall sixty feet high. The entrance is at the end of the street of *St. Antoine*, by a drawbridge, and great gates into the court of *l'Hotel du Gouvernement*; and from thence over another drawbridge to the *corps de garde*, which is separated by a strong barrier constructed with beams plated with iron, from the great court. This court is about one hundred and twenty feet by eighty. In it is a fountain; and six of the towers surround it, which are united by walls of free-stone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern *corps de logis*, which separates it from the court *du Puits*. This court is fifty feet by twenty-five. Contiguous to it, are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the prisoners are

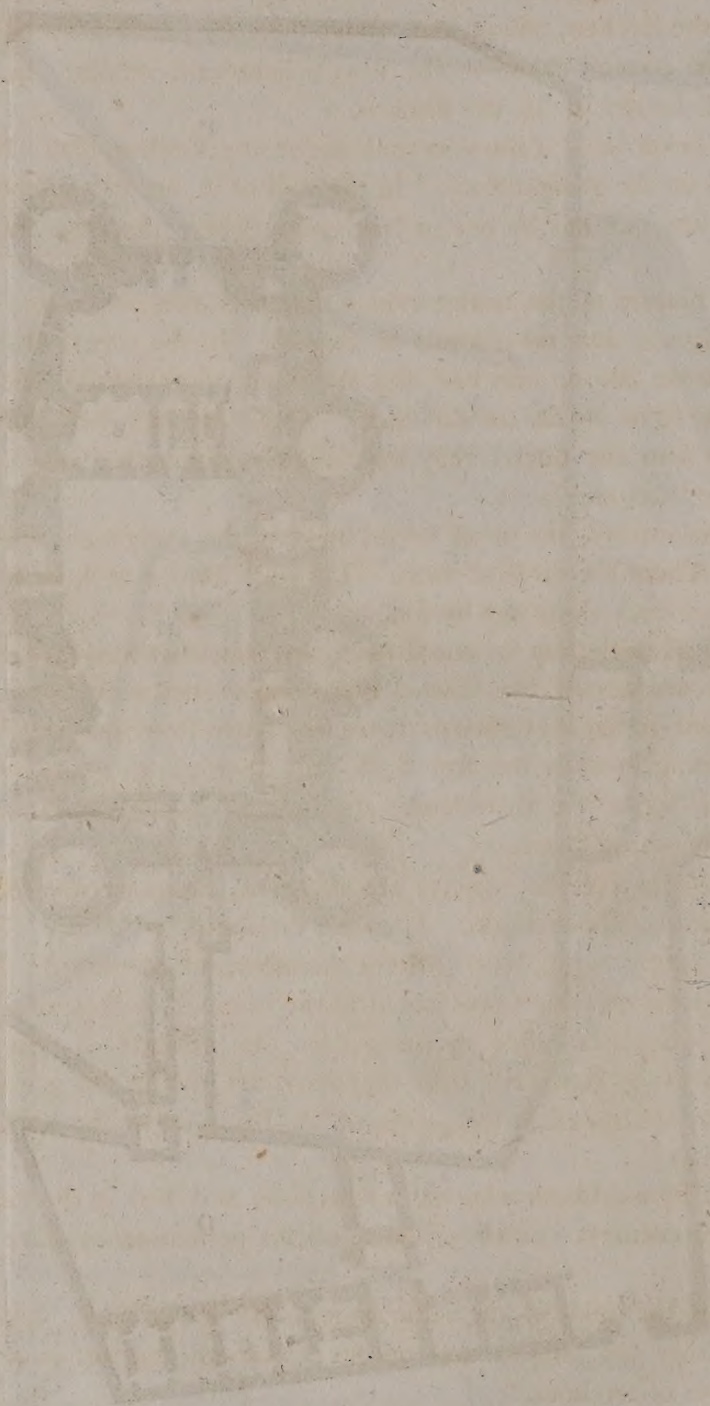
* Each man draws about 14 lb. or half as much as those that are accustomed to labour.

THE BASTILLE.



- A. Avenue by the street of St. Antoine.
- B. Entrance & first draw bridge.
- C. Hotel du Government.
- D. First court.
- E. Avenue leading to the great court.
- F. Gates of the great court & draw bridge.
- G. Corps de garde.
- H. Great court within the towers.
- I. Stair case leading to the council chamber.
- K. Council chamber.
- L. Court du Puits.
- M. Way to the garden.

- N. Steps to the garden.
- O. Garden.
- P. Fosés.
- Q. Passage to the arsenal garden.
- 1. Tower du Puits.
- 2. Tower de la Liberté.
- 3. Tower de la Bertaudière.
- 4. Tower de Bazinière.
- 5. Tower de la Comté.
- 6. Tower du Trésor.
- 7. Tower de la Chapelle.
- 8. Tower du Coin.



sometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are discharged on days of rejoicing. In the *corps de logis* is the council-chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c. above these are rooms for prisoners of distinction, and over the council-chamber the king's lieutenant resides. In the court *du Puits* is a large well for the use of the kitchen.

“ The dungeons of the tower *de la Liberté* extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a small chapel on the ground-floor. In the wall of it are five niches or closets, in which prisoners are put one by one to hear mass, where they can neither see nor be seen.

“ The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the most offensive scents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp-bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the prisoners are allowed some straw to lay on the beds. These dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

“ Of the five classes of chambers, the most horrid next to the dungeons are those in which are *cages of iron*. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with strong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by six.

“ The *calottes*, or chambers at the top of the towers, are somewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-stone. Here one cannot walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly sufficient space for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In these rooms the heat is excessive in summer, and the cold in winter. They have stoves.

“ Almost all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about twenty feet in diameter, and from fourteen to fifteen high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furnished with a bed of green serge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The prisoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

“ A surgeon and three chaplains reside in the castle. If prisoners of note are dangerously ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this prison.—The prisoners who die there are buried in the parish of St. Paul, under the name of domestics.

“ A library was founded by a prisoner who was a foreigner, and died in the *Bastille* the beginning of the present century. Some prisoners obtain permission to have the use of it.

“ One of the centinels on the inside of the castle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake: and on the *rounds* on the outside of the castle they ring every quarter of an hour.”

I have inserted so particular an account of this prison, chiefly with a design of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a *free constitution* like our own, which will

PARIS
BASTILLE.

will not permit in any degree the exercise of that despotism, which has rendered the name of *Bastille* so formidable*. I was desirous of examining it myself; and for that purpose knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the drawbridge before the entrance of the castle. But while I was contemplating this gloomy mansion, an officer came out much surprised; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus regained that freedom, which for one locked up within those walls it is next to impossible to obtain.

Many of my readers, acquainted with the strict police of France, would have supposed that the other prisons would have been as inaccessible to a visitant as the *Bastille*. And indeed my first application for admittance at the *Grand Châtelet* was unsuccessful. But fortunately remarking the tenth article† of the *arrêt* 1717, I pleaded it before the *Commissaire de la Prison*, to whom I was referred, and by its means gained admission as well into that prison, as those of *Le Petit Châtelet* and *For-l'Evêque*, and had an opportunity of seeing almost every individual confined in them.

HOSPITALS.

The *Hospitals* of *Saint-Louis* and the *Hôtel-Dieu* for the sick, are the two worst hospitals that I ever visited. They were so crowded, that formerly I have often seen five or six in one bed, and some of them dying.

The *Hôtel-Dieu* is situated in the closest part of the city‡. The new wards are too low. In 1783, the hospital was cleaner than at my former visits, but in the great ward (*St. Charles*) and in the women's wards, many of the patients were two or three in a bed§.

* Sir William Blackstone observes, that the preservation of personal liberty is of great importance to the public: "for if once it were left in the power of any, the highest, magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whom-ever he or his officers thought proper, (as in France it is daily practised by the crown ||) there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities."

|| "I have been assured upon good authority, that, during the mild administration of cardinal Fleury, above 54,000 *lettres de cachet* were issued, upon the single ground of the famous *bulle Unigenitus*." *Commentaries*, Book I. Chap. 1.

† The article is as follows.

"Les geoliers conduiront les personnes qui viendront faire des charités dans les lieux de la prison où elles desireront les distribuer, ce qu'elles pourront faire elles-mêmes sur le preau ou dans la cour; mes les aumônes ne pourront être distribuées dans les cachots noirs que par les mains du geolier, en présence des personnes qui les porteront."

‡ One cannot but wish, that after the fire in the *Hôtel-Dieu* a few years since, the hospital had been removed to a more airy situation.

§ Over one of the gates of the *Hôtel-Dieu* is the following inscription, which, from its application to such a place, has an air of ridicule and even of profaneness.

"C'est icy la Maison de Dieu, et la Porte du Ciel."

The

The *Hospital of Saint-Louis* stands out of the city. There is a considerable ascent to the wards, and there is no floor over them. They were dirty and noisy, and in many of the beds there were three patients.—According to the lists I procured at my visits in 1783, the number of patients was,

	<i>Hôtel-Dieu.</i>		<i>St. Louis.</i>
May 6,	1709,	—	662.
---- 16,	1707,	—	694.
---- 20,	1657,	—	660.
---- 21,	1708,	—	661.
Number received in 1782,	21484,	—	3898.
Died -----	3899,*	—	899.

Though these two hospitals are a disgrace to Paris, it has many other charitable foundations which do honour to it; and from which this country may derive useful information.

The *Hospital of La Charité* for men, is one of the best in Paris. There are now two hundred and three beds, and another ward is nearly finished, twenty-six feet and a half wide. All the patients lie single; the furniture of their beds is green, and they wear a uniform of the same colour. Here is lately made a convenient walk for the patients. The presentation of beds is bought, and descends to heirs; the price for a bed is twelve thousand livres, as I was informed by one of the *fathers*. The beds are always occupied; except three or four which are reserved, that immediate attention may be always paid to a patron's presentation. This hospital does honour to the order of *St. Jean de Dieu*: the friars' chambers are over the wards, which I think improper, because it may occasion the windows of the wards to be too often shut.

This fraternity has also the charge of the *hospital for Convalescents*, which consists of a hall with a brick-floor containing twenty-one beds. Adjoining is a refectory, where the patients (who continue here only eight days) have *four* meals a day, *viz.* at six, nine, twelve and a half, and five o'clock. They are allowed meat and wine every day in the year, *Good-Friday* excepted. I wish the French physicians were convinced of the necessity of *washing* (not sprinkling) the wards.

The *Hôpital des petites-Maisons* is situated in a spacious garden or court, containing a number of small houses for the aged and infirm of both sexes, and single rooms for the *insane*. Here are also six rooms for the sick, in which are a hundred and thirteen beds; a new room for forty beds is not yet occupied. The good *sisters* kindly attend. The neatness and cleanliness I observed here engaged me often to repeat my visits.—

* My learned friend Dr. Price will be pleased to find some alteration for the better in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, for the number that died in 1782 was considerably under a fifth of those that were admitted. See his *Reversionary Payments*, vol. I. p. 296. 4th edit.

PARIS
HOSPITALS.

Rooms in the hospital and beds in the sick wards are bought by the opulent, as asylums for aged domestics and poor friends.

Madame Necker's hospital is a noble example of private charity. It has beds for seventy men and sixty women, who are attended by fourteen of the sisters. The medical and chirurgical patients are separated. I advised washing the men's wards; but my advice has not been taken.

In the *Hôpital des Incurables* there are about four hundred persons, most of them aged and infirm, and clothed in a neat uniform; the men in grey, the women in black. Each has a bed, two chairs, a table and a cupboard. The furniture is changed twice in a year, in winter it is green woollen, in summer white linen; the house is then thoroughly cleansed: the rooms on the ground-floor open (very properly) into a spacious and pleasant garden. The provisions were good, and served by the sisters, forty of whom have the care of this hospital.—A presentation here, formerly bought for ten thousand five hundred livres, is now raised to twelve thousand.

QUINZE-
VINGTS.

The *Quinze-vingts* hospital was founded in 1260 for the accommodation of three hundred blind persons. Formerly they used to beg in the churches for subsistence; but lately, in consequence of the attention of Cardinal *Roban*, and an increase of the rents, an income sufficient for supporting them has been obtained, and is now settled on them by an *arrêt* of March 14, 1783. They are divided into three classes; single persons, who have twenty sous a day—married, twenty-six—and those who have been married twenty-two or twenty-three years, thirty-six sous: these allowances are paid every month. Each person has three pounds of salt given him thrice in the year. Wood for firing is also given to the most necessitous. The parents of children are allowed two sous a day for every child under sixteen; besides a sum to put out their children to apprenticeships. Every indulgence is granted of walking out, visiting friends, &c. Several who have families increase the means of their subsistence by keeping little shops. There were fifty-two of the third class at my visit in 1783.—The regulations are hung up on the walls in several places. There are two rooms for confining the disorderly.

An infirmary is designed, and oculists are to be appointed, who, besides attending the infirmary, are to attend twice in the week to give advice to others who may apply to them. An annual sum is likewise to be offered for the best dissertation on disorders of the eyes.—This hospital is a privileged place: and a chapel belongs to it in which divine service is constantly performed.

FOUND-
LING
HOSPITAL.

At the *Foundling-hospital* near the *Hôtel-Dieu*, the infants lie in neat cradles with white furniture. May 21, 1783, there were here only fifty, the reason of which is, that they are sent into the country soon after they are received. They remain in the country five or six years, and when they are brought back, most of the girls are placed at *Salpêtrière*, and the rest with the boys in the suburb of *St. Antoine*; in which last place there were at this time four hundred and fifty boys and girls.—I learned from the

lists



L Y O N S

Hôtel-Dieu.



5 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 Lyons Feet

lists which are made out every month, that the whole number of foundlings on this foundation on the 1st of May 1783, was thirteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

PARIS.

In the *provincial gaols* I saw little worth noting, but what has been already mentioned at Paris. These also have charitable patronesses, who take care that the prisoners be not defrauded of their allowance; and procure them farther relief. But these prisons do not seem to be so carefully inspected as those in the city; although the *arrêts* of parliament for regulation of both are for the most part similar, and were made in the same year, 1717. They are drawn up with sound judgment, and accurate knowledge of the complex subject. I found many articles of them in the laws of other nations; but cannot say whether the French *arrêts* were compiled from them, or followed by them*.

PROVINCES.

The 32d article of the *arrêt* for the provinces requires that prisons be "*au raiz de chaussée*," level with the ground†. Yet at Challons, and some other towns, I saw many prisoners in dungeons; larger indeed, but in other respects not much better than those at Paris. In the four horrid ones at the *Prison de St. Joseph* (formerly a convent) at LYONS, June 1776, were twenty-nine criminals: the heat so excessive, that few of them had any other garment on than their shirts. Some of them were sick: none looked healthy. In the nine other rooms of that gaol there were one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners; of which number twenty-two were women.

LYONS.

To the *Pierre-en cize*, a state prison at Lyons, you ascend by more than two hundred steps: among the few prisoners in it, I sat talking a while with one who said he was in the fiftieth year of his confinement.

I cannot leave this city without giving a short account of the *Hôtel-Dieu*, as it is the best hospital I have seen in France. It is near the *Rhone*; the principal building is in the form of a cross, near three hundred feet from end to end both ways. The wards thirty-two feet wide, and twenty-five feet high; with apertures between the joists of the floor above, and two tier of windows; in many of them two casements. Three rows of iron bedsteads in each ward. Under a dome in the centre is an octagon altar, in view from every part of the cross. Prayers, which are read there twice a day, can be heard through the wards. This part of the house is for those

HOTEL-DIEU.

* They are printed in quarto. The *arrêt* for the city is dated 18th June: it contains thirty-nine articles. The title is *Arrest de la Cour du Parlement, portant Règlement général pour les Prisons, droits et fondions des Greffiers des Geoles, Geoliers et Guichetiers desdites Prisons: Avec le Tarif des droits attribués ausdits Geoliers*. The *arrêt* for the provinces, dated 1st September, has the same title, except the *Tarif*. It contains thirty-three articles. To this *arrêt* is annexed three others, *viz.* the office of clerks, gaolers and turnkeys—the aliment of prisoners—and their attendance at mass.

† The foundation of this was probably the first article upon prisons in the excellent criminal *Ordonnance de Louis XIV.* 1670, which directs that they shall be so disposed that *the health of prisoners shall not be incommoded*.

LYONS
HOTEL-
DIEU.

that have fevers. There are other wards for the wounded; for lying-in-women; for foundlings; for the insane: all separate: and a room for surgical operations. The cross-wards are so airy, as not to be in the least offensive: and yet there are, in another part of the house, two upper rooms still more airy and pleasant (*chambres de convalescence*): to these they remove patients that are recovering; and those whom I saw there said they were very refreshing. They come down from them at meals to a refectory. These rooms soon complete the patients recovery; and seem an excellent precaution against the slow hectic fever, of which our hospital-physicians so frequently complain*. The whole was clean and quiet. There are eight chaplains; nine physicians and surgeons; and twelve sisters. These are ladies of a religious order, dressed in a neat uniform, who make up, as well as administer, all the medicines prescribed; for which purpose there is an elaboratory and apothecary's shop, consisting of five or six apartments, the neatest and most elegantly fitted up that can be conceived.—The front also of this hospital being very elegant, I give the plate.

BORDEAUX
PRISONS.

At the *Town-house* in BORDEAUX April 27, 1783, there were in three rooms down twenty-seven steps fifteen prisoners in irons, who told me they were never out. In two rooms down thirty-one steps there were ten men, and in another room a woman. On the ground-floor there were many confined for slight offences.

In the *Palais* (the prison for the province), the men were in the court. The windows of the women's two rooms were (improperly) towards the street.

The *House of correction* (*Maison de Force*) is in a convent. The rooms were neat and clean. There were twenty-four women at needle-work, who put on their veils when I entered the hall.

HOSPITAL.

The great *Hospital* is in a close part of the city. The wards for men are on the first floor round a quadrangle. The women have three wards on the ground-floor, one for medical patients; one for surgical (*bleffée*), the other for those that are very ill. In many of the wards there were two in a bed. This hospital is kept clean, as it is under the care of the *religieuses*; who have also the care of the foundling hospital which is a spacious building near the river.

ST. OMER'S.

At *Là Prison Royale*, or the new prison, at ST. OMER's, the daily allowance is a pound and a half of bread, and soup. The prisoners have clean linen every week.

DUNKIRK.

In the prison at DUNKIRK, the French prisoners were in two or three rooms by themselves.

* I was induced to take such particular notice of this hospital, from the recollection of something similar to these *chambres of convalescence* proposed by my ingenious friend Mr. Aikin of Warrington, in his *Thoughts on Hospitals*. I had not the pamphlet then with me, but have since turned to the passage, and find he advises that "all patients capable of sitting up, should remain through the day in large airy halls."

Here (January 1779) I found many of my countrymen *prisoners of war*. In five rooms there were a hundred and thirty-three—*captains, mates, passengers* and *common sailors* all crowded together—who lay on straw, with one coverlet for every three persons. In three other rooms there were thirteen accommodated in a better manner, because most of them were *ransomers*, and capable of paying six *soûs* a night for their beds*. The court was small, being only forty-two feet by twenty-six; nor was there sufficient plenty of water. The bread, beer, and soup were good, and the beef tolerable. In a former war, the contract here was twelve *soûs* a man; in the last it was fifteen. Each room was supplied with two small faggots a day for firing. The sick (of whom there were only three) were taken to the military hospital. The regulations were hung up in English † and French.

In

* A *ransomer* is a person confined as a security, till the sum is paid for which a ship has been *ransomed*.

† BY THE KING.

RULES to be observed by all Prisoners of War in the Kingdom of France.

Article I. The orders given by the commissary of the marines encharged with the care of the prisoners are to be strictly complied with unargued and undisputed. None of the prisoners shall insult, threaten or abuse, much less strike the turnkey, nor any of those appointed to do business in the prison, under the penalty of incurring such punishment as shall be ordered by the commissary of the marines, and of losing turn of being exchanged; nay, further, they shall be close confined and deprived of one half of their food or pittance.

Art. II. All and every prisoner, when the commissary makes review, shall answer to their name or names, and if in the list delivered to the commissary there be found any error, they shall point it out, that it may be rectified, in order to prevent the confusion that might result from mistaking of names.

Art. III. All prisoners that shall refuse to answer to their names at the review, shall be punished by being deprived of their food till such time as they submit to the call.

Art. IV. If there happen any damage to the place where the prisoners are kept, whether it be with intent to make an escape, or otherwise purposely and wilfully committed, the expence for repairing such damage shall be paid out of the food of those that are found guilty of the infringement, and if there be no means of discovering the guilty persons, all the prisoners shall contribute an equal share out of their food to the charges of such repair.

Art. V. Whoever after escape from his prison is retaken, shall be shut in a dungeon, and shall be stinted to half his pittance of food, till he has by this confinement satisfied for the expences made for seizing and bringing him back to gaol, and shall lose his turn of exchange besides. A sea-officer thus contravening, shall from that moment be looked upon and treated as a common sailor.

Art. VI. It is forbidden to fight, quarrel, or make any riot in the prisons or places where the prisoners are allowed to take the air, under pain of incurring such punishment as the offence may require.

Art. VII. The prisons shall be kept clean and neat by the sailors, every man in his turn as shall be regulated, and whatever sailor shall refuse this service in his turn, his food shall be withheld from him till he submit to it.

Art. VIII. The prisoners are to inform the commissary of the clothes or other necessaries they may want, and can pay for, and the commissary shall not only allow them to be provided with such things, but shall also take care they be not imposed upon in the price.

Art.

BERGUES.
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

In the prison at BERGUES I found forty-seven *English prisoners*. The table of victualling was hung up here as at Dunkirk, but the provisions were not so good. There were twelve on their *parole* in this town, nine at Bourbourg, and two at Ardres, who told me they had procured bondsmen for their security.

CALAIS.

The common *Prison* at CALAIS, being smaller than that at Dunkirk, was much crowded: for it contained one hundred and twenty-seven English prisoners. Seventeen sailors lay in one room* on straw, without coverlets; a few had not even straw: on my complaining of this to the *commissary*, he said, he would send to St. Omer's for coverlets. After informing him farther, that I had found *captains, passengers* and *mates* confined in France, but that I supposed persons of this description in England

Art. IX. In every prison the prisoners may appoint three or five of themselves, and change them at their pleasure, in order to inspect their victuals and see if they be good, and if they have their share or portion whether in weight or measure according to the following victualling table; and if there arise any reason for complaint, either of dressing, serving them up, or otherwise, they are with decency to apprise the commissary of it, who finding such complaint well grounded shall give immediate redress and do them justice.

Art. X. It shall be allowed to tradesmen or sellers of ware (except such as deal in things that are not fit to be sold to prisoners) to wait at the great gate of the prisons from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, in order to sell their ware to such prisoners as have wherewithal to pay for them on the spot.

Art. XI. Whatever prisoner shall dare by this means to take or bring in strong liquors or other things that are not fit for prisoners, or shall receive or deliver any letter, shall be punished for the abuse he has made of this facility.

A TABLE OF VICTUALLING.

Days of the Week.	Middling Beer or Cider.	Bread.	Beef.	Butter.	Cheese.	Pease or Beans.
	A Pot containing a quart and half Paris measure.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Ounces.	Ounces.	A Pint Half a Pound Avoirdupois Wt.
Monday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
Tuesday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Wednesday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
Thursday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Friday	1	1½	-	4	or 6	½
Saturday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Sunday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
	7 Pots, or 10½ Qu.	10½	4½	4	6	2

In such places where beer or cider cannot be had, there shall be delivered to each prisoner three quarters of a quart of wine *per day*, Paris measure.

* That room was nineteen feet by twelve. In another smaller room, in two tiers, were twenty-three hammocks belonging to the sailors; for sometimes their hammocks were given them. The court of this prison was only twenty-five feet by fourteen and a half.

were

were on their *parole of honour*; he replied, and desired I would note it down, that "a *parole* could not be granted without security; a hundred guineas for captains, seventy-five for mates, sixty for sailors, and twenty-five for boys." Passengers were on the same footing with captains. On the second day of my being there, the *rules* (the same as at Dunkirk) were hung up, both within and *without* this prison.

Many of the prisoners in this and other prisons had no change of linen, and some were almost entirely destitute of clothes, being the crews of vessels shipwrecked in the great storm of December 31st, 1778.

There were twenty-six of our people in a spacious ward in the military hospital, to whom great attention was paid. Each had a bed and sheets; and their bread and meat were good. But most of them having a disorder which did not break their spirits, they would have been better pleased if their allowance had been equal to that in the prison.

I shall close this part, with reciting a few particulars which I think of consequence in the *Construction and Regulation of Hospitals*, most of which have been collected from the observations I have made abroad.

The *Situation* of an infirmary or *Hospital* should be on elevated ground, near a stream, and out of a town—the entrance to it by a flight of easy steps (*a*)—the wards from twenty-five to thirty feet high, arched, and without buildings over them (*b*)—distinct wards for medical and chirurgical patients (*c*)—rows of windows opposite to one another, and even with the ceiling—hasps and staples to the *upper* sashes to prevent their being shut (*d*)—a stone gallery for more readily opening and shutting the windows (*e*)—apertures near the ceiling, and the ceilings lath and plaster (*f*)—the fireplaces in the middle of the longer side of the wards—the beds in spacious recesses (*g*)—the bedsteads iron painted, and with a screw, that the backs may be easily raised or lowered—the beds on varnished boards with hair mattresses—in each ward a cistern basin and towel for the patients (*h*)—the vaults on the outside of the wards (*i*)—airy rooms and refectories for convalescent patients (*k*)—a convenient bath, with an easy descent into it (*l*)—a piazza and spacious walk to induce patients to take the air and exercise (*m*)—two doors to each ward, one of them iron latticed (*n*)—the wards washed once a week—scraped and lime-whited at least once a year (*o*)—the patients washed at their admission in the cold or warm bath, and to conform strictly to the rules of nicety and cleanliness.

(*a*) See Rome, Florence and Madrid.

(*b*) Petersburg, Moscow.

(*b*) Bologna, Florence.

(*i*) Milan, Utrecht.

(*c*) Burgos, Bordeaux.

(*k*) Lyons, Petersburg, Vienna, Paris.

(*d*) Newport in the Isle of Wight.

(*l*) Worcester, Gloucester, Manchester.

(*e*) Bologna.

(*m*) Haslar, Plymouth.

(*f*) Great hospital at Madrid, Lyons.

(*n*) Bologna.

(*g*) Toledo, Burgos.

(*o*) Edinburgh, Haslar.

SECTION V.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENGLAND, &c.

PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

WHEN I visited my countrymen confined as prisoners of war in France, some of the *commissaries* and other gentlemen informed me, that they had received great complaints from the French prisoners in England. On my return in January 1779, I waited on the *commissioners* of the sick and wounded seamen, and gave them an account of the English prisoners in France, and of my intention to visit the French prisoners. In order to assist me in this business, they very readily favoured me with letters to their agents at several prisons.

Having determined to take another general view of English prisons, to see what improvements had been made, in consequence of two late acts of parliament*, and of the charges given by the Judges in their circuits to the grand juries, I chose to begin my tour in those parts where most of the French prisoners were confined; and of them, therefore, I shall first give some account: in my narrative I now add my observations in 1782 on these and other prisoners of war, to whom I paid peculiar attention.

PLY-
MOUTH.

In the *Mill-prison* near PLYMOUTH, February 3, 1779, there were three hundred and ninety-two French prisoners. The wards and courts in which they were confined, were not so spacious as those appropriated to the American prisoners, nor were they so well accommodated with provisions. The hospital, which had fifty patients in it, was dirty and offensive.

In the ship *Cambridge* there were three hundred and ninety-six prisoners; and the next day, two hundred and fifty more were coming in.—The bread was heavy, and the meat bad; and too little attention was then paid to the sick. An hospital ship, called the *Tiger*, was fitting up for an infirmary†.

At my visit, July 30, 1782, the old prison was disused, and there were a hundred and eighty-seven French, two Spanish and seven Dutch in a new prison. This is situated on an eminence; the wards are spacious (twenty feet nine inches wide),

* 14th Geo. III. Cap. XLIII. and 16th Geo. III. Cap. XLIII.

† This was an infirmary till the hospital which they were building near *Mill-prison* was finished.

and

and there is a large area. In the infirmary, the cradles (or bedsteads) are similar to those in the royal hospital*.—All the French prisoners embarked the next day in a cartel.

PLY-
MOUTH.
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

None of the windows in the wards of this prison (or in that at Shrewsbury) were glazed; they had (*Venetian*) blinds similar to those in distilleries (*see* Plate II. A). This and the airy situation greatly contributed to the health of the prisoners, who also had the advantage of Dr. Farr's frequent visits.

Received into this prison,

From May 27, 1777, to Aug. 1, 1782,	American	1296,	Died	45.
June 26, 1778, -- Dec. 31, 1782,	French	7673,	----	109.
July 7, 1779, -- Dec. 25, 1782,	Spanish	749,	----	12.
Dec. 24, 1780, -- May 7, 1783,	Dutch	634,	----	13.
		Total	10352	179.

Of the American prisoners, two hundred and twenty-eight had the small-pox, a hundred and eighty-two of them were inoculated at their own desire.—Twenty-five of the French prisoners died of their wounds.

At BRISTOL, in a prison which had been a pottery, there were a hundred and fifty-one French prisoners, Feb. 9, 1779. The wards were more spacious, and less crowded than those of the prison near Plymouth. There were two day-rooms, in which many shoe-makers, tailors, &c. were at work: an advantage which the prisoners at Plymouth desired, but could not obtain.—The bread was good.—There being no infirmary, the sick were attended and victualled at a small house near the prison, where seven shillings a week was paid for each patient. There were five in that house, in a dirty and offensive room.—March 2, 1782, there was a new prison, built on a rising ground about three miles from the city (two hundred and fifty-six feet by forty-five), consisting of two floors, each of which having a partition, the wards were twenty-one feet wide. There was no chimney: the wards were dirty, being never washed. Adjoining, is a spacious infirmary, which has a fire-place in each ward, and a detached kitchen. The whole was enclosed by a low wall and pales. Here were seven hundred and seventy-four Spanish, and thirteen Dutch prisoners. Their guard was fifty of the militia.—The bread was not so good, and the prisoners had not that attention paid them, as when the prison was in the city.—Here was painted on a board, that an open market is allowed from ten to three.

BRISTOL.

* By Dr. Farr's order, a board under the beds in the infirmary is brushed with the oil of tar; which corrects the noxious effluvia, and is an agreeable scent.—In most of the hospitals in Denmark and Russia, and also the houses in Sweden, the floors are strewn with the young shoots of the fir.

WIN-
CHESTER.
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

There were a thousand and sixty-two French prisoners in the prison at WINCHESTER, March 2, 1779. The wards are lofty and spacious. The area large. The meat and beer were good: but the bread (being made with leaven and mixed with rye) was not so good as that at Bristol*. If two or three of the rooms had been used as work-rooms, the health of the prisoners would have been promoted, and they would not have been indolently lying in their hammocks in the day-time; as I observed they were, both here and at *Mill-prison*.

Several prisoners were confined in the dark hole.—Forty days confinement on half allowance, in order to pay ten shillings to those that apprehend them after escapes, seems to be too severe a punishment. On such occasions, the observation of the worthy magistrates at Bern always occurs to my mind, “that every one must be desirous of regaining liberty.”

The hospital wards were lofty, and upwards of twenty feet wide. Each patient had a cradle, bedding and sheets; and the surgeon paid them great attention †.

Feb. 26, 1782, the prison was cleaner than at my former visit, and there were many improvements in the wards and courts. The well was in order. The number of prisoners was three hundred and twenty-eight French, three hundred and forty-nine Dutch, and seven hundred and thirty Spanish, besides in the infirmary, nine French, thirty-nine Dutch, and thirty-seven Spanish.—On inquiring for the attentive surgeon, I was sorry to hear, he had died of the *gaol-fever*, which was fatal to many in this prison.

FORTON.

In a prison not very convenient at FORTON near Gosport, there were a hundred and seventy-seven French prisoners, March 2, 1779. On that day the meat was very bad, and had been killed, as the butcher's servant said, that morning: but it was returned, and Mr. *Newsham* the agent procured them good meat instead of it.—Most of the six-pound loaves wanted weight. I saw the bread weighed for a hundred and forty-two prisoners, and observed a deficiency of three pounds.—The straw, by long use, was turned to dust in the mattresses, and many of them here, and at other places, had been emptied to clear them of vermin. The floors of the bed-rooms and hospitals could not but be dirty and offensive, the boards having been laid rough. I took notice of this kind of bad policy in all the floors of the new prison which was then building here, and almost finished.

The regulations were in the French language, and were the same with those published in a former war. They were evidently the original from which those

* I particularly observed the *bread*; for in France it was remarkably good and well baked.—The prisoners are much happier when an attention is paid to this article.

† Mr. *Smith* the agent also was assiduous in his department. He mentioned to me, in 1779, that he thought it would be an advantage if one of their priests (two of whom were at a little distance on their *parole*) were permitted to attend the prisoners. This, he said, would be the means of comforting some, of awing others, and of giving information whenever there was any *just* reason for complaints.—At my visit in 1782, the Roman catholic prisoners had fitted up a little chapel.

printed in *page 181* are translated. For the sake of greater accuracy, they will be given at the end of the book. I was informed both here and at Winchester, that they had been hung up, but were torn down. The regulations in the Spanish language were the same as those in the French.—It would be better, to *paint* them on a board, which should be fastened in some conspicuous place in every prison.

On the prisoners complaining that the bread was too light and the meat bad, I referred them to the ninth article of the regulations, by which they are directed to apply to the agent, and (if not redressed) to the *commissioners*. One of them pertinently replied, “How is that possible, when every letter is examined by the agent *?”

At my visit November 6, 1782, I found there was no separation of the Americans from other prisoners of war, and they had the same allowance of bread, *viz.* one pound and a half each. There were a hundred and fifty-four French, thirty-four Dutch, and a hundred and thirty-three Americans; of these, twelve French, twenty-five Dutch, and nine Americans were in the hospital. The wards were not clean†. No regulations hung up. I weighed several of the six-pound loaves, and they all wanted some ounces of weight.

The American prisoners then had an allowance from the *States*, paid by order of Dr. Franklin. I found a gentleman of Portsmouth distributing this kind allowance. From Lady-day to Michaelmas, officers received one shilling *per* week, and seamen six-pence: and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, officers two shillings and seamen one shilling *per* week. American officers were not on *parole* as other officers.

Received into this Prison,

From June 13, 1777, to Nov. 6, 1782,	American	1200,	Died	69.
June 30, 1778, -- Nov. 6, 1782,	French	11720,	----	166.
June 11, 1779, -- July 3, 1782,	Spanish	3028,	----	167.
Dec. 30, 1780, -- Sept. 28, 1782,	Dutch	934,	----	17.
		Total	16882	419.

There was a new temporary *Prison* at DEAL. It had an airy and spacious room below, and another above, and a convenient kitchen.—The regulations were hung up, the loaves were full weight, the provisions of all sorts were good, and the mattresses had plenty of straw. I made my first visit (as I did always) without the

DEAL.

* I could have wished, that the gentlemen concerned for the American prisoners, had extended their regards also to the French, and by their attention and visits had obliged the contractors to be *more careful* in discharging their duty.

† It might have been better, if in the rooms appropriated to the sick, there had been *women* nurses, as in the royal hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth, which are neat and clean.

DEAL
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

agents or contractors, and I had the pleasure of hearing the prisoners express their satisfaction.

The prison adjoins to the naval hospital, the wards of which were clean and not in the least offensive. In this the sick and wounded prisoners had the convenience of a ward, similar to that which the English prisoners had at Dunkirk and Calais; and were attended by a skilful and humane surgeon. There were seventy-three in the prison, and fifteen in this ward, April 17, 1779: and twenty-eight French and three Dutch December 5, 1782, and only one sick.

Received into this Prison,

From Nov. 3, 1778, to Dec. 8, 1782,	French	2420,	Died	20.
Dec. 23, 1780, - -	Dutch	698,	----	15.
July 15, 1779, - -	Spanish	32,	----	0.
Aug. 24, 1781, - -	American	13,	----	1.
	Total	3163		36.

Died of Fevers 24. Of Wounds 11. Of the Scurvy 1.

CARLISLE. In the county gaol at CARLISLE, in one large room in the debtors ward, there were twelve French prisoners, May 10, 1779. They were not supplied with hammocks, as at Plymouth, Winchester, &c. but lay on straw without coverlets. Their allowance, six-pence a day.

PEMBROKE. On the 5th and 6th of June 1779, I visited the prisons at PEMBROKE. There were fifty-six French prisoners in an old house adjoining to that in which the Americans were confined. Most of them had no shoes or stockings, and some were also without shirts.—They had no victualling table, nor did they know what was their allowance. There were two or three who had their allowance in money, which should have been three shillings and six-pence a week each for their aliment, but six-pence was deducted. They lay, in general, on the boards without straw; for there were but four hammocks in two rooms, each of which contained eighteen prisoners. Here was a court-yard, but no water or sewer.

In the two rooms of the town gaol there were twenty French prisoners. They had some straw, but it had not been changed for many weeks. Having no supply of water in the gaol, and not being permitted, as they were at the other prison, to fetch water for themselves, they were often neglected. On Sunday at noon, no water had been brought to them from Friday evening.—They walked in a field, with a guard, about an hour every day.—Their bread was tolerable, but their beer very small, and their allowance of beef so scanty, that they preferred to it an allowance of cheese and butter.

At a house appropriated for an hospital, there were nine French prisoners, besides five of the crew of the Culloden man of war, and three Americans. These lay in

three or four rooms on straw with coverlets, but without sheets, mattresses or bedsteads.

PEMBROKE.

At my visit October 21, 1782, there was a new prison. Two rooms; one on the ground-floor, the other over it (thirty-six feet by sixteen) very dirty and offensive, though there were only six French prisoners. They had been confined to their rooms on short allowance from the fourteenth of September for making an escape. The bedding was on the floor; the straw in some of the mattresses had not been changed for eighteen weeks. The prisoners said they were half starved; the bread was very brown, and the weight of the daily allowance only sixteen ounces. No regulations were hung up.—The former agent was dismissed.

PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

No agent, or relation of any agent, should be concerned in any contract relative to prisoners of war.

Such observations as these have convinced me, that *humanity* and *good policy* require that *inspectors* of the prisoners of war should be appointed, who should be desired to report quarterly their state as to health, provisions, &c. No doubt some independent gentlemen in the neighbourhood would accept such an humane office *without* a salary.

In another view, also, such an appointment would be advantageous. These prisons are usually guarded by the *militia*, and the centinels have in several instances shewn themselves too ready to fire on the prisoners, in which they have been countenanced by inexperienced officers. Several persons have thus been killed on the spot, though perhaps there was no serious design of an escape. The *agent* is too much in awe of the officers to make due inquiries and representations on these occasions; whereas an independent gentleman would probably exert himself in a proper manner.

At CHESTER Castle, Aug. 27, 1779, there were twenty-three French prisoners of war. They were healthy and well, and made no complaint.

CHESTER.

At LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30, 1779, were five hundred and nine prisoners of war, all French, except fifty-six Spaniards, who were kept separate on account of the animosities between the two nations. These were all confined in four or five rooms crowded with hammocks three tier high; but they had a spacious airing ground, and the prison was situated on a fine eminence. There were thirty-six sick, in some small rooms of a house at a distance from the prison. These had no sheets; but great attention seemed to be paid them by the surgeon, and they made no complaints. At the prison, the bedding wanted regulation. No table of rules or victualling was hung up, (1779) or ever had been. The prisoners rejoiced at the discharge of the late *agent*; and from the character of the *new agent*, had every reason to expect all due attention and humanity. Their meat was fine and good; the beer good; the bread heavy.—Sep. 5, 1782, there were twenty French, seven Spanish, and seven Dutch prisoners.

LIVERPOOL.

Received

LIVERPOOL.
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

Received into the Prison at Liverpool *,

From September 3, 1778, to September 5, 1782, French	1283,	Died	14.
September 5, 1779, -- February 23, 1781, Spanish	69, ----		3.
February 2, 1781, -- October 8, 1782, Dutch	84, ----		1.
		Total	1436. 18.

Here, as well as at all the other places throughout the kingdom where French prisoners were confined, I found that there was an allowance from the French court of one penny *per* day to all sailors and boys; two pence to boatswains, carpenters, &c. and three pence to those of superior rank; which was regularly paid them every month. There was besides a supply from the same court of clothes, linen, and shoes to those who were destitute of these articles: a noble and exemplary provision, much to the honour of those who conducted public affairs in France †!

HULL. The prison in the fortress at HULL consists of several rooms, with two tier of shelves for the straw, or beds. There were only fifty-one Dutch prisoners, Jan. 30, 1782, many having been lately sent to Shrewsbury. These prisoners were sensible of the attention paid them by Mr. *Kirman* the surgeon and agent.

LINCOLN. In the *Castle* at LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1782, I found eight Dutch prisoners, who had been taken ill on their march from Hull to Shrewsbury. One of them, an old man, died the next day; the rest recovered. Their allowance was six-pence a day, and they were kindly supplied from a collection made by Dr. *Stinton*, chancellor of Lincoln.

SHREWSBURY. At SHREWSBURY, in a large and elegant building on the bank of the *Severn*, called the orphan-house (as being erected in 1765 for the reception of children from the foundling-hospital at London), there were in June 1782, three hundred and thirty-

* The Scheme of Diet for prisoners of war in the *Hospital* at Liverpool.

LOW DIET. Water-gruel, panado, rice-gruel, milk-pottage, or broth, eight ounces of bread, (and if butter is ordered, two ounces).—For *drink*, toast and water, ptisan, or white decoction.

HALF DIET. For *breakfast*, milk-pottage; for *dinner*, half a pound of mutton, some light bread-pudding, or in *lieu* of it, some greens, a pint of broth, a pound of bread, and three pints of small beer.

FULL DIET. *Breakfast* as above. For *dinner*, one pound of meat, one pint of broth, one pound of bread, and two quarts of small beer. *Supper*, in the two last mentioned diets, to be of the broth left at dinner, or if thought necessary to be of milk-pottage.

Rice milk, orange whey, orange and lemon water, tamarind whey, vinegar whey, balm and sage tea to be discretionally used by the surgeon.

† I have since heard that a bounty was paid by the court of England to their prisoners in France, at the following rates, *viz.* captains, mates, sailing masters, surgeons, and stewards, three pence *per* day each; common sailors, boys, and passengers of inferior rank, three halfpence *per* day each; which payment was made every twenty-eight days.

eight

SHREWS-
BURY.
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

eight Dutch prisoners; twenty-seven of them were in the hospital. The wards were spacious, a hundred and twenty feet by twenty. At the back of the prison there is a fine area of four acres well supplied with water, and at the hospital an area of one acre. The regulations in Dutch and French were hung up. The beds in the hospital were not crowded; all had sheets; and the surgeon paid great attention to the patients.

Many of the prisoners were without shoes and stockings, and some had no shirts; for they had not received any bounty from the States, as the French and Spanish prisoners had from their courts. But by a generous subscription in the town promoted by the surgeon (£61 : 15 : 0), they were soon after supplied with necessary clothing. The Dutch government afterwards ordered an allowance.

At YARMOUTH, July 8, 1782, there were ten French and ninety-two Dutch prisoners. Their rooms and court, and the three rooms of the infirmary, were too close. The regulations in French and Dutch were hung up. The provisions were good. The prisoners looked healthy and well: most of them had been brought in but a few days.

YAR-
MOUTH.

At FALMOUTH, Feb. 6, 1783, there were sixty-five French, twenty-four Spanish and nineteen Dutch prisoners; of whom, sixteen French, six Spanish and five Dutch were in the hospital. The prison was situated on a fine eminence about two miles from the town, and had plenty of water. The provisions were good, and the prisoners then made no complaint.—The hospital was above a mile from the prison. The patients lay single, in good cradles, hair-beds, sheets and coverlets. The wards were tiled, and were the more airy and salutary for not being ceiled.

FAL-
MOUTH.

All prisons and hospitals should be near towns, for the convenience of provisions being sent in regularly, and the attendance of surgeons and agents.

The Number of Prisoners,

From Sept. 11, 1778, to Feb. 10, 1783,	French	2669,	Died	37.
July 12, 1779,	-	-	Spanish	185, ---- 5.
Jan. 3, 1781,	-	-	Dutch	302, ---- 6.
			Total	3156 48.

Signed R. W. Fox, Agent.

My principal object in procuring lists of the *number* of prisoners of war who had been *received* and had *died* in several prisons, was to refute a prevailing opinion of our severity and inattention to such prisoners. These lists, which I received from the agents, were afterwards checked by the books of the *Commissioners of sick and wounded seamen in London*, who readily granted me that favour.

PRISONERS

PRISONERS OF WAR IN SCOTLAND.

EDIN-
BURGH.
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

I found in the castle at EDINBURGH, July 6, 1779, sixty-four French prisoners, in two rooms formerly used as barracks for the soldiers. In one of the rooms they lay on straw, two and two, in boxes against the wall, with two coverlets to each box: in the other room they lay on mattresses in hammocks.—The regulations as to diet, &c. were hung up. Their bread was excellent, and all other provisions good; nor was there any thing of which they made complaint.—They received every month, the allowance from the French court.—There were fourteen in the hospital, which was a house at some distance in the city, where they had bedding and sheets, and great attention was paid them by the humane surgeon and agent.

In the castle, March 27, 1782, there were fifteen American and fourteen French prisoners; and ten who were said to be Irish, who were closely confined, being out only one hour in a day. In such close confinement prisoners should always have one of the doors iron-latticed.—The bread was very good; the water in the well was brackish, the prisoners should have been permitted with a guard to fetch water every day from the city.—August 17, 1782, there were only five French prisoners.

The Number of Prisoners received at Edinburgh, from Nov. 23, 1778, to Aug. 17, 1782.

French	842,	<i>Died</i>	31.
Spanish	108,	----	0.
Dutch	10,	----	0.
Americans	30,	----	3.
<i>Total</i> 990		34.	

In June 1781 there were two hundred and seventeen French prisoners landed from the Jamaica fleet, who had been fourteen weeks on their passage. All were sickly; most of them had an inveterate scurvy: of these twenty-four died.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN IRELAND.

BELFAST.

ON the 13th of July 1779, there were seventy-seven French prisoners at BELFAST, who had been brought there the beginning of May.—There was no table of regulations, and they seemed to be much neglected. Sixteen of them were in the hospital, including three attendants. Many others were sick, but in the hospital there was neither room nor accommodations for them.

At

At DUBLIN, July 22, 1779, there were twenty-two prisoners of war, in a good room fitted up for a temporary prison. Their bread and other provisions were very good; and they were treated with all the humanity and kindness that could be expected.

DUBLIN.
PRISONERS
OF
WAR.

In the Old Newgate, May 28, 1782, there were thirty-two prisoners of war of several nations, being part of the crew of a Dunkirk privateer. They were confined in one large room. Allowance six-pence a day to each. These prisoners were soon after removed to Kilkenny.

At KILKENNY, June 9, 1782, there were a hundred and fifty-seven French*, three Spanish and five Dutch prisoners of war, besides eleven in the infirmary and seventeen French on their *parole*. They were all privateers men: they looked healthy and had no cause of complaint. This was acknowledged by those on *parole*, Mr. Watters, the agent being attentive to them.—September 12, 1782, there were only three French and four Dutch prisoners.

KILKENNY.

The Number of Prisoners at Kilkenny, from Aug. 29, 1779, to Sept. 12, 1782.

French	1418,	Died	34.
Spanish	162,	----	9.
Dutch	9,	----	0.
Total	1589		43.

* A copy of a list of the sums which the French king grants to his subjects detained in England, &c. as a supplement to what they receive from the court at London.

AT LIBERTY.

			per Day	£.	S.	D.
King's ships.	To the surgeon majors and chaplains	-	-	0	0	3
-----	To the volunteers of the first class	-	-	0	0	3
-----	To the masters, pilots and carpenters	-	-	0	0	3
-----	To gunners, captains of arms, surgeons mates, apothecaries, second masters of all conditions, secretary of frigates, and second pilots	-	-	0	0	3
-----	To the volunteers of good family	-	-	0	0	2

CONFINED.

King's ships.	To the second masters, sergeant officers, gunners mates, and gunsmiths	-	-	0	0	1½
-----	To the sailors, soldiers, and ship boys	-	-	0	0	1

MERCHANT MEN.

Merchant ships.	Captains, at liberty, or confined	-	-	0	0	3
-----	Second captains and other officers, at liberty, or confined	-	-	0	0	2
-----	Sailors, soldiers, volunteers and ship boys.	-	-	0	0	1

They are also supplied when destitute of clothing, each of them to the amount of one pound two shillings and five pence halfpenny *Irisb*, for jacket, waistcoat, shirt, shoes, stockings and hat.

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

PLY-
MOUTH.

AMERICAN
PRISONERS.

IN *Mill-prison* near PLYMOUTH, there were two hundred and ninety-eight American prisoners on the 3d of February 1779. Their wards and court were spacious and convenient, and their bread, beer, and meat good. On July 30, 1782, there were only seven American prisoners.

FORTON:

The Americans were equally well accommodated at FORTON near Gosport, where I found two hundred and fifty-one prisoners, March 2, 1779.

The table of regulations was almost the same with that for the French prisoners. The principal difference was, that in the victualling table, the bread allowance was then only one pound a day. The meagre day was Saturday; and against the weekly article of two pints of pease, was added, "or greens in lieu." The regulation, *Art. 5.* is well worth copying. "As water and tubs for washing their linen and "cloaths, will be allowed, the prisoners are advised to keep their persons as clean as "possible, it being very conducive to health."

PEMBROKE.

At PEMBROKE, June 5, 1779, there were confined in an old house thirty-seven American prisoners. Some of them were without shoes and stockings.—There was no victualling table, or table of regulations; nor did they know what was the allowance ordered by government. They lay on straw on the floor, and their straw had not been changed for six or seven weeks.—By liberal subscriptions, ample provision had been made for the other American prisoners: I was sorry to find that these had been entirely overlooked.

In a house appropriated for an hospital, in which were some English sailors and French prisoners, I found also three American prisoners, very poorly accommodated.—I should not omit mentioning that I found the American prisoners (except at Pembroke) clean and well clothed—the latter, not entirely from the generous supplies they have had from this country, but in conjunction with that from their own.—At my visits in 1782, the Americans were with the other prisoners of war, and had an allowance from the States; as I mentioned at Forton (*page 187*).

Before I leave this subject, it will be but justice to mention the care and assiduity of the *Commissioners*, who themselves visited many of the prisons in England, and dismissed such agents as had abused their trust; and who are ready to receive any information which may be for the benefit of those committed to their care.

SECTION

S E C T I O N VI.

SCOTCH AND IRISH PRISONS.

IT may not be improper, before I enter on a particular account of English prisons, to mention what further occurred to me that seemed worthy of observation, in my journies into Scotland and Ireland in 1779, 1782 and 1783.

The prisons that I saw in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Stirling, Jedburgh, Haddington, Ayr, Kelso, Nairne, Bamff, Inverness, &c. were old buildings, dirty and offensive, without court-yards and also generally without water. SCOTLAND.

If a prisoner for debt declares upon oath that he has not wherewithal to maintain himself, the creditor must aliment him within ten days after notice is given for that purpose, with at least three pence a day *, but generally the magistrates order sixpence.—By the process of *cessio bonorum* †, a debtor after being a month in prison, may obtain his liberty, and be secured against execution for any previous debts, by making a surrender of all his effects to be divided among his creditors: though if he afterwards comes into better circumstances, his effects may be attached for the payment of those debts. This compassionate law prevents a creditor putting his debtor in prison, unless he has good reason to believe he is acting fraudulently.

Perjury is not frequent in Scotland. The oath, and the form of administering it, are very solemn. The witness, holding up his right hand, repeats the following words after the judge:—"By God himself, and as you shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, you shall declare the truth, and nothing but the truth, in so far as you know, or shall be asked at you."—The depositions are read over by the clerk, and signed by the witnesses and the judge ‡.—It is enacted by the 20th of Geo. II. that "the circuit-courts shall be regularly held twice in every year, within that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, and the Judges thereof

* By act of king William's first parliament, 1696, sixth session, Chap. XXXII.

† See the *Principles of the Law of Scotland*, 5th edit. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1777. page 462 and 3.

‡ Louthian's *Form of Process, before the Court of Justiciary in Scotland*. Edin. 1752. page 109.

SCOTLAND. “ shall continue by the space of six days at least, at each town or place where the circuit-courts shall be held, for the dispatch of business*.”

There are in Scotland but few prisoners; this is partly owing to the shame and disgrace annexed to imprisonment; partly to the solemn manner in which oaths are administered, and trials and executions conducted; and partly to the general sobriety of manners produced by the care which *parents* and *ministers* take to instruct the rising generation †.

I am indebted to *Andrew Grosbie*, Esq. for an account, from the clerk of the justiciary, of the executions from January 1768 to May 1782, which shall be inserted in a table at the end of the book; from which it will appear, that in thirteen years and a half, there have been only fifty-four executed, and twenty-two pardoned.

In Scotland, executions formerly were not delayed after conviction or sentence; such delays being often equally injurious to the criminal and to society. Here, the punishment of the offender was made to appear the immediate consequence of his crime ‡.

* This good act is similar to one enacted for the counties of Wales in 34th and 35th of *Henry VIII.* Chap. XXVI. “ That every of the said sessions shall be kept and continued by the space of six days in every of the said shires, at either of the said times, as is and hath been used within the said three shires of North Wales.”

† It is provided by statute in the sixth session of king *William's* first parliament, 1696, Chap. XXVI. “ That there be a school settled and established, and a schoolmaster appointed in every parish” in Scotland, and the presbytery has the superintendence of the execution of this act, which has been carefully attended to. Many schools are also settled by donations and legacies, and by the society for propagating christian knowledge; so that *no parish* is without a school, and in some there are four or five. In the southern parts of Scotland, it is very rare that you meet with any person that cannot both read and write. It is scandalous for any person not to be possessed of a Bible, which is always read in the parochial schools.

‡ By the act made in king *William's* first session, 1695, Chap. IV. all capital crimes are restricted to the trial and sentence within three Suns; and the “ Execution, which is hereby left to the discretion of the Judge, not exceeding nine days after sentence.”—The Statute of the 11th of *Geo. I.* Chap. XXVI. enacts, that no sentence of death, or corporal punishment, can, on the south side of the *Forth*, be put in execution in less than thirty, and on the north, than forty days. This statute is altered in so far as respects punishments that amount neither to death nor demembration; and the law allows all such lesser corporal punishments to be inflicted after eight days on the south side of the river *Forth*, and twelve days on the north side of the river *Forth*. This alteration is made by the statute of the 3d of *Geo. II.* Chap. XXXII. which likewise empowers the court of justiciary to stay execution of such sentences pronounced in inferior courts for thirty days, upon cause shewn, that such application may be made for redress as may be competent by the laws of Scotland. The statute of the 11th of *Geo. I.* is reserved entire by the statute of the 25th of *Geo. II.* Chap. XXXVII. which enacts, that murderers in England shall be executed within three days.

SCOTLAND.

EDIN-
BURGH.

All criminals are tried *out* of irons: and when acquitted, they are *immediately* discharged in open court; and no gaoler has a fee from any criminal.—Women are not put in irons in Scotland.

In the *Tolbooth* at EDINBURGH*, July 6, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and nine felons; and in the *Canongate* Tolbooth, there were five debtors and one felon: and in the *house of correction* there were fifty-three women, crowded into three dirty and offensive

* I here give the table of fees from the Tolbooth in this city, which is the only one I saw in the prisons in Scotland, except a similar one in the Canongate Tolbooth, and one at Glasgow.

ACT OF COUNCIL regulating the fees payable to the jailor and clerk of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.—Edinburgh, seventeenth July, seventeen hundred and twenty-eight. The which day the Lord Provost, bailies, council, deacons of crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, being convened in council, and taking into consideration the present state of their Tolbooth, and particularly the fees that have been in use to be exacted by the jailor and clerk of the said prison, both from creditors at incarceration of prisoners, and from the debtor or person himself imprisoned; and judging it highly reasonable, that these fees should for the future be publicly ascertained by authority of the council for the benefit of all concerned; therefore the council do tax and settle the same as follows, *viz.*

FEES payable to the JAILOR.

The incarcerator of any debtor for any sum of money shall pay at incarceration one halfpenny sterling for each pound *Scots*, and another halfpenny sterling of each pound Scots to be paid by the debtor at his liberation; and this in place of one penny sterling of each pound Scots in use to be paid by creditors at incarceration, and of the like sum of one penny sterling of each pound Scots, usually paid by the debtor at liberation as relief money.

	<i>Scots.</i>
	£. S. D.
Item, Each person imprisoned for a civil debt or otherwise not being a burges, shall pay to the jailor of house dues each night attour what is above - - -	0 6 8
Item, Each burges imprisoned for a civil debt or otherwise, shall pay also to the jailor of house dues each night attour what is above - - -	0 3 4
Item, The incarcerator of any person or persons by the lord's letters of laburrows shall pay at incarceration - - -	3 0 0
Item, The incarcerator of any person or persons on laburrows by a magistrate, sheriff, or justice of peace, shall pay at incarceration - - -	1 10 0
Item, The incarcerator of any person for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions of reproduction of processes before the inferior courts excepted) shall pay at incarceration - - -	1 10 0

The council ordains and declares when any gentleman or other person shall be incarcerate in the Tolbooth, and shall desire to have a room in the prison by him or herself, such persons shall be liable for the conveniency of such room to pay to the jailor ten shillings sterling weekly in place of prison fees, or such as they and the jailor shall agree, but not to exceed ten shillings.

That all prisoners shall be liable to pay the under-keepers, and the woman who cleans the house as prisoners were in use to do before the act of council the 17th day of July 1728; but if any dispute shall arise thereanent, the magistrates for the time being shall have the full power of determining the same.

FEES

EDIN-
BURGH.

offensive rooms, where they work and sleep.—March 28, 1782, there were in the Tolbooth, four debtors and twenty-three criminals; in the Canongate, two debtors; and in the *house of correction*, thirty-seven women.

I will only just mention the close confinement of *poor** criminals in the Tolbooth, the horrid *cage* in the room known by that name, and the severity practised there of chaining the condemned to an iron bar; because I found that the late Provost

FEES payable to the CLERK of the TOLBOOTH.

	Scots.
£. S. D.	
<i>Imprimis</i> , Each person incarcerate upon any laburrows, shall at his liberation pay	0 12 0
Item, Each person incarcerate by warrant from the magistrates, shall at his liberation pay	0 6 0
Item, Each person incarcerate by warrant from sheriff or justice of the peace, shall at liberation pay	0 12 0
Item, All government prisoners shall pay each at liberation	2 0 0
Item, For each petition by a prisoner for the benefit of the act of grace, and for the clerk's declaration thereto subjoined shall be paid	0 6 0
Item, For the borrowing or delivering up of any diligence by which prisoners are incarcerated (all magistrates warrants at or within ten mercks excepted) shall be paid	0 4 0
Item, All persons incarcerated or arrested for a sum or sums at or below £120 Scots, shall pay to the clerk at liberation four pennies for each pound Scots; and for sums above £120 Scots, shall pay at liberation to the clerk two pounds Scots and no more.	
Item, All persons incarcerate for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproduction of processes before the inferior courts excepted) shall pay to the clerk at liberation	1 10 0
Item, All creditors or incarcerators of prisons for civil debt or otherwise shall be free of all fees to the clerk at incarceration.	

And the council statutes and declares, that if any fees shall be demanded or exacted in time coming, by the jailor or clerk of their Tolbooth, other than these above set down, they shall incur the deprivation of their respective offices; and ordain their presents to be printed and published, that none may pretend ignorance.

And the council hereby ordains *James Cleland* principal jailor and his successors in office, to affix a copy hereof in the *Tolbooth-hall*, and in his own office, under the penalty of £5 Scots, *toties quoties*.

Extracted (signed) *George Home*.

Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of July, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine Years. These do certify by me *William Gilles* clerk to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, that the above is a true and exact copy of the act of council of the city of Edinburgh, by which the keeper of the said *Tolbooth* and me as clerk thereof are governed.

William Gilles.

* I say *poor*, because such as have money have too much liberty. For in the same prison, I lately saw some, who were confined for a riot, drinking *whiskey* in the tap-room, in company with many profligate townsmen, who were readily admitted, as they promoted the sale of the gaoler's liquors.

Mr. *Stewart* was using his best endeavours to get a new gaol built, which should be subject to better regulations and stand in a more airy situation.

EDIN-
BURGH.

I could not but admire the *Royal Infirmary* at Edinburgh. Few hospitals in England exceed it in airiness and cleanliness. Great attention is paid to the patients, and their complaints are very accurately minuted: the students attend the physician in his round of the wards. The success of this institution is evident, from the few that die in comparison with the number admitted. The proportion of deaths to the number admitted, from 1770 to 1775 inclusive, was as one to twenty-five nearly. In 1776 and 1777, the proportion was nearly as one to twenty-nine. The total number of patients admitted in 1780 was two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, of whom seventy-six died: the number in 1781 was two thousand two hundred and six, of whom seventy-four died—Dr. *John Hope*, the first physician in this hospital (who lives very near it and gives unremitting attendance) informed me, that two or three years ago, a putrid fever prevailed in it; but that white-washing the walls had eradicated the infection, and that this salutary practice had been continued ever since *.

INFIR-
MARY.

The *Orphan-hospital* also deserves particular commendation, in which in 1782, there were about seventy boys and sixty girls, who appeared decently clothed, cheerful, clean and healthy. The girls are taught (besides reading and writing) spinning, knitting, sewing and household work; and the boys carding, spinning, knitting, mending their clothes, &c. All are educated in the principles of virtue and religion, and formed to such habits as may tend to make them good servants and apprentices. Every part of the house was clean.—The maintenance, &c. for each child, is about *five* pounds.—Mr. *Tod*, the treasurer, merits peculiar respect for the attention and zeal with which he endeavours to promote the usefulness and credit of this hospital †.

ORPHAN-
HOSPITAL.

In the *Tolbooth* at GLASGOW, July 9, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and seven criminals; and in the *house of correction*, seventeen women were spinning, decently clothed: in September 1782, there were eighteen debtors and five criminals in the *Tolbooth* ‡, and twenty-six prisoners in the *house of correction*.

GLASGOW.

The

* See page 30.—On my visit at Haflar hospital in November 1782, I had the pleasure to hear that there was an order to white-wash the wards twice a year.

† I must not omit here making my acknowledgments to the magistrates of Edinburgh, for the honour they did me, by presenting me with the freedom of this city.

‡ COPY of the FEES and REGULATIONS to be exacted and observed in the *Tolbooth* at Glasgow; as appointed by Act of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, dated the 31st of August, 1769.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| | Sterling. |
| 1. Every burghers incarcerated, shall, during his confinement, pay for jaylor fee, for each | £. S. D. |
| night, at the rate of | 0 0 2 |
| And every person not a burghers, shall pay for jaylor fee, during his or her confinement, | |
| each night, at the rate of | 0 0 4 |
| | 2. Every |

The Number of Prisoners, September 1782.

		Debtors.	Criminals.
In Edinburgh Tolbooth	-	13,	22.
----- Canongate	-	3,	2.
Dumfries	-	3,	0.
Perth	-	4,	3.
Aberdeen	-	8,	6.
Inverness	-	3,	5.

It

	Sterling.
£. S. D.	
2. Every person imprisoned by virtue of an act of warning, shall pay to the jaylor, exclusive of the dues in 1st article	0 1 4 $\frac{2}{3}$
And every person incarcerated by virtue of a written warrant, from a magistrate, a justice of peace, or a sheriff, shall pay	0 1 8
3. Every person incarcerated by virtue of a caption, or a justiciary, or admiral warrant, shall, exclusive of the dues in 1st article, if a burghers, pay	0 2 9 $\frac{1}{3}$
If an unfreeman,	0 5 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
4. The jaylor, on signing an attestation of a commitment, shall receive	0 1 0
And on the delivery up of diligence to persons neglecting to require the same, within eight days after the prisoner's liberation, he shall receive	0 1 0

RULES to be observed by the Jaylor and his servants.

1. The jaylor shall not by himself or any of his servants, directly or indirectly, demand or receive from any prisoner, or from any person in his or in her name, at entry, or during his or her confinement, any sums of money under the name of entry money, garnishing, or any other denomination, separate from and over and above the fees stipulated as above. Further, the jaylor shall not suffer any of the prisoners, to make demands of money or drink from persons newly incarcerated, on any pretence whatsoever.

2. The jaylor shall, from 1st of April to 1st of October, open each day the prison at eight, and shut it half an hour after nine in the morning; open it at eleven before noon, and shut it half an hour after two o'clock afternoon; open it at four o'clock afternoon, and shut it at ten o'clock at night. And from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, he shall open the prison each day at nine in the morning, and shut it half an hour after two o'clock afternoon; open it at four o'clock afternoon, and shut it at ten o'clock at night; only on Sundays, the prison shall be shut during publick worship, any thing in this rule to the contrary. And the jaylor is always to keep the whole keys of the prison in his own custody while it is shut up, and not entrust them with any of his servants.

3. The jaylor, every morning and evening, at the opening of, and before shutting up the prison, shall personally visit every room and place therein, carefully inspect the windows, chimnies, and walls thereof, in order to prevent and discover all attempts to cut the iron stanchers, or to break through the stone walls, joists, and floors of the prison, and he shall take particular care, that no instruments be conveyed to, or be in the possession of any of the prisoners, whereby they may effectuate their escape, or hurt one another; and in case the jaylor shall, through indisposition, be prevented from the execution of his duty, he shall take care to employ some faithful person in his absence.

4. The jaylor and his servants, are expressly prohibited, on any account, to sell, or suffer to be brought in to any of the prisoners, spirits, or strong liquor, whereby they may be in danger of being intoxicated; and to use their utmost endeavours to promote sobriety amongst those under their charge.

5. The

It would, perhaps, answer no end to give a description of all the Scotch prisons that I visited. I will, therefore, only add to this account the following particulars.

At DUMFRIES in the court-house is a room called the *open gaol* (sixteen feet three inches by eleven feet three) with closets and a fire-place, where a debtor that finds bail has the key, and may converse at the door.—The gaol in this town was burnt by a prisoner some years ago. To prevent this for the future, the rooms in it have been vaulted. DUMFRIES.

The like accident happened to the upper floor of the *Tolbooth* at ABERDEEN, a neat and clean prison, the upper floor of which is now very properly arched over. ABERDEEN.

The Tolbooth at INVERNESS has no fire-place, and is the most dirty and offensive prison that I have seen in Scotland *. (The room for debtors is sixteen feet by fourteen and a half: that for felons about thirteen feet and a half square, and only six feet and a half high; the window is twenty inches by six.) INVERNESS.

In one of the piers of the stone-bridge at Inverness, there is a vaulted room intended for a *prison*. This room was constructed in 1684, when the bridge was built, but had not been opened for three years before my late visit. Near the wall of the bridge there is a trap-door twenty-two inches square, and a few steps down from it, an iron door (two feet three inches wide, and two feet and a half high), from which there is a descent of a few steps more to the room just mentioned, which is ten feet four inches by seven feet six, and six feet high. On the sides there are a stone seat, a small window, and two apertures to dip for water, &c.

5. The jaylor shall keep the prisoners for debt, in the best rooms, and separate from criminals and disorderly persons, and prevent, as much as possible, their associating and conversing together, and the friends and servants of debtors, shall be allowed at all convenient times, to bring in vivres for their support.

6. In order to make the prison more healthy and clean, the jaylor shall, at his own expence, cause pair and clean the stairs, sweep the rooms, and remove and carry away all filth and nastiness, at least, three times in the week.

7. The jaylor, in the event of his exacting, by himself, or his servants, more fees than stipulated as above, or in the event of transgressing any of the rules or instructions foresaid, shall be dismissed from his office, or otherwise punished as the magistrates, for the time being, and council shall judge proper.

It is recommended to the magistrates, frequently to examine and inquire into the fidelity of the jaylor and his servants; and the council hereby ordains these dues and regulations to be printed and published, that none may pretend ignorance; and ordains John Rowan jaylor, and his successors in office, to affix a copy hereof in the most public part of the Tolbooth, under the penalty of ten pounds Scots.

* As this is the circuit-town for seven other counties (one third of Scotland), I hope the judges will recommend the erection of a new gaol. A regard to themselves requires this; for the offensive room in which the criminals are lodged, opens into the *court*.—Part of the forfeited estates might be appropriated to that purpose.

SCOTLAND.

The following defects may be remarked in the prisons in Scotland.

They have no courts belonging to them*; generally want water and sewers;—are not clean;—they are not visited by the magistrates;—too little attention is paid to the separation of the sexes;—the keepers are allowed licences for the sale of the most pernicious liquors; the consequence of which is, that the county allowance being paid in money to the prisoners, they generally spend it in *whiskey* instead of bread.

“ We do not think it possible, that a nation can attain to improvement in science, to refinement of taste, and in manners, without, at the same time, acquiring a refinement in their ideas of justice, and feelings of humanity †.”

I R E L A N D ‡.

DUBLIN
NEW
PRISON.

I was happy in finding at DUBLIN in 1779, a *New Prison* almost ready for the removal of the prisoners into more airy and convenient apartments, in which I hoped the shocking intercourse of the two sexes which took place in the old prison, would be avoided. This new prison is one hundred and seventy feet in length, and has separate courts for men and women. The cells on the first and second floors are about twelve feet by eight, and on the upper floor twelve by four, all arched with brick, to prevent danger from fire ||. I was sorry to find dungeons, and wished they might never be used, except at night for the condemned. It might be best to convert the chapel at the top of the house into an infirmary; for the sick rooms are too small, and likely to produce infection.

* The original cause of this seems to have been the following very severe maxim in the *Scotch* law. “ After a debtor is imprisoned, he ought not to be indulged the benefit of the air, not even under a guard; for creditors have an interest, that their debtors be kept under close confinement, that, by the *squalor carceris*, they may be brought to pay their debt.” Act Sess. 14. June 1671. *The Principles of the Law of Scotland*, 5th edit. p. 461.

† *Hugo Arnot's History of Edinburgh*; p. 298.

‡ I have frequently referred, in the early parts of this work, to the *Irish* acts of parliament for the regulation of prisons, as containing many articles highly laudable and worthy of imitation. I am sorry, however, that it is necessary for me to say, that the police of this country in these matters is as defective in point of execution, as it is commendable in theory.

|| It would have been much better if the same precaution had been used in *London Newgate*.

In the two courts there are pumps. Great attention should be paid to air and cleanliness in the staircases, cells and vaults, and in the narrow passages, to prevent them from becoming offensive and infectious*. I well remember the dreadful state of Dublin *Newgate* in the beginning of the year 1775, when I saw numbers of poor creatures ill with the *gaol-fever*, unattended and disregarded.

The criminals in the gaols of Ireland are very numerous. One reason of this may be, that in this country there are no houses of correction, unless *cages* could be called so, in which drunken or riotous persons are locked up for a night or two†. Another reason is, that acquitted persons are continued in confinement till they have discharged their fees to the clerk of the crown, or peace, the sheriff, gaoler and turnkey‡. Even boys almost naked, and under the age of twelve, are sometimes confined a year or two for these fees, though amounting to no more than about forty shillings||. How surprising is it, that any kingdom can endure such injustice! It is a particular aggravation of it, that the prisoners thus confined, generally lose, at the same time, their allowance of bread§. I have heard that Judge *Aston* (who was

* The passages are three feet and a half wide, and the staircases only two feet one inch.

† It may be an exception, that in a house adjoining to old *Newgate* called the *black dog*, there were several *finns*, &c. and that in another house (a sort of bridewell adjoining to the work-house in Dublin) I found in 1779 eleven young creatures; some of these for small offences were confined with outrageous lunatics. The magistrates seem to have overlooked a compassionate direction in an act of *their* legislature (see 3d of *Geo. III.* Chap. XXVIII.) “that persons of insane mind and outrageous behaviour” are not to go in common with the other prisoners.

‡ There is an act for discharging without fees, persons who shall be acquitted “of offences for which they are or shall be indicted, and for making a compensation to sheriffs, gaolers, clerks of the crown, and clerks of the peace, for such fees,” by a presentment on the respective counties. But many that are acquitted receive no benefit by it, because the presentment must be made by the foreman of the petty jury to the grand jury, and confirmed by the Judges of assize; and also the sum presented at one assize must not exceed “ten pounds if it be a county at large;” or “five pounds if it be a county of a city or county of a town.” 3d *Geo. III.* Chap. V. p. 100, 101.

|| The fees of the Clerk of the crown, or peace £1 8 2 *Irisb.*

Sheriff - - - - - 0 7 9

Gaoler - - - - - 0 7 9

Turnkey - - - - - 0 1 1

N. B. One shilling *English* is thirteen pence *Irisb.*

§ Since writing the above, by an act of 21st and 22d of *Geo. III.* for revising, continuing and amending several temporary statutes, it has been enacted (page 827) “that every person confined or to be confined in any of his majesty’s gaols within this kingdom, charged with any criminal offence, shall be intitled to receive the prisoners allowance of bread, during the time of his or her said confinement; and if such person shall, after having been tried for such offence and acquitted thereof, be confined for his or her fees, every such person so confined shall be in like manner intitled to the like allowance.”—This however being the last clause in the act, has escaped the attention, as Sir *Francis Hutchinson* justly observed to me, of the compiler of the small *gaol-code*.

DUBLIN
NEW
PRISON.

here Lord chief justice of the common pleas) often ordered the acquitted prisoners to be discharged. In 1779 I obtained the release of some boys from the county gaol at *Kilmainham*, on paying for them half fees; and of some others from *Newgate*, the sheriffs of Dublin consenting to relinquish their fees. But as those boys had been associated with the most profligate and abandoned felons for many months, I did not in the least wonder to find that some of them returned to their former habitation in a few days.— In 1783 the deputy keeper of the *new prison* gave me a list of sixteen detained for their fees. At *Kilmainham* also I found there were fifteen acquitted prisoners confined for their fees in the dungeons. At both these prisons I restored to their families several who seemed the most proper objects of compassion. Some had children dying with the small-pox, others had hardly rags to cover them. But this distress had no more effect on the clerk of the crown, sheriffs and gaolers, than to engage them to give up half their fees.

In 1782, a bill was brought in by Mr. Provost *Hutchinson**, which passed into an act for discharging all those who were *then* in confinement for fees only (21st and 22d of *George III.* Chap. XLI.) I have every reason to hope, from the attention and humanity of this gentleman, that during the present session, a *perpetual* act for the same purpose will be passed.

On passing the old prison frequently, I could not avoid observing officers from the recruiting regiments waiting at the doors and windows, to receive either the offenders who were permitted to enlist, or any of their associates. When the excessive profligacy and daring wickedness of this set of people is considered, the most melancholy apprehensions must be entertained, of the dreadful consequences likely to result from their mixture with those who may have had a sober education, and have entered voluntarily into the service of their country†; and likewise of the danger to society in general, from turning loose such a set of wretches at the close of a war.

Our English prisons have also contributed their share towards recruiting the army, enlisting being the condition on which *many* have obtained their release from confinement, or immunity from some other punishment. I shall make no farther remark on this practice, but that if it be a necessary one, the legislature may receive some satisfaction from the effects of their late salutary laws respecting the health of prisoners. If this mode had been adopted while prisons were in their *former* state, it would have been the occasion of carrying the most *fatal diseases* into the midst of our seamen and soldiers.

* I shall always reflect with pleasure on the unexpected honour which at this time was done me by the College, by presenting me with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

† These dreadful consequences have followed in a new raised regiment, which I saw in Scotland in 1782.

There

There is a new *Marshalsea* prison in Dublin. The first stone was laid, as appears by the inscription, July 3, 1775.—At my visit in 1779, here were about sixty prisoners*.—In the city *Marshalsea*, which is a very old building, there were fifty-five debtors. Many debtors in this and the other prisons, being not alimented, are objects of compassion. But some of them are relieved by the care of a humane society at Dublin, similar to that called the *Thatched-House* Society in London.—Such societies deserve the highest praise.—I wish however to recommend to compassion other prisoners (whose miseries have been long hid from the eyes of the public) who, though they seem to deserve assistance less, yet need it more, to save them from the ruin to which the bad state of the prisons exposes them.

DUBLIN
MARSHAL-
SEA.

I observed with pleasure, the progressive improvements in the *House of Industry*. At my last visits, the house, infirmary, and cells for the lunatics were quite clean, and the numerous inhabitants quiet and orderly; which is chiefly owing to the daily inspection of the governors in rotation. In the year which ended March 25, 1782, there came in voluntarily two thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and four hundred and sixty were compelled. August 2, 1783, the number was one thousand four hundred and forty.

HOUSE
OF
INDUSTRY.

There is an Irish act for preserving the health of prisoners, passed in the 17th and 18th of *George III.* Chap. XXVIII. similar to the English act † for the same purpose. But I did not find it in any of the prisons.—There is another act of the same year, which is similar to the English act, for “the punishment, by hard labour, of offenders who, for certain crimes, are or shall become liable to be transported.” But the *bulks* on the *Thames* having cruelly destroyed many healthy and robust young men, their cries probably reached the Irish shore, and prevented *any* proceedings in consequence of that act.

In 1782, I found that the House of Commons had taken into consideration that part of the police which respects prisons, and had appointed a gaol-committee for

* In one of the insolvent acts in Ireland (11th *George II.* Chap. XVI. p. 986) I found a *singular* clause, which I wish had been inserted in some of our late insolvent acts; to *compel* debtors, instead of continuing in prison, and spending their substance there, “to discover, and deliver up to their creditors, their estate and effects, in order to the satisfaction of their just debts.”

† This differs from the English act in one important circumstance. The English act requires “the walls and cielings of the several cells and wards, both of the debtors and the felons, and also of any other rooms used by the prisoners in their respective gaols and prisons, *where felons are usually confined*, to be scraped and white-washed, once in the year at least, to be regularly washed and kept clean, &c.” whereas the *Irish* act requires the same precautions in the cells, wards, and rooms of gaols and prisons without restriction; for the clause “*where felons are usually confined*” is omitted.—I have known it pleaded as an excuse for not white-washing and keeping clean the prisons in England where only debtors or petty offenders have been confined, that, they were not obliged to it by the act of parliament.

DUBLIN. this purpose. To this Committee I reported the state of several of the prisons in Dublin*.

NEW
PRISON.

I carefully inspected the gaols in Dublin in 1783. The following remarks on the *New Prison* I think particularly worth mentioning. It is not kept clean—The pumps being out of order there is no regular supply of water—There is no proper separation of the sexes from one another—or of petty offenders from the most abandoned criminals—Numbers of acquitted prisoners are detained for the fees—Such as are committed to *hard labour* are confined in idleness—There is no bedding, though the floors are stone—Spirituous liquors are sold in the prison†—New comers are robbed, or stripped and abused for the *penny-pot* or garnish‡—The proper prisoners have not the use of the day-rooms§—The dungeons are used as lodging-rooms for prisoners before they

* At my visit in June 1782, the Number of Prisoners was as follows.

	Debtors.		Criminals.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
In The New Prison - -	3	0	82	42
Old Newgate - -	2	0	15	15
Four-court Marshalsea	149	8	3	0
City Marshalsea -	47	6	0	0
Thomas-court and Donore	1	1	0	0
City-Bridewell - -	0	0	2	21
Kilmainham - -	30	2	15	2

The Number of Prisoners in August 1783 was,

	Debtors.		Criminals.
In The New Prison - -	-	7	120
The <i>Black-dog</i> Prison -	-	18	9
Four-court Marshalsea -	-	130	0
City Marshalsea - -	-	61	0
Thomas-court and Donore -	-	3	0
Kilmainham - -	-	4	25
City-Bridewell - -	-	0	14

|| In the city bridewell there were also sixteen lunatics. No physician or apothecary has attended in this house for two or three years.

† A *noggin* or gill of that pernicious and destructive liquor *whiskey*, is sold in Dublin so cheap as three halfpence or two pence, and half a pint for three pence or four pence. This makes it the common liquor of prisoners and of the lower class of people, who are often intoxicated by it almost to madness.

‡ Garnish is three shillings and nine pence halfpenny *Irish*, several of those whom I had released gave the same account of it.

§ The day-room on the women's side was always shut up. At my last visit the condemned criminals were in the men's day-room; and the women's day-room was kept locked, for two or three felons who lodged in the deputy keeper's rooms to play in at tennis and other diversions.

are

are condemned—The sick have no proper rooms or beds, and no attention was paid to them*—No bath †—No divine service—The keeper does not reside in the prison—Criminals are made turnkeys ‡—The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up; nor any table of fees, rules or orders—The allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day; but being delivered only twice a week, and not fixed by weight, some of the prisoners are almost starved §.

DUBLIN
NEW
PRISON.

To this gaol there are ample appointments. But such appointments can be of little consequence, while the sheriffs and magistrates neglect their duty, and seldom or never inspect the gaols or punish defaulters.—Are not such magistrates inexcusably guilty?—Should they not be considered as accessory to the crimes and abuses and miseries occasioned by their neglect?

Most of the remarks now made on this gaol at Dublin, are applicable to many of the county gaols.

I enumerate these particulars, not with a view of aggravating the idea of inattention to these objects in Ireland, or making a comparison between their management, and that in this country (*which is still greatly defective*); but with a view of inciting the public-spirited *Irish* gentlemen, now occupied on this subject, to set an example of a thorough and effectual reform, which may be imitated by this nation.

By an act of 21st and 22d of *Geo. III.* all judges, from and after the 24th of June 1783, are required to give in charge to the grand juries the two acts, one for the better preventing the severities and unjust exactions practised by gaolers against their prisoners, &c. (3d *Geo. III.*) the other for preserving the health of prisoners in gaol, &c. (17th and 18th *Geo. III.*) and the judges are further required to examine into the state and situation of the different gaols, and the conduct of the gaolers, and to impose a fine on

* Two of the committee of the House of Commons in June 1782 accompanied me to the new prison, and examined some of the sick who lay on the stone-floors totally neglected. Dr. *Cleghorn* and Dr. *Scott* have been since ordered by the grand jury to attend them; but no bedding, no alteration of diet, and no nurses are ordered for them.—I was sorry to find in 1783, that the former ingenious young physician had died of the *gaol-fever*.

† The only building designed for a bath which I saw in the gaols in Ireland, was in the court yard at *Trim*, June 17, 1782. I looked into it, and found it was the gaoler's pig-sty.

‡ This prison is secured by a military guard.

§ The *affize* of bread in Dublin is fixed every week, and put up in the *Tolsey*.

June 15, 1782.					August 4, 1783.				
		lb.	oz.	dr.			lb.	oz.	dr.
<i>White bread.</i>	Twopenny loaf,	0	12	7	<i>White bread.</i>	Twopenny loaf,	0	11	7
	Fourpenny,	1	9	7		Fourpenny,	1	7	7
<i>Household</i>	Fourpenny,	2	6	7	<i>Household</i>	Fourpenny,	2	3	7
	Sixpenny,	3	10	2		Sixpenny,	3	5	6

the

DUBLIN. the county not exceeding five hundred pounds for neglect of repairing and enlarging such gaols.—Lord *Temple*, Lord Lieutenant in 1782, whose spirited and patriotic exertions in Ireland will be long remembered there, ordered the sheriffs to report the state of the county gaols, directing at the same time the (*six*) acts relative to prisons * to be sent to every sheriff. His lordship also introduced a new mode of execution at the *New-prison* and *Kilmainham*. The criminals come out of a front window on a scaffold, which falling down, they are left hanging.

CHARTER-
SCHOOLS.

Having taken notice of several of the orphan-schools abroad, I cannot help adding an account of some particulars relating to the Protestant *Charter-Schools*.

Their number is forty-one, besides four nurseries to supply them with children. In visiting them I carried with me a sermon preached before the incorporated society, (to which is added an *account of the several schools*) published in 1781, at the request of the society. In the two schools near Dublin, that at Clontarf-Strand for boys, and at Santry for girls, I was greatly surprised to find but forty-six in the former, and thirty-four in the latter, though the numbers given in the *published account* were a hundred boys and forty girls. At Kilkenny and Castledermot the deficient numbers were twenty-six in the former, and seventeen in the latter; and there was a like deficiency in some of the other schools. These schools are managed by a committee of fifteen, who meet every week in Dublin †. This committee has lately discovered a consciousness of their error in publishing such false accounts, and suffering them to be delivered from the pulpit; for in the last *ephemeris* the true numbers seem to be given; and they amount to about seven hundred (or near a third) less than the numbers which had been before stated.

The masters of these schools hold a certain quantity of land belonging to the society, for which they pay no higher rent than was paid when the ground was originally granted. Every master is allowed a salary of £12 *Irisb*; and contracts for the clothing, diet, and work of the children. These contracts are so low (*viz.* annual clothing £1 : 5 : 0 *Irisb*; diet £3 : 2 : 6) that the state of most of the *schools* which I visited was so deplorable, as to disgrace protestantism and encourage popery in Ireland, rather than the contrary.

If the committee finds a decrease in their funds, a less number of these schools with proper attention, will do the society much more credit than a large number of such sickly, naked and half starved children as I found in them. In short; these schools demand a thorough parliamentary inquiry.

May I be allowed to hint, that there should be one plain decent uniform for all the children—Distinct schools for each sex—Clean linen twice a week—A convenient

* See the last note in *page* 203.

† There is besides a local committee for superintending each school.

bath—A larger allowance to the masters* for diet, and for washing, fire and candles—A crib bedstead for *each* child—Rooms appropriated to the sick, and an apothecary for each house—Distinct school-rooms, work-rooms and dining-rooms, and an area enclosed for play—A dairy and pantry—The master's and mistress's bed-room situated so as to look into the children's dormitory—The provincial nurseries abolished, and that at Dublin put on a larger plan (since if proper attention were paid to the children, the admission of a child would be a matter of favour and intreaty †)—That a check should be kept on the local committees by the occasional inspection of one of the committee of fifteen, whose travelling expences might be paid by the society—That the rules and orders for every department should be conspicuously hung up—That premiums and every encouragement should be given to the most *cleanly* and *diligent* children—And the houses *lime-whitened* once a year.

CHARTER-SCHOOLS.

I beg leave further to suggest, that it seems highly desirable that these schools should be in the *vicinity of large towns*; both for a more easy supply of provisions, medical assistance, &c; and, more particularly, for the convenience of frequent visits from the local committees, without whose unremitting attention to enforce the prescribed *rules*, all the endeavours of the gentlemen in Dublin will be absolutely fruitless. I have generally found that in schools so situated, more attention has been paid to the children by the persons concerned in their education, than in those at some miles distance.

Many of the hospitals in DUBLIN may be viewed with pleasure. In the *Blue-coat Hospital*, the boys looked healthy and cheerful. *Stephens's*, *Simpson's*, *St. Patrick's* and the *Infirmity* at the *Foundling Hospital*, were some of the cleanest. The governors of *Mercer's Hospital* have lately adopted a new and salutary contrivance. One pane in each of the upper sashes is taken out, and its place supplied by a fine wire lattice painted green; which rendered all the wards (at my visit in 1783) fresher and more agreeable than those in *any other* hospital in the city, though this is situated in the closest part of it. Before I quit the subject, I shall take the liberty to speak a word in favour of the *Military*, who are crowded in their *Hospital* (which is an old and incommodious building) into a kind of enclosed cases, swarming with vermin; and are almost stifled, most of the windows being fastened down.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

* In the *Account of the Highland Schools* in Scotland, page 26, it is said, “in fact the insufficiency of the school-masters salaries has been found to be one great source of irregularities.—For these reasons, and considering the advanced price of provisions in every part of the country, as well as the importance of placing their school-masters in a situation above want, the society anxiously wish that every school-master in their service shall have their yearly salary increased.”

† I was not at the nursery at *Monivae* in *Connaught*; but I saw several children lately sent from thence, who were distempered, half naked objects. I was further confirmed in my opinion of the inutility of the provincial nurseries, on being informed at one of the best schools, that near *Waterford*, (which had its full number of boys) that there was no difficulty in replenishing it from the neighbourhood, since parents frequently requested to have their children taken in.

SECTION VII.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF
ENGLISH PRISONS.

AS the Tables of which the present Section will chiefly consist, contain several terms which cannot be familiar to the generality of my readers, I shall begin with an explanation of them.

In the first page of every county, city, &c. the second article of the *Gaoler* or *keeper's* emolument is *Fees*; by which are meant such only as are taken by him and his servants on the admission or discharge of a prisoner. The sums set down against this article are from the best information I could procure in my repeated journies; but they differ sometimes from those specified in the *tables of fees*, where such are found.

The next article under *gaoler* is *Transports*. The sum set down to this, is what (from the best intelligence I could gain) I found was allowed them for conveying convicts sentenced to transportation to the respective sea-ports; and for paying the merchant or contractor what he was *supposed* to demand for their passage: although by the statutes 4th *George* I. and 8th of his present Majesty, it is enacted that "The person or persons " so contracting—shall have a property and interest in the service of the said offenders " for such terms of years."

With respect to the following article, *Licence*, I shall observe that in some places, as at Warwick, Oxford, Worcester, Exeter, Chester city, Yarmouth, Colchester, Carlisle, Montgomery, Monmouth, Usk, &c. the gaoler has *no* licence, and yet is permitted, by connivance, to sell beer, and some gaolers even wine to the prisoners, and their visitors. In these cases I have made no distinction.

Under *Prisoners* in the same page, the number which I found in the respective county-gaols on my different visits is distinguished into *debtors* and *felons* &c. The &c. is meant to include two kinds of prisoners chiefly; *viz. fines* and *petty offenders*. By *fines* are understood such as are detained till they pay a sum of money, a *fine*:—such as are obliged to find security for good behaviour:—and such as are committed for a limited term to mere confinement, or (which is much the same) to hard labour. Of these latter some have been previously whipped, or burnt in the hand.—The *petty offenders* are such as are sent to gaols instead of bridewells, for reasons mentioned in a former section. These also in some gaols are called *fines*. Besides these there are sometimes a few *deserters*, which I have generally mentioned.

Wherever

Wherever there were *tables of fees*, I thought myself obliged to give exact and literal copies of them: I am not therefore answerable for the improprieties of expression, or defects of form to be found in some of them: but to prevent tiresome and useless repetitions, I have abridged the formalities of preamble and conclusion. For the same reason, I have used the same liberty, with regard to the *rules and orders* of the few prisons that have such; as I have done likewise by the *lists of benefactions and legacies*. Where no mention is made of *rules*, &c. it may be concluded, that there are none hung up in that prison. Where there is no *table of fees*, I commonly note the defect*.

I have described no prison but from my own examination at the several dates set down before the number of prisoners. At each visit I entered every room, cell, and dungeon with a memorandum book in my hand, in which I noted particulars upon the spot. My description will to some readers appear too minute; but I chose rather to relate circumstances, than to characterize in general terms. By these, the legislature will be better acquainted with the real state of gaols; and magistrates will be able to judge whether the prisons over which they preside, and to which they commit offenders, be fit for the purposes they are designed to answer. I might add, that a variety of descriptions may possibly suggest something useful in the plans of such prisons as may hereafter be erected; since whatever may appear worth copying may be extracted from any†.

I have here and there taken the liberty of pointing out what seemed to me, as I viewed a prison, an obvious remedy of some defect that happened to strike me. But I did not examine with the accuracy of a surveyor; and hope I shall not be thought to direct in the style of a *dictator*.

As in my first edition, I mentioned, that the state of some of our prisons was so much altered for the better, that an idea could scarcely be formed of the condition they had been in a few years ago; so I have now the additional satisfaction to remark, that the humanity and attention of the magistrates in some counties, have enabled me in this edition to erase the notes of censure respecting the management of gaols as to cleanliness, aliment, bedding, and the like, which I thought it my duty before to insert.

* It should be observed, that by the statute 32d George II. if any gaoler, or keeper, demand fees not set down in a table signed by the justices, and afterwards confirmed by the judge or judges of assize, and justices, and hung up conspicuous in the prison; such demand is illegal, and the offender is liable to a penalty of fifty pounds to the person injured.

† My minuteness with respect to measurements and other circumstances relating to the construction and government of these buildings, will require no apology with those who consider, that in the formation of new establishments, it is of use to be acquainted with many things which, though apparently trivial, are frequently of material consequence to the purposes intended to be answered.

T H E T O W E R.

TOWER.

THE TOWER is a strong fortress, and the only prison in *England* for state-delinquents of rank. The care of it is committed to an officer called the *Constable* of the Tower, who has under him a lieutenant, a deputy-lieutenant called the *governor*, and many other officers, among whom are forty *warders*, whose uniform is the same with the king's yeomen of the guards. Nineteen of these warders have separate houses well furnished, in *any* of which, as the governor is pleased to order, the state-delinquents may be confined; and the custom has been to assign them two of the best rooms on the first floor: then, iron bars are fixed to their windows by the *board of works*. Sometimes they are committed to *close* confinement; but in general they are at liberty to walk in the area of the tower, attended always with a warder.

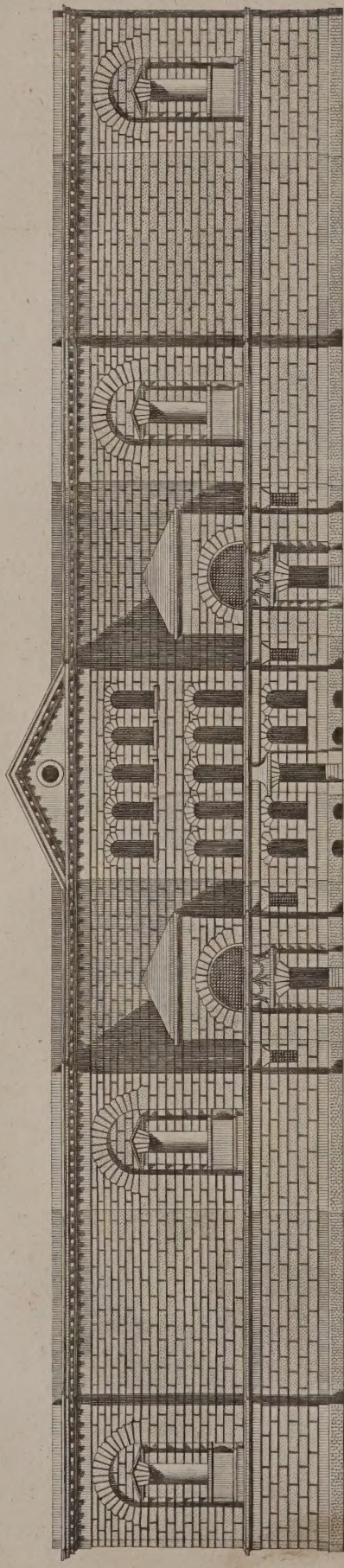
There had been no prisoners here for several years before my visit in 1779; and when there are any, they are soon brought to a legal trial, and consequently their confinement can never be long. Six shillings and eight pence a day are allowed by government for their subsistence; but they seldom accept this allowance.

September 1, 1783, there were no prisoners. Mr. *Laurens* was the last, who went out December 31, 1781.

In this Fortress, besides the houses just mentioned, there are several public offices and store-houses; such, particularly, as the office of Ordnance, the Jewel-office, the Mint, and buildings for holding artillery and arms.

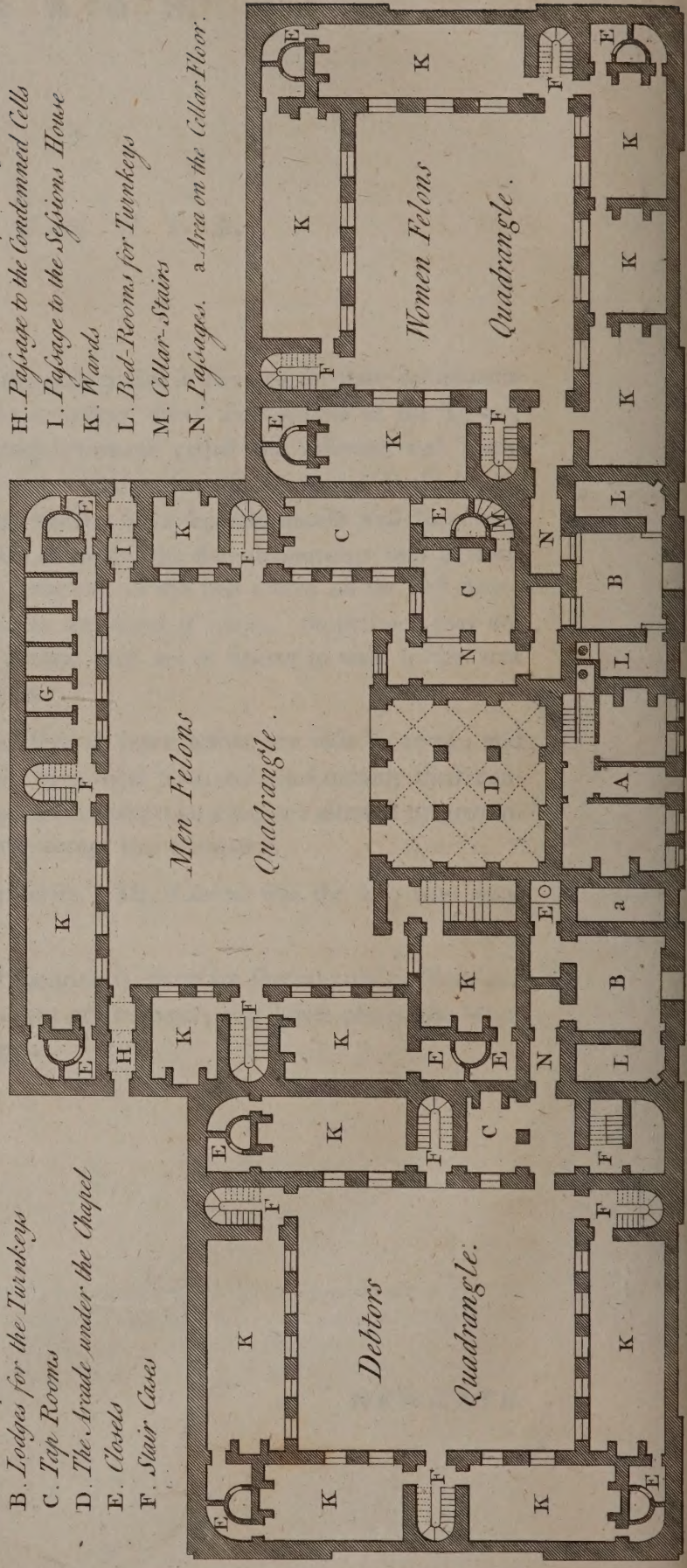
NEWGATE.

NEW GATE.



- A. The Keeper's House
- B. Lodges for the Turnkeys
- C. Tap Rooms
- D. The Arcade under the Chapel
- E. Closets
- F. Stair Cases

- G. Cells for the Refractory
- H. Passage to the Condemned Cells
- I. Passage to the Sessions House
- K. Wards
- L. Bed-Rooms for Turnkeys
- M. Cellar-Stairs
- N. Passages. a Area on the Cellar Floor.



N E W G A T E.

GAOLER, *Richard Akerman.*

NEWGATE.

Salary, £200.

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 8 : 10.

Felons, - - - 0 : 18 : 10.

Misdemeanors or Fines, 0 : 14 : 10.

Transports, - 0 : 14 : 10.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a penny loaf a day, (*weight Dec. 1782, 8½ oz. Aug. 1783,*
 Felons, } 9½ oz.) *now, felons on the common side a three*
halfpenny loaf. (See Remarks.)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 6.

Felons &c. 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1775, March 5,	33,	190.		1779, Aug. 16,	51,	141.
1776, ----- 1,	38,	129.		1782, Dec. 18,	3,	291.
----- May 17,	46,	212.		1783, Aug. 22,	113,	224.
----- Dec. 26,	33,	152.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Villette.*Duty, Sunday twice; every day prayers with the condemned;
once a month sacrament.Salary, was £35, &c. now augmented. (*See Remarks.*)SURGEON, Mr. *Olney.*

Salary, £50, now £100, for all prisoners.

THE builders of Old Newgate seem to have regarded in their plan, nothing but the single article of keeping prisoners in safe custody. The rooms and cells were so close, as to be almost the constant seats of disease, and sources of infection; to the destruction of multitudes, not only in the prison, but abroad. The city had therefore very good reason for their resolution to build a new gaol. The plate will give a better idea of it than any description. I give the plan, rather to satisfy the curiosity of my readers, than as a model to be followed. Many inconveniences of the old gaol are avoided in this new one: but it has some manifest errors. It is now too late to point out particulars. All I will say, is, that without more than ordinary care, the prisoners in it will be in great danger of the gaol-fever.

REMARKS.

The

NEWGATE.

The cells built in Old Newgate a few years since for condemned malefactors, are still used for the same purpose. I shall therefore give some account of them. There are upon each of the three floors five; all vaulted, near 9 feet high to the crown. Those on the ground-floor measure full 9 feet by near 6; the five on the first story are a little larger ($9\frac{1}{2}$ by 6) on account of the set-off in the wall; and the five uppermost, still a little larger for the same reason. In the upper part of each cell, is a window double grated, near 3 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$. The doors are 4 inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, studded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack-bedstead. I was told by those who attended them, that criminals who had affected an air of boldness during their trial, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing sentence upon them, were struck with horror, and shed tears, when brought to these darksome solitary abodes.

The chapel is plain and neat. Below is the chaplain's seat, and three or four pews for the felons; that in the centre is for the condemned. On each side is a gallery: that for the women is towards their ward: in it is a pew for the keeper, whose presence may set a good example, and be otherwise useful. The other gallery towards the debtors ward is for them. The stairs to each gallery are on the outside of the chapel. I attended there several times, and Mr. *Villette* read the prayers distinctly, and with propriety: the prisoners who were present, seemed attentive; but we were disturbed by the noise in the court. Surely they who will not go to chapel, who are by far the greater number, should be locked up in their rooms during the time of divine service, and not suffered to hinder the edification of such as are better disposed.

The *Chaplain* (or *ordinary*) besides his salary, has a house in Newgate-street, clear of land-tax; lady *Barnadiston's* legacy, £6 a year; an old legacy paid by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, £10 a year; and lately had two freedoms yearly, which commonly sold for £25 each; and the city generally presented him once in six months with another freedom. Now he has not the freedoms, but his salary is augmented to £180, and the sheriffs pay him £3 : 12 : 0. He engages when chosen to hold no other living.

Debtors have every Saturday from the chamber of London eight stone of beef: *fines* four stone: and some years *felons* eight stone. Debtors have several legacies. I inquired for a list of them, and Mr. *Akerman* told me the table in *Maitland's Survey* was authentic. The amount of it is £52 : 5 : 8 a year. There are other donations mentioned by *Maitland*, amounting to sixty-four stone of beef, and five dozen of bread*.

* After the riots in 1780 the debtors were confined in Clerkenwell bridewell, and the New-Prison: but at my last visit they were in Newgate.

To these he adds the donation of "*Robert Dow*, who left £1 : 6 : 8 yearly for ever NEWGATE.
 " to the sexton or bellman of St. Sepulchre's, to pronounce solemnly two exhortations to
 " the persons condemned, the night before their execution; in these words

" You prisoners who are within

" Who for wickedness and sin,

" after many mercies shewn you, are now appointed to die tomorrow in the forenoon,
 " give ear and understand that tomorrow morning the greatest bell of St. Sepulchre's
 " shall toll for you in form and manner of a passing bell as used to be tolled for
 " those that are at the point of death, to the end that all godly people may pray,
 " &c. &c *."

Here I cannot forbear mentioning a practice which probably had its origin from the ancient mode of torture, though now it seems only a matter of form. When prisoners capitally convicted at the *Old Bailey* are brought up to receive sentence, and the judge asks, "What have you to say why judgment of death and execution should not be awarded against you," the executioner slips a whipcord noose about their thumbs.—This custom ought to be abolished.

At my visit in 1779, the gaol was clean, and free from offensive scents. On the felons side, there were only three sick, in one of the upper wards.—An infirmary was building near the condemned cells. Of the 141 felons &c. there were 91 convicts and fines, who had only the prison allowance of a penny loaf a day: Mr. *Akerman* generously contributed towards their relief. In the felons court, the table of fees painted on a board was hung up.

This gaol was burnt by the rioters in 1780, but is rebuilt on the same plan. The men's quadrangle is now divided into three courts. In the first court, are those who pay three shillings and six-pence a week for a bed; in the next, the poorer felons; and in the other, now the women.—Under the chapel, are cells for the refractory. Two rooms, adjoining to the condemned cells, are built for an infirmary, in one of which at my last visit there were sixteen sick. Of the two hundred and ninety-one prisoners in 1782, two hundred and twenty-five were men, and sixty-six women. Upwards of an hundred of them were *transports*, eighty-nine *fines*, twenty-one under sentence of death, and the remainder lay for trial. Some of the condemned had been long sick and languishing in their cells †.

* *Maitland's History of London*, vol. I. p. 26. edit. 1760.

† At the end of the book, I shall give a table of all the executions for London and Middlesex, during twelve years past.

An execution day is too much, with us, a day of riot and idleness, and it is found by experience, that the minds of the populace are rather hardened by the spectacle, than affected in any salutary manner. Might not these evils be amended by having the report within a week after sentence, and the execution, soon after, either in the area before Newgate, or before the sessions-house?

Since the above was written, I learn with satisfaction that the *place of execution* is altered according to the foregoing idea.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

NEWGATE. *London &c.* A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of Newgate within the said City of London for any Prisoner or Prisoners committed or coming into Gaol or Chamber-Rent there or discharge from thence in any *Civil Action* settled and established the nineteenth day of December in the third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Second *Annoque Domini* 1729 pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately made intituled An Act for the Relief of *Debtors* with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

	£.	S.	D.
Every prisoner on the master's-side shall pay to the keeper for his entrance fee	-	0	3 0
Every prisoner on the master's-side shall pay for chamber-room use of bed bedding and sheets to the keeper there being two in a bed and no more each <i>per week</i>	-	0	1 3
Every prisoner on the said master's-side who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself, shall pay to the keeper for chamber-room use of bed bedding and sheets <i>per week</i>	-	0	2 6
Every debtor shall pay to the keeper for his discharging fee	-	0	6 10
And to all the turnkeys two shillings and no more	-	0	2 0
No other fee for the use of chamber bed bedding or sheets or upon the commitments or discharge of any prisoner on any civil action			

*Edw'd Becher**Robt Alsop**Mr Barnard*

ROBT RAYMOND

R. EYRE

THOS PENGELLY

Mr. Akerman shewed me another table of fees, which was given him for his direction when he commenced keeper. It is as follows:

F E E S to be taken by the keeper of Newgate.

	£.	S.	D.
For every debtor's discharge	-	0	8 10
For every felon's discharge	-	0	18 10
For every misdemeanour	-	0	14 10
Every debtor's entrance on the master's side	-	0	3 0
Every felon's entrance on the master's side	-	0	10 6
Every person admitted into the press-yard	-	3	3 0
For every transport's discharge	-	0	14 10
For every bailable warrant	-	3	6 8

*Rix.**Rob. Willmott.**Rob. Ladbroke.**Walter Bernard.**Samuel Pennant.*

HIS

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISON

THE FLEET, FOR DEBTORS.

WARDEN, *John Eyles*, Esq.

FLEET.

DEPUTY WARDEN and CLERK OF THE PAPERS,

Daniel Hopkins, now *William Lowe*.

Salary

Fees, £1 : 6 : 8.

0 : 2 : 0 Turnkey.

Licence, Beer and Wine to *John Cartwright*, now *William Hall*, who holds of the warden on lease the tap &c. (See Remarks.)

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number,

In the House.

In the Rules.

In the House. In the Rules.

1774, April 26, 171, 71. 1782, Jan. 8, 62, 6.

1776, ----- 2, 241, 78. ----- Dec. 30, 159, 31.

1779, Aug. 13, 147, 37. 1783, Aug. 27, 141, 49.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Horner*.

Duty, Sunday; Wednesday prayers.

Salary

SURGEON, None.

TO this prison were committed formerly those who incurred the displeasure of the Star-chamber. In the 16th of *Charles I.* when that court was abolished, it became a prison for debtors; and for persons charged with contempts of the courts of chancery, exchequer, and common pleas.

In 1728, many abuses practised by the warden were the subject of parliamentary inquiry.

The prison was rebuilt a few years since. At the front is a narrow court. At each end of the building, there is a small projection, or wing. There are four floors, they call them *galleries*, besides the cellar-floor, called *Bartholomew-Fair*. Each gallery consists of a passage in the middle, the whole length of the prison, 66 yards; and rooms on each side of it about $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ high. A chimney and window in every room. The passages are narrow (not seven feet wide) and darkish, having only a window at each end.—On the first floor, the *hall-gallery*, to which you ascend by eight steps, are, a chapel, a tap-room, a coffee-room (made out of two

F f

rooms

FLEET.

rooms for debtors), a room for the turnkey, another for the watchman, and eighteen rooms for prisoners.—Besides the coffee-room and tap-room, two of those eighteen rooms, and all the cellar-floor, except a lock-up room to confine the disorderly, and another room for the turnkey, were held by the tapster, *John Cartwright*, who bought the remainder of the lease at public auction in 1775. The cellar-floor is sixteen steps below the hall-gallery. It consists of the two rooms just now mentioned, the tapster's kitchen, his four large beer and wine cellars, and fifteen rooms for prisoners. These fifteen, and the two before-mentioned on the hall-gallery, the tapster lets to prisoners for from four to eight shillings a week *.

On the *first gallery* (that next above the hall-gallery) are twenty-five rooms for prisoners. On the *second gallery* twenty-seven: one of them, fronting the staircase, is their committee-room. A room at one end is an infirmary. At the other end, in a large room over the chapel, is a dirty billiard-table; kept by the prisoner who sleeps in that room. On the highest story are twenty-seven rooms. Some of these upper rooms, *viz.* those in the wings, are larger than the rest; being over the chapel, the tap-room, &c. All the rooms I have mentioned are for master's-side debtors. The weekly rent of those not held by the tapster is 1s. 3d. unfurnished. They fall to the prisoners in succession, thus: when a room becomes vacant, the first prisoner upon the list of such as have paid their entrance-fees, takes possession of it. When the prison was built, the warden gave each prisoner his choice of a room according to his seniority as prisoner. If all the rooms be occupied, a new comer must hire of some tenant a part of his room; or shift as he can. Prisoners are excluded from all right of succession to the rooms held by the tapster, and let at the high rents afore-said.—The apartments for common-side debtors are only part of the right wing of the prison. Besides the cellar (which was intended for their kitchen, but is occupied with lumber, and shut up) there are four floors. On each floor is a room about 24 or 25 feet square, with a fire-place; and on the sides, seven closets or cabins to sleep in. Such of these prisoners as swear in court or before a commissioner that they are not worth five pounds, and cannot subsist without charity, have the donations which are sent to the prison, the begging-box, and the grate. Of them there were at one of my visits sixteen, at some other times not so many.

I have in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons 1728, a table of some charities: but no such table was hung up in the prison †.

* An imposition of the same kind is noted in the Report of the Gaol-Committee, March 20, 1728. p. 8.

† It was ordered by the Judges *Eyre, Price, Page* and *Denton*: "that a table of gifts and bequests made for the prisoners in the Fleet, expressing the particular purposes for which the same were given, be prepared by the warden, and hung up in the hall of the said prison." See Table of Fees, Trinity-term 1727, in the Report of the Gaol-Committee, page 16.

There

There is plenty of water from the river and pumps; and a spacious court behind the prison.

I mentioned the billiard-table. They also play in the court-yard at skittles, mississippi, fives, tennis, &c. And not only the prisoners: I saw among them several butchers and others from the market; who are admitted here as at another public house.—The same may be seen in many other prisons where the gaoler keeps or lets the tap. Besides the inconvenience of this to prisoners; the frequenting a prison lessens the dread of being confined in one. On Monday night there was a wine-club: on Thursday night a beer-club: each lasting usually till one or two in the morning. I need not say how much riot these occasions; and how the sober prisoners, and those that are sick, are annoyed by them.

Seeing the prison crowded with women and children, I procured an accurate list of them; and found that on (or about) the 6th of April 1776, when there were on the master's-side 213 prisoners, on the common-side 30, total 243; their wives (including women of an appellation not so honourable) and children were 475.

I was surprised to see in this prison, a table of fees containing only those of the clerks of the papers and inquiries; and that the date of it was 1727, *i. e.* before the Committee of the House of Commons made their inquiry. I did not doubt but another table was settled after that inquiry; and that it contained the warden's fees also. But upon asking the clerk of the papers for a later table, I was referred to that which hung up. It is as follows.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Clerk of the Papers and by the Clerk of the Inquiries of the Fleet Prison pursuant to the Resolution of the Honourable XX of the Court of Common Pleas in the Easter and Trinity Terms 13th GEORGE I. 1727.

RESOLUTION

	£.	S.	D.
6th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the clerk of the papers for every discharge of every action	0	2	6
And for the copy of every cause not exceeding three	0	1	0
And for each and every cause exceeding three causes	0	0	4
Besides the 1 st a piece for each of the said first three causes			
7th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the clerk of the papers for his certificate of the prisoner's discharge delivered to the prisoner himself without any regard to the number of causes he stood charged with	0	2	6
And for his certificate to the warden of such discharge	0	2	6
8th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the clerk of the inquiries on the discharge of a prisoner by the creditor and not by <i>superfideas</i>	0	2	6
14th. That there is a fee of 5 ^{sh} 4 ^d due to the clerk of the papers for the allowance of every writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> and 4 ^{sh} for the return of the first cause and 2 ^{sh} for every other cause and no more.			

There is in the prison a table of rules or orders. They were made at very distant times, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the date they bear; and some of them partly coincide with others: those which do so I have put together to avoid repetition, and have presumed to abridge the whole.

FLEET.

HILARY 3d GEORGE II. 1729.

1. 2. 3. Warden or deputy to appoint turnkeys &c. with arms: to stop persons bringing arms, and watch if an escape be in agitation.
4. Warden to distribute charity-money. He, or his agent, to keep one key of the box; and the prisoners another.
5. 6. 12. If a master-side debtor shall neglect for three months to pay his chamber-rent; the warden may not lock him up, but, remove him to the common-side; delivering to him his goods by a witnessed inventory. After discharge, if legal dues be still unpaid, he may be detained in the common-ward: the door of which is never to be shut but at night (summer at ten, winter at nine): and then a watchman must attend to open it for those who must go to the yard &c.
7. Such as attempt to escape, or greatly misbehave, may be shut up in a close room or dungeon.
N.B. It was reported to the four judges whose names are here subscribed, and who made inquiry concerning it, to be "*boarded wholesome and dry.*"
8. 18. Warden to repair the whole house, chapel, drains, &c. and keep all clean. To take care that divine service be duly performed, and the sacraments administered. Prisoners to attend.
9. Against clandestine Fleet-marriages.
10. Those who blaspheme, curse, swear, or are disorderly, to be set in the stocks.
11. 13. Warden or deputy to dispose of the chambers, and tap: and see that good order be observed in the public rooms, &c.
14. Warden to take effectual care that no prisoner be carried to a spunging-house; and that *no garnish* be demanded from a new comer.
15. Warden to cause a *table of gifts and bequests*, written in a fair and legible hand, to be hung up in the hall. And to see that no prisoner be defrauded of his share. None of the servants to partake or distribute.
16. Every prisoner not worth five pounds, &c. (*As before in remarks.*)
17. Two rooms to be an infirmary for common-side debtors. No prisoner obliged to sleep with one that is diseased.
19. Coroner's inquest upon the dead: and corpse to be delivered to the friends, free of cost.
20. Warden not to remove a prisoner to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus*.
- 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Warden to keep books, and register commitments, courts from whence, declarations, discharges, writs of *habeas corpus*. Tipstaff and judge's clerk to keep each a separate book of prisoners delivered up at a judge's chamber.
27. All those books, except the tipstaff's, to be kept in the public office of the clerk of the papers; accessible to all persons for copying, &c.
28. No clerk, officer, or servant of any judge to take a fee on occasion of a petition or complaint, founded upon the foregoing orders, or any misgovernment.
29. That the warden and his officers do treat the several prisoners in his custody with all tenderness and humanity; and that such prisoners do behave themselves toward the warden with that submission and regard which the law requires.

R. EYRE
ROBT PRICE

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ALEX. DENTON
J. FORTESCUE A

There was, moreover, a little code of laws, eighteen in number, enacted by the master-side debtors, and printed by *D. Jones* 1774. It established a president, a secretary, and a committee, which was to be chosen every month, and to consist of three members from each gallery. These were to meet in the committee-room every Thursday: and at other times when summoned by the cryer, at command of the president, or of a majority of their own number. They were to raise contributions by assessment: to hear complaints: determine disputes: levy fines; and seize goods for payment.

Their

Their sence to be deemed the sence of the whole house. The president or secretary to hold the cash; the committee to dispose of it. Their scavenger to wash the galleries once a week; to water and sweep them every morning before eight; to sweep the yard twice every week; and to light the lamps all over the house. No person to throw out water, &c. any where but at the sinks in the yard. The cryer might take of a stranger a penny for calling a prisoner to him; and of a complainant two pence for summoning a special committee. For blasphemy, swearing, riot, drunkenness, &c. the committee to fine at discretion: for damaging a lamp, fine a shilling. They were to take from a new comer, *on the first Sunday*, besides the two shillings *garnish* to be spent in wine, one shilling and six-pence to be appropriated to the use of the house.

FLEET.

Common-side prisoners to be confined to their own apartments, and not to associate with these law-makers, nor to use the same conveniences.

The above was the account of the FLEET before it was burnt by the rioters in 1780. It is rebuilt on the same plan. The floors of the cellar, the hall, and the first story are now stone, and arched with brick. The tapster still has all the cellar-floor. He and several of the prisoners keep dogs, which nuisance should never be permitted in prisons. The billiard and mississippi tables are put down, and the *little code* of laws abolished.—In 1783, from July 7, to Aug. 25, not one prisoner was brought in.—Robert Baffan, a crown prisoner, was committed Nov. 29, 1776, and after the fire surrendered himself under the proclamation Nov. 17, 1781, and was here at my last visit. Clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. Now also is hung up the following table of fees.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Warden of the Prison of the Fleet, for any Prisoner or Prisoners Commitment, or coming into Gaol or Chamber Rent there, or discharge from thence, in any Civil Action. Settled and established the nineteenth Day of January, in the third Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, A. D. 1729, pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately made, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Debtors, in respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

Every prisoner charged with one or more actions (who at his own desire shall go on the master's-side) to pay to the warden for a commitment fee	£.	S.	D.
- - - - -	1	6	8
Every prisoner charged with one or more actions (who shall go on the common-side) not being intitled to partake of the poor's box, to pay	£.	S.	D.
- - - - -	0	13	4
Every prisoner intitled to partake of the poor's box, nothing.			
Every prisoner to pay for his discharge	0	7	4
Every such prisoner on the master's-side, who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself, to pay for chamber room, use of bed and bedding and sheets, to the warden <i>per week</i>	0	2	6
If two in a bed, and no more, for chamber room, use of bed, bedding and sheets, each to pay to the warden <i>per week</i>	0	1	3
If the prisoner finds his own bed, bedding and sheets (which the warden is in no sort to hinder him of) then he shall pay for chamber room to the warden <i>per week</i>	0	1	3
If there be two prisoners in one bed, finding their own bed, bedding and sheets, then each of them to pay to the warden <i>per week</i>	0	0	7½
Every prisoner not being intitled to partake of the poor's box, to pay to the porter and gaoler, now called turnkeys, on his commitment	0	2	0
Every prisoner on a commitment upon a surrender at a judge's chamber, to pay to the tipstaff	0	6	8
			Every

FLEET.	Every prisoner on a commitment upon a <i>habeas corpus</i> at a judge's chambers, to pay to the	£.	s.	d.
	tipstaff	-	-	0 4 2
	Every prisoner on a commitment in court, to pay to the tipstaff	-	-	0 7 6

No other fees for any prisoner for the use of chamber, bed, bedding or sheets, or upon commitment or discharge of any prisoner in any civil action, nor any commitment fee to be taken of any prisoner intitled to partake of the poor's box, nor any chamber rent to be taken of any prisoner on the common side.

Ed. Bellamy.
John Thompson.
Rob. Alsop.
John Barnard.

R. RAYMOND.
 R. FYRE.
 THO. PENGELLY.

NEW
LUDGATE.

N E W L U D G A T E.

IN BISHOPGATE-STREET.

REMARKS.

THIS prison for debtors who are free of the city, for clergymen, proctors and attorneys, was formerly a bridewell to the London work-house adjoining.

On the ground-floor are, a long-room, a tap-room, and a kitchen. In each of them is a staircase; leading first to eleven rooms for master-side debtors—*viz.* over the long-room, a sizeable chamber, and a room on each of the two floors above: over the tap-room, four small rooms, which have iron bars at the windows, and a larger room above them: over the kitchen, a sizeable chamber, and two rooms above. The common-side debtors are in two large garrets, the *Forest* and *Dock*, which have no fire-places.—The prison is out of repair, the walls and ceilings very black, being never white-washed. A small court, with a cistern for river-water which is not from the *main*. No infirmary: no bath. The chapel is common to the prison and work-house. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Henry Foulkes*, now Mr. *Rose*.

The city allowance is ten stone of beef a week: to which has been added since the 9th of February 1776, a twopenny loaf every other day for each prisoner (weight Aug. 1783, 21 oz.). The lord mayor and sheriffs send annually coals: and Messrs. *Calvert* and Co. formerly sent from the Peacock brewhouse weekly a generous donation of two barrels of small beer. Keeper's salary, £70: fees, see table. He lives distant; but the deputy is careful in his attendance.

I always found this prison clean. The tap is shut at ten every night. On Sunday, a board is placed at the gate, on which is painted, "No admittance from 10 o'clock to 12, nor from 2 till 4."

1774, April 27, Prisoners 29.	1779, Aug. 12, Prisoners 15.
1776, March 7, - - - 31.	1782, Dec. 14, - - - 20.
----- May 15, - - - 29.	1783, Aug. 28, - - - 15.
----- Dec. 26, - - - 13.	

A TABLE

A TABLE OF FEES

NEW
LUDGATE.

To be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison of LUDGATE.

	£.	S.	D.
Every prisoner shall pay at his or her coming in	0	1	0
Every prisoner shall pay for chamber-room, bed, bedding and sheets, in the best side called the master-side, being two in a bed, each <i>per week</i>	0	1	3
Every prisoner on the second lodging called the common-side, shall pay for use of chamber-rent, bed, bedding and sheets, two in a bed and no more, each <i>per night</i>	0	0	1½
Every prisoner who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself in any of the best rooms called the master-side, shall pay for bed, bedding and sheets <i>per week</i>	0	2	6
Every prisoner who at his own desire has a bed to himself in the second lodging or common-side, shall pay for chamber-room, bed, bedding and sheets, <i>per night</i>	0	0	3
Every prisoner in the meanest ward, who at his own desire hath a bed to himself, shall pay for the use of bedding &c. <i>per night</i>	0	0	2
Every prisoner in the meanest ward, two in a bed and no more, for the use of bed, bedding &c. <i>per night</i>	0	0	1
If the prisoners find their own bedding (which the keeper shall in no wise hinder) then they shall pay for chamber-room if more beds than one in a room, each <i>per week</i>	0	0	3
If the prisoner hath a room to himself, and provide himself with bed and bedding, which the keeper is in no sort to hinder him of, then he shall pay for chamber-room <i>per week</i>	0	0	4
The prisoners inability to find a couch and to pay <i>per week</i>	0	0	1

The forementioned were signed Feby. 23, 1729. by

Aldermen	Judges	To the keeper for hatch-
<i>Becher</i>	RAYMOND	fee at discharge
<i>Allop</i>	EYRE	To the turnkey for ditto
<i>Barnard</i>	PENGELLY	

The date shews that these fees were adapted to the old prison, and its sundry wards.

O R D E R E D

Whosoever on the Sabbath-day shall be absent from chapel either at morning or evening service which ever may happen, unless sickness, lameness, or some other reasonable excuse be made appear sufficiently satisfactory, shall pay a fine of *four-pence* into the hands of the steward for the time being, for every such omission: and in failure thereof not to be admitted to any share of the allowance or transient benefactions, which the following week may produce.

Signed

James Esdaile.

N. B. Whoever is not in chapel before the second lesson is ended, is forfeited as above.

A LIST

NEW
LUDGATE.

A LIST OF BENEFACTORS

To the PRISON of LUDGATE.

				<i>Brought over</i> - £33 7 4			
Sir Thomas Gresham	-	£10	0 0	Mr. John Bennet	-	1	0 0
Sir Roger Martin	-	2	0 0	Mrs. Holligrave, Widow	-	0	5 0
Sir John Peachy	-	0	5 0	Mr. Robert Rogers	-	1	0 0
Sir Thomas Kneefworth	-	1	0 0	Mr. Hugh Offley	-	0	5 0
Mr. James Smith	-	0	3 4	Mrs. Joan Sanbeck	-	1	0 0
Mr. John Draper	-	0	13 4	Mr. John Symmonds	-	0	4 0
Sir William Horne	-	0	5 0	Mr. John Marth	-	0	5 0
Mr. Robert Ferebrace	-	0	6 8	Mr. John Wooler	-	1	0 0
Lady Eliz. Maurice	-	1	0 0	Mr. William Parker	-	1	10 0
Sir William Peacock or Seacock	-	1	10 0	Mr. Thomas Chapman	-	0	6 0
Mr. Thomas Cottle a hind quarter of beef, and a peck of oatmeal, value	-	1	0 0	Mr. Richard Jacob	-	2	0 0
Lady M. North in bread	-	3	0 0	Mr. James Hodgson	-	0	10 0
Mr. William Roaper	-	1	0 0	Mr. John Kendrick	-	1	10 0
Mr. Thomas Dawson	-	0	9 0	Lady Mary Carew	-	2	0 0
Mrs. Cooke, Widow of David Cooke	-	0	5 0	Mr. John Jackson	-	1	0 0
Mrs. Margaret Dane, 18 stone of beef and some bread, value	-	1	0 0	Sir Ralph Freeman	-	5	0 0
Mr. John Heydon Alder ⁿ	-	3	0 0	Dr. Lancelot Andrews	-	5	0 0
Lady Mary Ramfey	-	2	10 0	Sir Thomas Cullum	-	3	0 0
Mr. Peter Blundell	-	4	0 0	George Humble, Esq.	-	14	0 0
				Mr. Merrydith	-	1	2 0
<i>Carried over</i> - £33 7 4				Mr. John Corbett	-	2	10 0
				Lady Rich	-	30	0 0
				John Holby, Esq.	-	22	0 0
				<i>Total</i>	£129	14	4
Mrs. Margaret Symcott every eighth week five shillings worth of penny loaves, <i>i. e.</i> annually.—This is called Eleanor Gwynn's bread							
						1	12 6
Mr. Thomas Stretchley every third year £2, and £4 to discharge two prisoners every fifth year							
Mrs. Eliz. Miffon the yearly produce of £200 3 <i>per cent.</i> annuities for meat, bread and coals							
						6	0 0
Chamber of London yearly Mr. Middleton							
						3	2 6
Worshipful Company of mercers the yearly interest of £45 : 4 : 1 old S. S. annuities, about							
						1	7 0
				<i>Total</i>	£141	16	4

These benefactions are mostly paid by the merchant-tailors', mercers', drapers', salters' and other companies.—The sums are all called in my copy, *Yearly &c. gifts* of the respective donors. I understand it to mean bequests for ever.

P O U L T R Y C O M P T E R.

POULTRY
COMPTER.

KEEPER, *Christopher Hayes*, who purchased of the city for life, and has
now sold his property to *Henry West*.

Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. *Akerman*.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, a penny loaf a day (*wt. Dec. 1782, 9oz. Aug. 1783, 10oz.*)
(*See Remarks.*)

Felons, a penny loaf a day, now a three halfpenny loaf (*weight Aug. 1783, 13 oz.*)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 8. It is called ward-dues for candles &c.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 6.

Number, Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, April 26, 77, 10. 1779, Aug. 6, 46, 5. Impressed 3;

1776, March 12, 72, 6. 1782, Dec. 16, 26, 7.

----- May 15, 90, 11. 1783, Aug. 24, 30, 19.

----- Dec. 3, 53, 0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Dr. *Truster*, now Mr. *Davis*.

Duty, now every Sunday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £30.

SURGEONS, Messrs. *Devaynes* and *Higginson*.

Salary, none, they make a bill.

REMARKS:

FOR master's-side debtors there are about fifteen rooms between the inner and outer gates. For common-side debtors, six wards within the inner gate, two of them on the ground-floor, viz. the *King's Ward*, in which (1776) were 24 debtors; and the *Prince's Ward*, 9 debtors. Above those wards are the *Middle Ward*, in it were 20 debtors; and the *Women's Ward*, 2 debtors. Above them are the *Upper Ward*, 11 debtors; and the *Jews Ward*, 4 Jew debtors*. Near the middle ward, on the same floor, is a close darkish room for the sick. In each ward, a fire-place. In one of the rooms on the second floor (called the *pump-room*), the debtors have the convenience

* It were to be wished that in other prisons also, those people had the generous and just indulgence of being kept separate,

POULTRY
COMPTER.

of water. The rooms are out of repair: but the debtors keep their floors very clean. The court is small, but being paved with flat stones and the water constantly running, it is fresh and clean.

The tap-room is in the court. Adjoining is the day-room, the *Bell*, for *men and women-felons*. In a small court, there are two strong rooms (planked and studded with nails) for men-felons; and up stairs another night-room for men, and one for women. The women's room was formerly occupied for a work-shop by a prisoner, a cooper; and the women slept in the *Bell* below. No straw or bedding.

On one side of the court is a chapel; with a gallery for master's-side debtors. The chapel, and indeed the whole of this prison, was quite out of repair: but at my last visit was thoroughly repaired and white-washed. For this improvement the prisoners are obliged to the spirited and humane exertion of Mr. Sheriff *Taylor*.

At the roof of the prison, are spacious leads, on which the master's-side debtors are sometimes allowed to walk: but then the keeper is with them: for the leads communicate with the adjoining houses, one of which affords a ready escape from so close a prison in case of fire.

Besides the penny loaf a day, which is from the chamber of London, there are some legacies to the debtors paid by the companies in this city, amounting to about £60 a year: they have also from the sheriffs 32 pounds of beef on Saturdays, and they had formerly from the Peacock brewhouse (Messrs. *Cabvert* and Co.) a kind donation of two barrels of small beer a week.

In this prison eight men in 1776 had with them their wives and nineteen children. The other prisoners, I learned, had forty-four wives and one hundred and forty-four children, not in the gaol.

The act for preserving the health of prisoners is not hung up. There is now painted on a board at the door, that no visitors are to be admitted on Sundays, from ten to twelve in the morning, nor from three to four in the afternoon.

The keeper pays to the chamber of London £30 a year rent, which is refunded to him for his trouble on night-charges*. He also pays window-tax, &c.

* At this prison, as well as at *New Ludgate*, the *Fleet*, and *King's Bench*, I heard of the frequent visits of Dr. *William Smith* in 1776; who had been desired to visit the sick in the prisons of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*, by the committee of the *Westminster* charity, in consequence of their humane resolution to appropriate to this purpose the surplus of a collection made in the hard winter of 1776. Sir *Charles Whitworth*, the chairman, who was acquainted with the plan I had been employed on for some years, directed the Doctor to apply to me for a list of the several prisons, with which I with pleasure supplied him, and at the same time informed him of my intended publication.

Dr. *Smith's* attention seemed to be chiefly turned towards debtors, who spoke with much esteem and gratitude of him and Mr. *Cofens* the apothecary, who also attended; and many beneficial effects proceeded from their management. Great alterations had taken place in prisons through the attention of Parliament before the Doctor's visits; yet he discovered many abuses and frauds still practised, which he laid before the public in two pamphlets, printed for *J. Bew* in *Paternoster-Row*. 1776.

POULTRY

POULTRY COMPTER,

viz.

POULTRY
COMPTER.

A TABLE of FEES taken by the Warden, Gaoler, or Keeper of the Poultry Compter within the City of London for any Prisoner or Prisoners Commitment or coming into Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Discharge from thence, in any *Civil Action* settled and established the 15th January, in the 3d year of the Reign of King George II. and in the Year of our Lord 1729 pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately made, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons."

	£.	s.	D.
Every prisoner who at his own desire shall go into the best ward on the master-side shall pay to the keeper for his entrance fee	-	-	0 3 0
To the turnkeys for such entrance	-	-	0 1 0
Every prisoner in the best ward on the master-side to pay to the keeper for his discharging fee	-	-	0 6 10
To the turnkeys upon such discharge	-	-	0 1 0
Every such prisoner in the best ward on the master-side, who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself to pay for chamber-room use of bed bedding and sheets, to the keeper <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 2 6
If two in a bed, and no more—for chamber-room, use of bed bedding and sheets to pay to the keeper <i>each per week</i>	-	-	0 1 3
In the second ward on the master-side to the keeper for their entrance fee to pay	-	-	0 3 0
To the keeper on their discharge	-	-	0 6 10
To the turnkeys on such discharge	-	-	0 2 0
Every such prisoner at his own desire shall have a bed to him or herself to pay for chamber, use of bed bedding and sheets, to the keeper <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 2 4
If two in a bed and no more, to pay for chamber-room use of bed bedding and sheets, <i>each per week</i>	-	-	0 1 2
In the third ward commonly called the fifteenpenny ward entrance nothing, when discharged to the keeper	-	-	0 6 0
To the turnkeys on such discharge	-	-	0 2 0
Every such prisoner shall have at his own desire a bed to him or herself to pay to the keeper for chamber-room for the use of bed bedding and sheets, <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 1 3
If two in a bed and no more, to pay for chamber-room use of bed bedding and sheets, <i>each per week</i>	-	-	0 0 7½
In the fourth or common ward, for entrance and lodging nothing	-	-	-
When discharged to the keeper	-	-	0 6 0
To the turnkey on such discharge	-	-	0 2 0

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

WOOD-
STREET
COMPTER.KEEPER, *John Kirby.*Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 11 : 6.

Transports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. *Akerman*.

Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a penny loaf a day: (*See Remarks.*) now felons
 Felons, } a three halfpenny loaf (*weight Aug. 1783, 13½oz.*)

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 2.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, March 1,	91,	3.	1779, Aug. 6,	58, 45.
1776, ----- 12,	71,	36.	----- Nov. 15,	38, 11.
----- May 10,	69,	3.	1782, Dec. 15,	54, 17.
1777, Jan. 10,	85,	25.	1783, Aug. 24,	34, 36*.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Nash*.

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Withey*.

REMARKS.

THIS prison, built as appears by inscription on the front, in 1670, has only a small court or passage for all prisoners. Many apartments: yet but two rooms for common-fide debtors: that for men, which is their day-room, night-room, and kitchen, with a copper, &c. is dark and dirty; about 35 feet by 18, and 16 feet high; far too small for the number of prisoners, many of whom sleep in 23 beds which are on three stories of galleries, or broad shelves. At one of my visits there were in this room 39 debtors; seven of them had their wives and children. The room swarms with bugs. The day and night-room for women-debtors is more lightfome; in it were only two prisoners. Beyond it is a room ruinous, and fit for no use.

For men-felons there are two rooms; and two for women; one of these is a dark cell. Two dungeons, one down 11 steps, the other adjoining to the tap-room. No bedding or straw. Those who choose a bed pay 1s. a night; or else 10s. 6d.

* Of the thirty-six felons &c. there were three fines and twenty-four convicts. Twelve of these were sent from the high-gaol at *Exeter*, Dec. 21, 1782. The convicts have six-pence a day each.

floorage,

floorage, and 3s. 6d. a week. Near those four rooms are twenty-three more for master's-side debtors.

WOOD-
STREET
COMPTER.

In the court is the chapel; and under it the tap-room, down 16 steps. All the rooms aforesaid are within the inner gate; between which and the outer gate (*i. e.* in the keeper's house) are more rooms for master's-side debtors. No infirmary. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. The prison is greatly out of repair; the main wall on one side shored and propped.

The keeper pays to the chamber of London £30 a year rent, which is repaid him for his expence on night-charges: he also pays window-tax. I learned from him, that in the beginning of the year 1773 his prisoners were sickly, and eleven died. For some time the governors of the General Dispensary shewed a kind attention to these poor people; and ordered their physician, Dr. *Lettsom*, to visit them. He was esteemed by the prisoners.

The bread allowance is from the chamber of London. Debtors (some of whom are from the court of conscience, and lie till their debts are paid*) have from the sheriffs 32 pounds of beef on Saturday. They had formerly from the Peacock brew-house (Messrs. *Calvert* and Co.) a donation of two barrels of small beer a week. There are many legacies for common-side debtors, who receive them quarterly. The annual amount is £59 : 2 : 11. The master, &c. of the *drapers'* company

* As I shall frequently have occasion to mention this class of Debtors, who are generally working people with large families, I think it may be proper to give some account of what are called *Courts of Conscience*.—In 1518, the Common Council of the city of *London* passed an act for the recovery of debts under forty shillings due to citizens, by a court to be called a Court of Conscience, held in Guildhall; and the debtors who refused to obey the award of that court, were to be imprisoned in one of the City-Compters *until they complied*, although it were *durante vita*. In 1605, the powers of that court were established by act of parliament. In 1750, Alderman *Dickenson* brought in a bill for extending similar powers to the whole county of Middlesex; with this difference, that all persons refusing to submit to the decision of the court, were liable to be imprisoned in Newgate for *three calendar months*, which cancelled the debt. From these several acts, others have been framed for various parts of the kingdom, in some of which the term of confinement has been limited to *forty days*. I have collected most of these, and find the expences, fees, &c. to be very different; in some instances amounting to three or four times the original debt.

Now, there appears to be a very obvious defect in the police respecting this matter. Why should a man for the same debt be liable in one place to imprisonment for life, in another for three months, in another only for forty days? Why should the fees, &c. be the same for discharging a debt of fifteen pence (for such I have known a man imprisoned for), and for thirty-nine shillings? It is certainly desirable that *one comprehensive statute* for the whole kingdom, on this head, should be framed; wherein a *proportion* might be established between the sums indebted, and the fees and times of imprisonment. And particular care should be taken, that debtors of this kind be not suffered to mix with criminals, who by their instructions and example frequently render them as abandoned as themselves.

See, farther, on this subject, a *Report* drawn up by the committee of the benevolent *Society for the discharge and relief of persons confined for small debts*.

come

WOOD-
STREET
COMPTER.

come here once a year, and release *several* debtors for small sums, and leave 40s. for the remainder, from a bequest of Mr. *John Kendrick*. I was informed that *John Fuller*, Esq. left £30 *per annum*, and appointed the recorder and others in trust, for the payment of fees and chamber-rent of poor debtors confined in the two compters, not exceeding 25s. each, and who had been confined not less than 16 weeks. This legacy, as Mr. *Kirby* told me, has not been paid since 1765.

Some years since, there came once a fortnight to common-fide debtors in this prison, nine stone of beef, and fourteen quartern loaves; and the like relief to other prisons also. The charitable hand was concealed; till, the donation failing on the death of the amiable princess *Caroline*; it was supposed that her highness had been the generous benefactress. And upon representing to the lady who had been almoner to the princess, the distress of the prisoners, she obtained from the late king a renewal of the charity; which was continued during his majesty's life.

A TABLE of the FEES to be paid by the prisoners in WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

		£.	S.	D.
For every debtor that hath a room on the master-side, for his or her entrance or floorage	-	0	5	0
For his or her rent <i>per week</i> provided the keeper find bed, bedding and sheets	-	0	2	6
If two in one room, to pay-weekly each of them	-	0	1	3
If debtor or debtors provide their own bed bedding, &c. to pay for one or two in one room, weekly for the room	-	0	1	3
Exclusive of the Office Fees	Each debtor on his or her discharge	0	8	0
	If on the master-side	0	8	10
For every debtor in the ward called the fifteen penny ward—if the keeper provide bed bedding and one sheet—weekly	-	0	1	3
For every debtor on the keeper's-side, on his or her entrance there, to pay	-	0	10	8
For each room—to pay weekly	-	0	2	6
All persons in any of the charity wards to pay no entrance, or rent				
For every prisoner committed for felony, misdemeanour or assault on his or her discharge (except by proclamation at a gaol delivery, then nothing)	-	0	12	8
For the copy of commitment	-	0	1	6

BRIDE-
WELL.

B R I D E W E L L.

REMARKS:

THIS building was formerly a palace, near St. *Bridget's* (St. *Bride's*) well; from whence it had the name; which, after it became a prison, was applied to other prisons of the same sort*. It was given to the city by king Edward VI. in 1552.

That part of Bridewell which relates to my subject has wards for men and women quite separate.—The men's ward on the ground-floor is a day-room in which they

* *Johnson's Dictionary.*

beat hemp; and, down two steps, a close night-room. At my late visits, a staircase was made to a room above, for the convenience of the prisoners. In both this and the night-room, a window has been lately stopt up. The women's ward is a day-room on the ground-floor, in which they beat hemp; and up stairs, two night-rooms. A chamber above these is fitted up for an infirmary. The sick were formerly sent to St. Bartholomew's hospital. All the prisoners being kept within doors, makes it necessary to lime-white the rooms twice a year. The women's rooms are large, and have opposite windows, for fresh air. Their ward, as well as the men's, has water: and there is a hand-ventilator on the outside, with a tube to each room of the women's ward: yet their rooms were offensive. The ventilator would be of service if more frequently worked, when the rooms are crowded with prisoners: there can, however, never be a healthy prison, where the prisoners are not at times permitted to breathe the fresh air in a court.

The prisoners are employed by a hemp-dresser, who has the profit of their labour, an apartment in the prison, and a salary of £20. I always found them at work: at my last visit they were picking oakum. The hours of work are in winter from eight to four; in summer from six to six, deducting meal-times. The steward is allowed eight pence a day for the maintenance of each prisoner; and contracts to supply them as follows—On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, a penny loaf, ten ounces of dressed beef without bone, broth, and three pints of ten shilling beer: on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, a penny loaf, four ounces of cheese or some butter, a pint of milk-pottage, and three pints of beer. They are served with the day's allowance about 12 o'clock. The allowance of bread is too small, in Aug. 1783, $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Oct. 9 oz. The porter or keeper is *Thomas Holt*. Salary, £80: no fees. To the women's ward there is a matron, *Sarah Lyon*; salary, £60. She takes care of the sick, both men and women; and is allowed a shilling a day for those that are put on the sick diet. No bath.

In the winter the women have some firing. All the night-rooms are supplied with rye straw once a month. No other prison in London has any straw or bedding.

In Bridewell is a public chapel: the prisoners *should attend* every Sunday. The men and women are separated from each other, and from the rest of the congregation.

On the walls of the hall and court-room are hung up many tables of very considerable gifts and legacies to this hospital, in common with others: sufficient to have made this prison more commodious, by providing courts; and several work-rooms, and lodging-rooms, for keeping the prisoners more separate, as *now* is very prudently done for the faulty apprentices and Bridewell boys, who were formerly confined in one room.

The Bridewell boys are upon a quite different foundation, and foreign to my subject.

To

BRIDE-
WELL.

To this prison were committed,

In the year 1772, Prisoners	1709.	In the year 1778, Prisoners	1027.
1773, - - -	777.	1779, - - -	681.
1774, - - -	808.	1780, - - -	459.
1775, - - -	1084.	1781, - - -	484.
1776, - - -	983.	1782, - - -	659.
1777, - - -	544.		

I found there in

1776, March 13, Prisoners	20.	1782, Dec. 18, Prisoners	32.
----- May 1, - - -	7.	1783, Aug. 26, - - -	38.
----- Dec. 3, - - -	24.	----- Oct. 31, - - -	41.
1779, Aug. 12, - - -	13.		

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

NEW
PRISON
CLERKEN-
WELL.GAOLER, *James Elmore, now Samuel Newport.*

Salary, £30, now 70.

Fees, £0 : 7 : 0. (*See Remarks.*)

Transports, the expence.

Licence, Beer and Wine, The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf; *now 1lb.* of bread a day.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,	Felons &c.		Felons &c.
1774, April 22,	87.	1779, Aug. 7,	60.
1776, March 5,	37.	----- Nov. 15,	45.
----- May 10,	83.	1782, Dec. 17,	9. Debtors 79.
----- Nov. 13,	58.	1783, Aug. 21,	79.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Richards.*

Duty, Sunday twice; Tuesday and Thursday prayers.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, *Mr. Gibbes.*

Salary, £60, for this prison and the bridewell: now £100.

REMARKS. THIS prison, built in 1775, is more commodious than the former of the same name. Over the gate-way are two rooms, called *Night Charges*, for prisoners brought in the night, to be examined by a magistrate next day. (In one of them are keeper's

keeper's beds.) From that outer gate you pass on to the gate of the men's court on the right hand, and of the women's to the left. To each you descend seven steps. In the men's court is a large shed, which is their day-room. The roof too low for the depth: it has a chimney. Their night-ward, into which they are not permitted to go in the day-time, that the air in it may be cool and fresh, is a house on the other side of the court, divided into two apartments. Each has a room on the ground-floor, a chamber, and an upper room. In one part, these rooms are 30 feet by 31: in the other 30 by 20: near 10 feet high: well planked all over: no chimneys. For the free circulation of air, every room has in front, to the court, two windows; and backwards three, with iron bars, and shutters; but, very properly, no glass. Barrack-beds in every room; but in each of the two chambers, and in one of the lower rooms, are other beds for those who pay 3s. 6d. a week: when these are occupied, no prisoners sleep on the barrack-beds in those rooms. In this court is a lock-up room for the unruly. All the stairs are stone.

On one side of the women's court was their day-room, but it is now a lodging-room, and a new day-room, or *shed* with a fire-place is made on the other side of the court. Their night-rooms are—one on the ground-floor ranging with the day-room, and called the *Low Ward*; 21 feet by 17, and 10 feet high—a chamber over it of the same size—and a passage or gallery over the day-room: on the back of it are five cabins or cupboards, near 10 feet by 5, with a barrack-bed for two prisoners. These closets are very close and unwholesome; having no air but from grates over the doors into the gallery. The two larger night-rooms have windows only in front. Iron bars and shutters: no glass. The windows of both the men's and women's ward are (as they should be) too high for them to look out.

The ground-floors, and the courts, are paved. There is a pump in each court; and the New-River water is laid in; but not directly from the *main*, as it was till lately at the neighbouring prison.

The chapel is common to this prison and the bridewell. Men of the two different prisons are on opposite sides below; and women in opposite galleries. The smallness of the chapel, the lowness of the ceiling, the prisoners being in view of each other, and the keepers, not attending, are circumstances highly improper.

The tap-house is near the outer gate. Prisoners do not come into it; but take their liquor at a wicket made for that purpose in the wall, that separates it from them. No infirmary: no bedding or straw.

In July 1775, the justices thought fit to raise the gaoler's fees from 5s. 6d. to 7s. At my visit in 1782, two prisoners remained only for the fees.

At my first visits, there was both here and at the bridewell, a *matron* very properly appointed, with a fixed salary.

H h

A generous

NEW
PRISON
CLERKEN-
WELL

A generous benefactor (Mr. *Wildman*, a falesman in *Smithfield*) constantly sends the prifoners beef and bread twice a week. They have occasionally other small donations.

The *finés* have only the prifon allowance*.—The king's evidence are put with the women in their ward, to secure them from the resentment of the other prifoners.

In December 1782, I found the county debtors were on the men's side†, till their apartments in Newgate were rebuilt. The shed in the court was inclosed; the wards were glazed and had stoves.

In the keeper's garden there is inclosed a bath and a copper, designed for this prifon and the bridewell, but being incommodious is not used.

If a small room (or counting-house) were made over one of the keeper's doorways, he would have a view of the men's court, and of every person coming into the prifon.

In the gate-way is a board on which is painted as follows.

M I D D L E S E X.

A T A B L E O F F E E S

Taken by the Keeper of NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

	£.	s.	d.
For keeping and discharging every prifoner committed by warrant of commitment	-	0	6 0
For turning the key at every such person's discharge	-	0	1 0
For going with any person before a justice	-	0	1 0
For a copy of commitment	-	0	1 4
Prifoners brought in by constables of the night, and carried before justices of the peace and discharged, to pay two shillings for his or her discharge	-	0	2 0

No spirituous liquors allowed to be brought in here.

* There should be an entire separation in all prifons of those called *Fines* who are committed for a term, from those who are only committed on suspicion either of felony or misdemeanors.

† The county debtors had the allowance of a pound of bread each; the 64*lb.* of beef every Saturday from the sheriffs, and the donations as mentioned at *Newgate*.

CLERKEN-

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *Edward Hall, afterward James Crozier, now John Harwood.*

Salary, £50.

Fees, £0 : 7 : 0. (*See Remarks.*)

Transports, taken from court by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, now none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf; *now 1lb.* of bread a day.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,

Prisoners.

Prisoners.

1774, April 22, 87.

1779, Aug. 13, 171.

1776, March 8, 93.

1782, April 21, 168.

----- May 10, 113.

----- Dec. 17, 155.

----- Nov. 13, 136.

1783, Jan. 5, 152. (*See Remarks.*)

1777, Jan. 10, 108.

----- Aug. 21, 191.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. Richards.

Duty, } *See New Prison.*

Salary, }

SURGEON, Mr. Gibbes.

Salary, *See New Prison.*CLERKEN-
WELL
BRIDE-
WELL.

REMARKS.

OVER the gate two new rooms for night-charges, as at the New Prison. In the prison, men and women have separate courts and wards. The men have in their court (which should be paved with flat stones), three sheds for day-rooms: one, 6 feet by 16; the other two, 6 by 10 each; full 8 feet high. Their night-rooms opposite on the ground floor, one for fines, and one for other offenders, are about 20 feet by 14 each; with barrack-beds. One of them was so crowded, that some prisoners slept in hammocks. Over these night-rooms are chambers with beds for those who pay 3s. 6d. a week: and another room also for fines: joining to which, is a small close room used as an infirmary for men. In another part of the court is a hemp-shop or work-shop: it is a passage to six little work-shops for faulty apprentices; 7 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ each: fronting these are their six night-rooms (8 by 4); all on the ground-floor.

In the women's court are three sheds or day-rooms; same size as those of the men; with a hemp-shop or work-shop. Over this, and the men's work-shop, is a long gallery or passage, in which are twelve dark unwholesome night-rooms for women;

H h 2

8

9 feet

CLERKEN-
WELL
BRIDE-
WELL.

9 feet by 7 each, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ high (in some of them are beds for those who pay): but two of these rooms are now made into one for an infirmary for the women.

The keeper pays window-tax; and for the New-River water; which was till very lately directly from the *main**, and always on. Besides this they have water at a pump in each court.

In July 1775, the justices augmented the fees from 5s. 6d. to 7s. but now (1783) in this prison they are reduced to the old sum. In lieu of fees from acquitted prisoners, which were cancelled by the late act, the justices paid the keeper at the rate of £20 a year from the time when that act took place.—To this bridewell, among criminals, are committed debtors from the court of conscience; who are discharged after forty days.

Of the 108 in January 1777, above thirty were convicts, or fines, that is, criminals committed for a term of years. Some of these, and of the others, were sick. They complained of sore feet, which were quite black. The sick were for the most part women of the poorest sort; not able to pay for beds. No straw or bedding allowed.—There are in the whole near as many women-prisoners as men.

This prison is much too small for the number committed to it. It might be made convenient, if the adjoining ground let for a workhouse were taken in. At my last visits it was clean. Of the 171 prisoners in 1779, 22 men and boys, and 58 women were convicts. These were employed in picking oakum; the women in two rooms below, the men up stairs†. A warehouse and a shed are erected on some ground at the back of this prison.—The convicts formerly were allowed three pence a day, but now have a pound of bread and two pence. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is here, and at the *New Prison*, on a printed paper.

Of the 155 at my visit in December 1782, 103 were fines; all were unemployed.—At my last visit, 20 men and 50 women were convicts, and employed in picking oakum.—There were six debtors from the court of requests.—All the rooms are too close: no thorough air. In the infirmary for men, January 1783, five were sick and one dying, with little or no covering. In another room one was dead. In the

* This salutary supply of water in plenty continued till last year, when the *New-River-Company* thought fit to take it off, on laying new pipes towards *Marybonne*. I cannot but mention here the Company's refusal to supply with a small pipe the *Penitentiary houses*, which were proposed to be built on a fine rise in the fields at Islington, near which is one of the most copious springs of water, which runs to waste, called the *White-Conduit*. Dr. *Fothergill* and myself were the more surprized at this refusal, as the Company had obliged so many persons to resign, for the public benefit, their gardens, pleasure grounds, &c. We did not doubt, however, that Parliament would have compelled them to grant so reasonable a request.

† This is a salutary employment, as the strong scent of the pitch and tar may counteract any contagious or unhealthy effluvia in the work-rooms.

women's sick ward 12 were lying in their clothes on the barrack-bedstead and floor, without any bedding.

CLERKEN-
WELL
BRIDE-
WELL.

Middlesex. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace—holden in and for the County of Middlesex at Hicks's Hall—(by adjournment)—13th of July—15th year—of GEORGE III. &c.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Governor or Master of the House of Correction at
CLERKENWELL.

	£.	s.	d.
For keeping and discharging every prisoner committed by warrant	-	0	6
<i>now reduced to</i>	-	0	4
For turning the key at every such prisoner's discharge,	-	0	1
For a copy of every commitment	-	0	1
For going with every prisoner before a justice	-	0	1
Prisoners brought in by constables of the night and carried before a justice	-	0	2

By the Court

Butler.

WHITECHAPEL PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

WHITE-
CHAPEL.

THIS is a prison for the liberties and manors of Stepney and Hackney. The former includes, by a printed list which I have, towns, parishes, villages, streets, lanes, &c. to the number of forty-six; and was granted by king *Edward VI.* to lord *Wentworth*, and his heirs for ever.

REMARKS.

In it are confined those whose debts are above £2, and under £5. The master's-side prisoners have four sizeable chambers, fronting the road; *i. e.* two on each story. They pay 2s. 6d. a week; and lie two in a bed; two beds in a room. The common-side debtors are in two long rooms in the court, near the tap-room; men in one room; women in the other: the court-yard in common. They hang out a begging-box from a little closet in the front of the house; and attend it in turn. It brings them only a few pence a day; and of this pittance none partake but those who at entrance have paid the keeper 2s. 6d. and treated the prisoners with half a gallon of beer. When I was there in 1777, no more than three had purchased this privilege.

The prison is out of repair. It is the property of the lady of the manor. The keeper, *George Garred*, is an officer: he pays rent £24; and window-tax, and all other taxes. He keeps the tap. Fees, £0 : 8 : 1. No table: but in November 1776, I saw a paper hung up, on which was written as follows:

A TABLE

WHITE-
CHAPEL
PRISON.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Prison!

	£.	S.	D.
For the discharge of every person upon any civil action, process or execution	0	8	1
For every person who chooses to lie on the master-side, for the first night	0	2	0
For every person who chooses to lie on the master-side after the first night to pay every week	0	2	6

George Garred keeper 10th August 1776.

At the same time I saw another paper intitled *Rules and Orders to be observed in this Prison*. It was dated Aug. 6, 1776. The first rule is, "That every person who comes into this prison as a prisoner, shall pay for his *garnish* 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d."

The clauses of the act against spirituous liquors hung up.

At my first visit there were on the common-side two prisoners in hammocks, sick and very poor.—No chaplain. A compassionate man, who was not a regular clergyman, sometimes preached to them on Sunday; and gave them some small relief.

Lady *Townshend* sends a guinea twice a year, which her servant distributes equally among the prisoners.

As debtors here are generally very poor, I was surprised to see once ten or twelve noisy men at skittles; but the turnkey said they were only visitants. I found they were admitted here as at another public house. No prisoners were at play with them.—The court-room is near this prison.

The above was the account at the time of my former visits; but in 1779 I was informed that not a tenth part of the usual business has been transacted here since the act for extending the provisions of an act, to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests. 19 Geo. III. Cap. LXX.

In 1782 the prison was in a ruinous condition, yet sometimes here are one or two prisoners.

By an act in 1781; 21 Geo. III. entitled, "An act for diminishing the fees payable, and altering the mode of proceeding, in the court of record within the manors of Stepney and Hackney, &c." imprisonment is fixed "for a time not exceeding one week for every pound of the total of the debt and costs." By this good act no prisoners can be confined here more than five or six weeks. Debtors from the court of conscience for sums under 40s. are sent to Clerkenwell bridewell.

1774, April 27, Prisoners	25.	1782, April 10, Prisoners	0.
1776, May 7, - - -	23.	----- Dec. 13, - - -	0.
----- Nov. 13, - - -	20.	1783, Aug. 25, - - -	0.
1777, Jan. 8, - - -	27.	----- Oct. 16, - - -	0.
1779, Aug. 11, - - -	5.		

TOWER HAMLETS GAOL.

TOWER
HAMLETS.

IN WELL-CLOSE SQUARE.

THIS prison is at a public house, kept by an honest Swede, who is gaoler. There is a court-room in the house for the Tower Hamlets. The prison-yard was 116 feet by 18, latticed over head. At one end, were two large rooms; in which French prisoners were confined some years ago. The prison-rooms were towards the other end of the court: on the ground-floor a day-room or closet about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$, with a chimney. Up stairs three night-rooms. Debtors from the court of conscience are sent to Clerkenwell bridewell. Fees, 9s. 1d. No table. Allowance, from a penny to two pence a day. No straw. At my last visit the prison was almost in ruins.

REMARKS.

1774, April 29, Prisoner 1. 1779, Aug. 10, Prisoner 0.

1776, March 9, - - - 0. 1782, Dec. 13, - - - 0.

----- May 17, - - - 1.

ST. CATHARINE'S GAOL.

ST.
CATHA-
RINE'S.

THIS prison, rebuilt about fifteen years ago, is a small house of two stories; two rooms on a floor. In April 1774, there was a keeper, but no prisoners. I have since that, called two or three times, and found the house uninhabited: in August 1779, it was inhabited, but there were no prisoners. In December 1782 also there were no prisoners, and I was informed there had been none since 1779. In August 1783 it was uninhabited.

REMARKS.

THE

SAVOY.

T H E S A V O Y.

REMARKS.

THIS prison for the *military*, has two rooms called the *Guard-rooms*; because in them are confined offenders who are of the king's guards. The remainder of the building over the gate is the keeper's house. On the opposite side of the court, is a large room down five steps, the *Hall*. On the left-hand side of the court is another hall, not so large: at each end of it is a room with barrack-bedsteads and beds; both rooms very close and unhealthy. Over them are other barrack-rooms, somewhat more airy. N^o. 1, 2, and 4, and the room over N^o. 1, and the lodging-room called the *Store-room* adjoining to the guard-rooms, are of good size: and the practice of lime whitening adopted here since my first visits, is salutary for the prisoners. There are, besides, the *black hole*, the *condemn'd hold*, the *cock pit*, and several other parts of this irregular building, which I pass over.

March 15, 1776, there were 119 prisoners; of whom 49 were transports. I saw many sick and dying. The gaol was so infected by them, that the distemper was caught there by many afterwards.

May 25, Prisoners 37. Many of them sick of the gaol-distemper, in the rooms where I saw the sick and dying in March. The whole was out of repair. Keeper, Capt. *Jackson*: salary, £50. Allowance, four pence a day, in provisions.

1779, Aug. 13, Prisoners 98, viz.

64 Deserters, 21 Impressed men, and 13 of the Guards.

The prisoners were in health; the rooms made somewhat more airy, and three rooms over the hall were fitted up for an infirmary.

1782, Dec. 20, Prisoners 92.

The prison was not dirty, nor the rooms offensive except in the infirmary. Three of the guards were in close confinement on bread and water for 48 hours.—One was sick in the prison, and 12 in two of the close rooms of the infirmary; in the other room, one of the transports left here lay dead. Keeper, Capt. *Osborne*.

1783, Aug. 29, Prisoners 56.

Fourteen were of the guards, of whom 10 were in the *black hole* on bread and water for 24 or 48 hours. Some of the prisoners, having received his majesty's pardon on condition of inlisting, and afterwards deserted, had been here from 7 to 16 months.—The rooms were very clean; they are lime-whited twice a year, and they are washed every day, the prisoners being turned out of them early in the morning.—There had been none sick in the hospital for two months.

TOTHILL-

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *George Smith.*

Salary, £50, paying the widow of the former keeper £20.

Fees, £0 : 5 : 2.

Transports, taken by Mr. *Akerman.*

Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let. Now no licence.

TOTHILL-
FIELDS
BRIDE-
WELL.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf (*weight* Dec. 1782, $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Oct. 1783, $9\frac{1}{4}$ oz.) and a penny a day each.

Garnish £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	
1774, April 22,	38.	1779, Aug. 5,	74. Impressed Men 10.
1775, March 4,	109.	1782, Dec. 18,	72.
1776, ----- 6,	86.	1783, Aug. 20,	89.
----- May 3,	75.	----- 22,	92.
1777, Jan. 8,	110.	----- Oct. 29,	52.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, Mr. *Glover*, now Mr. *Thomas Purdue.*

Salary, none. He makes a bill.

OVER the gate is this inscription, "Here are several sorts of work for the poor of this parish of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, as also the county according to law, and for such as will beg and live idle in this city and liberty of Westminster. Anno 1655."

REMARKS.

This prison has—for men, two day-rooms and three night-rooms—For faulty apprentices, five rooms, 10 feet by 7 feet 2 inches; the upper and lower pannels of the doors are iron latticed. For women, a day-room, and four night-rooms. All the night-rooms have barrack-beds. They are constantly washed every day; and are quite fresh. The prisoners wash their hands and faces every morning before they come for their allowance. No straw. No infirmary. A little room used as a surgery. A chapel, in which Mr. *Smith* reads a chapter, and part of the Common Prayer-book every morning.

The women should have another day-room: and one of the day-rooms for men should be enlarged. The courts adjacent might also be enlarged.—The rooms for women, and their court, are now more airy, the garden-pales being set farther off. The keeper pays window-tax, and for water. Over the gate is a paper with this inscription:

I i

"No

TOTHILL-
FIELDS
BRIDE-
WELL.

"No person admitted into this prison on a Sunday after nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening."

At my visit in 1777, there were among the felons, two debtors from the court of conscience; in 1779, three; and in 1783, six.—I always found this prison very clean: and the prisoners calm and placid. There is now a work-shop with hemp-blocks, and a room over it. Two of the women's night-rooms are appropriated to female convicts, who have also a separate court with water, &c. As I have seen several sick objects on the floors, the gentlemen, who are so ready to relieve the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, will forgive the intimation that an infirmary might be made over the women's ward.

FEES allowed for the Governor of TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL, as by Order of Court
January Sessions 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For commitment and discharge of a prisoner by warrant	0	4	2
For the turnkey	0	1	0
Copy of commitment	0	1	4
For a night's charge	0	1	0

Signed in open court

by

James Fielding George S. Bradshaw George Ried Aaron Lamb.

GATE-
HOUSE.

WESTMINSTER GATE-HOUSE.

REMARKS.

THIS prison, the property of the Dean and Chapter, was over two gate-ways; but being in a very ruinous condition, has been taken down: and another is erected in Tothill-fields, joining to the bridewell, but was not inhabited, Aug. 5, 1779: and at my visit Aug. 22, 1783, there had been no prisoners. There will be a separation of debtors and felons; and in the court of the latter are four small rooms for the refractory. Both debtors and felons, though not seen by one another, will be in view from the pulpit, and there the keeper can easily observe them when they are locked up. The courts will be plentifully supplied with water, by pipes from the main. The outer walls are too low, so that tools &c. may be easily conveyed over.—To make this a secure prison, a surrounding wall (as at Hertford gaol) must be built.

THE

THE KING'S BENCH PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

MARSHAL, *Thomas Thomas, Esq.*KING'S
BENCH.DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Mr. Marson, afterward Mr. Jordan, now Mr. Hill.*

Salary

Fees, *See Table.*Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let. (*See Remarks.*)

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number,	In the House.	In the Rules.		In the House.	In the Rules.
1774, April 26,	324,	- 100.	1779, Oct. 26,	438,	- 60.
1776, Jan. 28,	364,	- 80.	1782, Jan. 2,	450,	- 7.
----- May 28,	395,	(<i>See Remarks.</i>)	----- Dec. 28,	485,	- 30.
1779, Aug. 11,	511,	- 75.	1783, Aug. 23,	532,	- 50.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Evans.*

Duty, Sunday once; the sacrament once a month.

Salary, £0 : 2 : 0 on every commitment.

SURGEON, none.

THIS prison was part old buildings, part new.

REMARKS:

The old buildings were—a coffee-room just within the gate—and a street called *King-street*. On the right hand was the tap-house; and four houses for prisoners: each consisted of a ground-floor, and two floors of chambers; four rooms on each floor; near 10 feet square, and 7 high. On the left-hand side of the street was the chapel; and six houses for prisoners; of equal depth with the former houses: but the back-rooms had not, as the former had, communication with the fore-rooms. At the hither end of the fore-rooms, on the ground-floor, was a common kitchen, much too small. The cook, a prisoner, had the room over it. These houses also had ground-rooms, and two floors of chambers. All the rooms fronting King-street, and the whole of the houses on the other side the way, were for master's-side debtors; who paid for each room unfurnished a shilling a week. The back-part of the left-hand row was the common-side; the doors in the back-front. The first room on the ground-floor they called their court-room. The two houses at the further end had six rooms each,

KING'S
BENCH.

for crown-debtors and fines; and were called *Crown-court*. The rest of this range on all the three floors was for common-side debtors. At the farther end of King-street, in a small court enclosed from the rest of the yard, was a building called the *State-house*; consisting of ground-floors, and two floors of chambers; four sizeable rooms on each floor; total twelve. A debtor who chose to be here, paid the marshal from eight to ten guineas for his whole time; besides a shilling a week, like other master's-side debtors.

All these old buildings were out of repair.

The new buildings were—first, a house at the gate for the turnkey. The chambers were very convenient; and were let to a prisoner who paid a very high rent.—But the principal new building was at the farther end of the yard. The two parts of it formed a right angle. One part was four houses, with four ground-rooms to each; and the same number of chambers on each of the three floors above: total sixty-four. The rooms were about 13 feet by 11, and about eight feet high. The other part (the wing) was built as the *Fleet* prison; but more airy and commodious. It had the same number of floors as the first part. On each floor was a passage $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $73\frac{1}{2}$ long: rooms on each side the passage, eleven on each floor, total forty-four; each room $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$, about 8 feet high.

The prison is well supplied with water. Among the improvements, of 108 new rooms, and a spacious court, they should have built an infirmary. At more than one of my visits (which I repeated to this as well as many other prisons much oftener than the times when I took the numbers) some had the small-pox. It was so crowded the summer 1776, that a prisoner paid five shillings a week for half a bed, and many lay in the chapel. In May 1776, the number of prisoners within the walls was 395; and by an accurate list which I procured, their wives (including a few that were only called so) were 279, children 725, total 1004: about two thirds of these were in the prison.

The above was the state of the prison in 1776; but afterwards some of the old buildings were taken down, and a chapel and many rooms added to the new buildings, and another wing similar to that which has been already mentioned, but *no infirmary*.—This spacious prison is enclosed with a strong wall about thirty feet high, with a *chevaux de frise*.

The *Rules*, or bounds of this prison are extensive, including St. George's Fields, one side of Blackman-street, and part of the Borough High-street, of which a plan is published.

This prison is visited at Michaelmas term, as the act directs*; yet at my first visits there was a wine-club, and a beer-club; and one could scarcely ever enter the walls without seeing parties at skittles, mississippi, portobello, tennis, fives, &c.

* 32d George II.

The above was the account of the prison before it was burnt by the rioters in 1780: and now it is rebuilt on the plan of the former new buildings. No infirmary. Many good regulations are introduced, and a stop is put in a great measure to gaming and the illicit practice of selling spirituous liquors and smuggled goods.

The tables of *rules and orders* for the government of this prison are hung up (as required by the preamble) for common inspection. I presume to give an abridgment of them.

KING'S
BENCH.

RULES and ORDERS for the better Government, &c. Made and Signed the 25th of
November 1729.

1. The stocks to be kept up for punishment of blasphemers, swearers, riotous, &c.
2. Against illegal methods of confinement. None to be confined in an unusual place or manner, unless for attempting to escape. And such may appeal to the court, or a judge.
3. Marshal not to remove any to the Fleet by writ of *habeas corpus*.
4. Marshal not to remove any one from the common-fide and its benefits without three days notice: during which time, the prisoner may appeal to a judge.
5. Coroner's inquest upon the dead.
6. Against garnish and partial distribution of dividends.
7. Prisoners to send out for necessaries; and to bring in their own bedding, &c.
8. Table of fees, these rules, and a list of charities to be hung up in a public room.
9. Marshal and servants to behave with the utmost tenderness.
10. Turnkey always to attend at the door.
11. No servants to partake of, or even distribute the charity.
12. Chapel to be kept in repair. Chaplain duly to perform.
13. The abusive to the stocks.
14. Dining-room to be kept in repair for devotion, or conversation: with a fire. Two rooms for the sick.
15. Those who make oath before &c. that they have not £5 &c. to be admitted to the charities, offices in the prison, &c.
16. No person committed for any criminal matter to vote for steward, &c. or to partake of any charity but the baskets.
17. Lodging in the cabin of any ward, *gratis*.
18. Any prisoner may be chosen assistant, and enjoy the benefits of that station.
19. The seal of the common-fide to be kept by the master of King's Bench office; and not put to any deed without the approbation of marshal, steward, and assistants.
20. One supersedable action may be superseded with common-fide money: more than one, not without application to the court, or a judge. No judge's clerk to take a fee on the occasion.
21. The sick to be taken care of by the steward and assistants: who are to be reimbursed out of the first county-money.
22. Debts contracted by the steward and assistants with the marshal's and master's consent, for support of the poor, to be paid out of the next dividend.
23. Steward and assistants to have no pay for common business, or adjusting differences.
24. Prisoners entered after the 1st day of Easter-term, to have but one quarter of the Midsummer dividend.
25. All money brought in by the basket-men, or brought in at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, to be divided immediately after paying the basket-men for their trouble.

26. If

KING'S
BENCH.

26. If the marshal advance money for a *superfedeas*, he is to be reimbursed out of the next county-money.
27. Common-side prisoners may elect an annual steward; who is not to be deposed, but on application to the court or a judge. No prisoner in the rules may vote.
28. The steward to enter in books the table of fees, these rules, and a *list of the charities*. All, together with his accounts, for inspection of the prisoners.
29. A prisoner wronged by the steward and assistants, on applying to the court or a judge, shall be paid his damages out of the next dividend of the steward and assistants: if he complain unjustly, he shall make satisfaction from his own next dividend.
30. If the steward or assistants embezzle the money, successors may call them to account, and stop their dividends of the grate-money, &c. for reparation of the injury.
31. These orders to be read publicly every third Monday.
32. Marshal, servants, and prisoners to observe these rules under pain of the utmost punishment of law.
33. No clerk or servant of a judge to take any fee on occasion of a petition founded on these orders.

R. RAYMOND J.A. REYNOLDS E. PROBYN.

The preceding rules fill one side of a large sheet of paper, on which they are printed. Another sheet has what follows, *viz.*

FURTHER RULES and ORDERS for the Government, &c. Made and Signed
the 10th Day of May 1759.

1. No person to bring any weapon.
2. Those on the master's-side who demand garnish, to be turned to common-side for a time, not longer than a month. Those on the common-side are for the like offence to be excluded, not longer than a fortnight, from all profits except share of the baskets.
3. Doors of the great garden to be shut at dark: doors of the wards at nine.
4. The chambers at disposal of the marshal, &c.
5. If a master-side prisoner neglect for a month to pay his chamber-rent; he may be turned over to the common-side till he pays. His goods to be delivered to him, by a witnessed inventory. If discharged by the plaintiff, he may yet be detained for fees, and a month's chamber-rent.
6. None to sell in the prison victuals or drink without consent of marshal. A prisoner thus offending may be turned over to the common-side for a month. Marshal to take care that those who sell do keep good order, &c.
7. Confirms the 14th rule preceding, *i. e.* That is the great room for exercise and the two rooms for the sick.
8. Prisoners turned to common-side for offending, or non-payment, to have no profit but share of the baskets; to bear no office; nor vote for officers.
9. These rules to be fixed in the most public places, for inspection.

Signed,

MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

A further RULE and ORDER, &c. made 19th May 1760.

Those who attempt or assist an escape—who sell or promote the sale of victuals or liquors without leave of the marshal—who assault another—who blaspheme the name of God, swear or make a riot, may be sent by the marshal to any one of the following prisons in Southwark, *viz.* the county gaol for Surry, the bridge-well

well for that county, or to the Marshalsea: and there confined for the first offence not exceeding one month; for a second offence not exceeding three months. This rule to be hung up.

KING'S
BENCH.

Signed,

MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

On the same sheet is

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Marshal of the KING'S BENCH Prison, in the County of Surry, for any Prisoner or Prisoners Commitment, or coming in Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Discharge from thence in any Civil Action. Settled and established the 16th Day of June in the 33d Year of the Reign of his Majesty King GEORGE the Second, and in the Year of our Lord 1760, pursuant to an Act for the Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, viz.

		£.	s.	D.
First.	To the marshal for every prisoner committed on any civil action	0	4	8
2d.	To the turnkey on the master's-side	0	1	6
3d.	To the marshal on the discharge of every such prisoner	0	7	4
4th.	To the deputy marshal upon the discharge of one or more actions, executions, or other charge, and no further fee though there be never so many actions	0	4	0
5th.	To the clerk of the papers for the first action upon the discharge	0	3	0
6th.	To the clerk of the papers for every action, execution, or other charge to be paid on the discharge	0	0	4
7th.	To the deputy marshal upon a commitment of a prisoner in court, or at a judge's chambers, on any civil action, if carried to the King's Bench prison	0	1	0
8th.	To the clerk of the papers for the same	0	1	0
9th.	To the said deputy marshal for a surrender in discharge of bail, be there never so many actions	0	1	0
10th.	To the clerk of the papers for each action upon such surrender	0	0	6
11th.	To each of the four tipstiffs, 2s. 6d. for each prisoner's commitment by the court, and carried to the King's Bench prison, in the whole	0	10	0
12th.	To the tipstaff that carries any prisoner committed at a judge's chambers to the said prison	0	6	0
13th.	To the marshal for the use of chamber, bed, bedding and sheets for each prisoner, if provided by the gaoler at the prisoner's request, for the first night, in the common-side of the said prison	0	0	6
14th.	For the like use every night the prisoner remains in custody after the first	0	0	1½
15th.	And if two lie in one bed, 1d. each	0	0	2
16th.	For the like use of every prisoner that goes on the master's-side, for the first night	0	0	6
17th.	For the like use every night after the first	0	0	3
18th.	And if two lie in a bed, 2d. each	0	0	4
19th.	And if the prisoner finds his own bed, bedding and sheets (which the marshal is in no sort to hinder him of) then he shall pay for chamber-rent to the marshal, per week	0	1	0

No other fee for the use of chamber, bed, bedding and sheets, or upon the commitment or discharge of any prisoner on any civil action.

Thomas Howard,

Anthony Thomas Abdy,

William Hammond.

MANSFIELD,

T. PARKER.

KING'S
BENCH.

Three excellent rules have been lately hung up.

Monday next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity in the 19th Year of
King GEORGE the Third.

King's Bench Prison. Upon full and mature consideration had here in court, It is ordered by the said court, that any man may lawfully be turned out of his chamber for the following causes (that is to say) If such person lets his chamber to another, or does not reside there himself, or if such person might have taken the benefit of any insolvent act or the lords' act; or if he be charged by a friendly or collusive action where there is no real debt.

By the Court.

Friday next after fifteen days from the day of the Holy Trinity in the 19th Year of
King GEORGE the Third.

King's Bench Prison. It is ordered that all prisoners who have been or shall be in the custody of the marshal of the Marshalsea for the space of six months after they are superseable although not superseded shall be forthwith discharged out of the prison of the marshal of the Marshalsea by the said marshal as to all such actions in which they have been or shall be superseable. And that no prisoner shall be intitled to any room in the said prison by reason of seniority except from the time of his being charged in the actions in which he is not superseable.

By the Court.

Wednesday next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity, in the 21st Year of
King GEORGE the Third.

King's Bench Prison. It is ordered by this court, that the marshal of the Marshalsea of this court shall permit no persons to enter into the prison without their being first searched, to see whether they have any spirituous liquors about them: and that he do not suffer the wives or children of any of the prisoners to lodge in the prison, under any pretence whatsoever; and that the marshal do prescribe in what manner, and for how long time, visitors shall be allowed to see or stay with the prisoners, according to the circumstances of every case in his discretion.

By the Court.

There were, besides, in this prison, as in the Fleet, certain printed rules made by the prisoners themselves, "to be obeyed and observed by every member of *this College*" (as they were pleased to term it). Many of them were arbitrary and improper: but now they are abolished.

I procured a list of gifts and donations *now* * belonging to the prisoners on the *common side* of the *King's Bench* prison, which is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
County money † paid quarterly by the clerk to the Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench			
at fifteen pounds <i>per</i> quarter	-	-	60 0 0

* There was a brass plate, on a stone in the wall of the old prison, fixed there by order of a donor of some benefaction; as he thought it might perpetuate his gift.

† By the 43d *Eliz.* Chap. II. Sect. 15.

The

	£.	S.	D.
The gift of Sir <i>Thomas Gresham</i> paid by the Chamberlain of London at two pounds ten shillings per quarter - - - - -	10	0	0
Lady <i>Bertie</i> at Lady-day yearly (deducting land-tax) - - - - -	2	0	0
Mr. <i>John March</i> one pound, and the interest of old South Sea annuities twelve and five pence, paid at Michaelmas yearly by the mercers company - - - - -	1	12	5
Mrs. <i>Smith</i> paid at Christmas yearly by the fishmongers company - - - - -	0	3	4
Mrs. <i>Joan Hackett</i> paid ditto by ditto - - - - -	0	13	4
<i>Arthur Mause</i> , Esq. paid ditto by ditto - - - - -	0	3	4
The parish of <i>St. Sepulchre London</i> yearly at Christmas - - - - -	0	10	0
The gift of Sir <i>John Peachy</i> , paid at Christmas yearly by the grocers company - - - - -	0	5	0
Mr. <i>Garrett</i> , paid at Christmas yearly by the salters company - - - - -	0	6	8
Mr. <i>Herne</i> , paid at ditto by ditto - - - - -	0	5	0
<i>Robert Rampston</i> , Esq. called brass money paid yearly at Christmas (deducting land-tax) - - - - -	1	0	0
Lady <i>Osborne</i> , payable quarterly at ten shillings per quarter - - - - -	2	0	0
Lady <i>Ramsay</i> , one hundred pounds weight of beef sent yearly at Christmas by the parishes of <i>Allhallows Lombard-street</i> and <i>St. Andrews Undershaft</i> alternately.			
Mrs. <i>Margaret Deane</i> nine stone and an half of good beef and five dozen of bread sent yearly on 5th of November by the ironmongers company.			
Mrs. <i>Margaret Sinclair</i> sixty-five penny loaves sent every eight weeks.			
The leatherfellers company in bread two shillings and eight pence, and cash sometimes four shillings, sometimes eight shillings quarterly.			
The parish of <i>St. Dunstan</i> in the East a fore quarter of beef weight twenty-seven stone six pounds and a peck of oatmeal annually at Midsummer.			
The company of parish clerks annually on the 1st of November - - - - -	1	1	0
The company of drapers sixty penny loaves annually in December - - - - -	0	5	9
The company of cutlers annually in December the gift of Mr. <i>Craythorne</i> - - - - -	0	15	0
The gift of <i>Tho. Dawson</i> , Esq. paid annually by the parish of <i>St. Ethelburg London</i> - - - - -	0	9	0
His Grace the <i>Archbishop of Canterbury</i> usually gives at Christmas - - - - -	1	0	0
The fadlers company a free donation of two shillings and six pence per quarter - - - - -	0	10	0
The city of <i>Norwich</i> annually - - - - -	1	1	0

KING'S
BENCH.

K k

MARSHALSEA

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

MARSHAL-
SEA.DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Thomas Marson*, Esq. now deceased.SUBSTITUTE, *Thomas Phillips*, afterwards *William Williams*, now *J. Evans*.

Salary

Fees, £0 : 10 : 10.

Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4. It is called ward-dues for coals, &c.

Number,		Prisoners.		Prisoners.	
1774,	March 16,	167.	1779,	Aug. 10,	92.
1775,	----- 6,	175.	1782,	Jan. 2,	48.
1776,	----- 12,	194.	-----	Dec. 19,	49.
-----	May 15,	234.	1783,	Aug. 23,	71.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Cockane*.

Duty, every other Sunday.

Salary, 1s. from each prisoner on discharge. See Table of Fees.

SURGEONS, Messrs. *Stapleton* and *Walsbman*.

Salary, 1s. from each prisoner on discharge. See Table of Fees.

REMARKS.

TO this prison of the Court of the Marshalsea, and of the King's Palace-Court of Westminster, are brought debtors arrested for the lowest sums, any where within twelve miles of the palace, except in the city of London; and also persons committed for piracy.

The deputy marshal, under whose particular custody this prison is, has his appointment from the knight marshal of the king's household for the time being. The great abuses practised by this officer were reported to parliament by the Gaol-Committee in 1729.

This prison is held under several leases by the widow of the late deputy marshal at the yearly rent of £101. It is an old irregular building (rather several buildings) in a spacious court. There are, in the whole, near sixty rooms; and yet only six of them left for common-side debtors. Of the other rooms, — five were let to a man who was not a prisoner: in one of them he kept a chandler's shop; in two he lived with his family: the other two he let to prisoners. Four rooms, the *Oaks*, were for women. They were too few for the number; and the more modest women complained of the bad company, in which they were confined. There were above
forty

forty rooms for men on the master's-side, in which were about sixty beds; yet at my first visits, many prisoners had no beds nor any place to sleep in, but the chapel, and the tap-room. The chamber-rent wants regulation; for in several rooms where four lie in two beds, and in some dark rooms where two lie in one bed, each pays 3s. 6d. a week for his lodging.

The prison is greatly out of repair. No infirmary. The court is well supplied with water. In it the prisoners play at rackets, &c. and in a little back court, the *Park*, at skittles.

The tap was let to a prisoner in the rules of the *King's Bench* prison; this prison being just within those rules. I was credibly informed, that one Sunday in the summer 1775, about 600 pots of beer were brought in from a public house in the neighbourhood (*Asmore's*) the prisoners not then liking the tapster's beer.

In March 1775, when the number of prisoners was 175, there were with them in this incommodious prison wives and children 46.

Since the act of the 19th of *Geo. III.* Chap. LXX. there are not so many debtors in this prison as formerly; yet they are increasing, for I find here, and in other prisons, many debtors whose *original* debts are much under £10. but for the purpose of imprisoning such debtors, they are prosecuted either in the court of exchequer, or in other inferior courts, until the expences of such prosecutions which added to the original debt amount to £10. A fresh action is then taken out in the superior courts, for the small original debt, and the *accumulated* costs of prosecution.—Thus the salutary purposes of the said act are defeated*.

Mr. *Henry Allnott*, who was many years since a prisoner here, had, during his confinement, a large estate bequeathed to him. He learned sympathy by his sufferings; and left £100 a year for discharging poor debtors from hence, whose debts do not exceed £4. As he bound his manor of *Goring* in *Oxfordshire* for charitable uses, this is called the Oxford charity. Many are cleared by it every year.

I procured a list of the legacies and donations which are regularly paid, but no table was hung up.

A List of Charities belonging to the Common Side of the *Marshalsea* Prison.

County Money £15 per Quarter.—(By the 43d *Eliz.* Chap. II. Sect. 15.)

Leatherfellers company, bread and money quarterly, 6s. 8d.

* In the Report from the (aforesaid) Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the gaols, May 14, 1729, on the *Marshalsea* prison, are these words, "Many prisoners are so poor as to be committed for a debt of one shilling only; for by the usage of the said court of record, processess are issued for the smallest sums; and tho' the cause of action is but one penny, a process is issued, the process is returned, and the proceedings are carry'd on, till such time as the costs amount to above 40s. and thereupon the debtor is thrown into prison, and by adding the costs to the debt the late act of parliament against frivolous and vexations arrests is eluded."

MARSHAL-
SEA.

Sir *Thomas Gresham's* legacy, £10 per annum, paid quarterly by the chamberlain of London.
 Drapers company, the legacy of Mr. *John Stokes*, sixty penny loaves on the 5th of December.
 The gift of the late Chief Baron *Smyth*, fifteen stone of beef at Christmas, and continued by Lady *Smyth*.
 Mr. *John Marks's* annuity, the interest of £21 : 18 : 10, South Sea stock.
 Mr. *Ralph Carter's* legacy, ninety-six pounds of beef at Christmas: paid one year by the church-wardens of *Allhallows*, and the other by *St. Andrews Undershaft*.
 Ironmongers company send nine stone and two pounds of beef, and five dozen of bread on the 5th of November, the annual gift of Mrs. *Deane*, deceased.
 Mr. *John Graythorne's* legacy, 15 s. paid by the company of cutlers at Christmas.
 Mr. *Thomas Dawson's* legacy, 9 s. paid by the church-wardens of *St. Ethelburg, Bishopsgate*, at Christmas.
 Mr. *Robert Rampston's* legacy, 20 s. at Christmas.
 Archbishop of Canterbury sends yearly at Christmas £1.
 Mr. *Kelsall* sends a chaldron of coals yearly at Christmas.
 Mrs. *Smith's* legacy, 3 s. 4 d. paid by the fishmongers company yearly at Christmas.
 Salters company send yearly 6 s. 8 d.
 Mr. *Thomas Carter's* legacy, a quarter of beef and a peck of oatmeal at Lady-day, paid by the church-wardens of *St. Dunstan's* in the East.
 Eleanor *Gwinn's* legacy, sixty-five penny loaves every two months.
 William *Roper*, Esqr's legacy, £1 per annum, paid by the company of parish clerks.
 Mr. *Jacobi's* legacy, £2 at Easter, paid at the Grainge inn, *Lincoln's Inn* back-gate, left in 1609.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison—on any Civil Action—settled—the 17th Day of May 1765 Pursuant to an Act for Relief of Debtors, &c.

	£.	S.	D.
To the knight marshal upon the discharge of every prisoner charged with one or more actions	0	1	8
To the keeper for his care and safe custody of every prisoner upon the discharge of such prisoner on the first action	0	4	8
To the keeper upon the discharge of such prisoner charged with one or more actions after the first	0	3	8
To the surgeon or apothecary on the discharge of every prisoner charged with one or more actions	0	1	0
To the chaplain on the like discharge	0	1	0
To the turnkey upon the discharge of every prisoner on the first action	0	1	6
To the turnkey upon the discharge of such prisoner charged with one or more actions after the first	0	1	0
To the clerk for entering the discharge of a prisoner on one or more actions	0	1	0
To the keeper for the use of bed, bedding and sheets for every prisoner if found by the gaoler at the prisoner's request, for the first night on the master's side of the said prison	0	0	6
And every night after the first night	0	0	3
And if two lie in a bed 2d. each	0	0	4

No other fee for the use of chamber, bed, bedding, or upon the discharge or commitment of any prisoner on any civil action.

W. Richardson
 Elliot Bishop
 Leonard Howard.

MANSFIELD
 C. PRATT
 T. PARKER.

BOROUGH

B O R O U G H C O M P T E R.

GAOLER, *Jeremiah Bevis.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 11 : 4.

Transports, 0 : 10 : 6 from the contractor.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

BOROUGH
COMPTER.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a penny loaf a day each (*weight in Aug. 1779, 12 oz.*Felons, } *in Dec. 1782, 8 oz. Aug. 1783, 9½ oz.) See Remarks.*

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 8 master's-fide.

0 : 1 : 4 common-fide.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, May 4, 37, - 4. 1779, Aug. 10, 16, - 2.

1776, March 11, 10, - 3. 1782, Jan. 2, 14, - 4.

----- May 2, 18, - 2. ----- Dec. 15, 15, - 3.

----- Nov. 13, 15, - 1. 1783, Aug. 25, 25, - 2.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS prison, in Tooley-street, for the borough of Southwark, which contains four parishes and a part of a fifth, had in 1779, for master's-fide debtors, seven rooms—for common-fide debtors, a room on the ground-floor, in which felons &c. were with them night and day; a long room up stairs, the *Rookery*; and a room over it, useless, because not secure.—The women were in the stone kitchen, then divided into two rooms. Three of the common-fide rooms had barrack-beds. Most of the debtors are poor creatures from the court of conscience, who lie there till their debts are paid*.—There was a small court; and a chapel, but no chaplain appointed.

The whole prison was much out of repair, and ruinous. No infirmary. No bedding or straw. The keeper is put in by the high bailiff, whose office is in the disposal of the court of aldermen.—An inscription over the gate, dated 1716, called it the *Borough Court*: but the courts are held at St. Margaret's Hill.

This prison might have been made more commodious, by building on a piece of ground, at the back of it, 41 feet by 20, which the keeper used as a garden.

* The Society for relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, release many debtors from this prison.

This

BOROUGH
COMPTER.

This gaol was pulled down by the rioters in 1780, and the present prison is an adjoining house hired by the keeper. The court only 14½ feet by 11. A day-room below (17 feet by 12), stone-floor. The men's lodging-room (16 feet by 14) on the second floor, in which at my last visit there were 17, and sometimes there have been two or three and twenty. The women lodge in the common day-room. No bedding. Here are three or four rooms for those that pay. Debtors have 65 penny loaves once in eight weeks, from a legacy of *Eleanor Gwinn*. No memorial hung up, no table of fees, nor clauses against spirituous liquors. Debtors here, (as in the county gaol, *King's Bench*, the *Fleet* and *Marshalsea*) have a gift every Christmas of 20s. from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This table was in the old gaol.

Southwark. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden for the Town and Borough of Southwark at the Court-House on *St. Margaret's Hill*—on Friday the 8th day of January in the 21st Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second before Sir *Robert Ladbrooke* Kn^t. Mayor—*John Stacey* Esq. Recorder—and others, &c. &c.

It being represented to this court that the fees of the gaoler or keeper of the Borough Compter in regard to the prisoners charged therein with any criminal matter remain yet unsettled, for want whereof divers impositions may accrue to the poor prisoners therein.

For settling and establishing the same It is ordered that the keeper or gaoler of the said prison shall and may take of every prisoner so charged as aforesaid the following fees and no more.

That is to say

	£.	s.	d.
For the admission of every prisoner for felony trespass assault or other misdemeanours	0	11	4
For every night's lodging	0	0	6
To the turnkey for the dismissal of every such prisoner	0	1	0
For every prisoner brought by a peace officer for safe custody untill hearing can be had before a magistrate	0	2	0

By the Court

Man.

N. B. Two other prisons in Southwark, viz. the New Gaol in the Borough, and the Bridewell in St. George's Fields, belong to the county of Surrey.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HERTFORD.

GAOLER, *Cornelius Wilson.*HERT-
FORD.

Salary £39 : 6 : 10, now £100, to supply the felons with bread, as below.

Fees, Debtors, } 0 : 15 : 4.
 Felons, }

Transports, £1 : 1 : 0 each to London.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

 Felons, 1*lb.* of bread a day.

Garnish, £0 : 4 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Dec. 9,	3,	19.	1779, Sep. 27,	1,	17. Desert ^r . 1.
1774,	----- 14,	2,	14.	1782, April 9,	10,	9.
1776,	Feb. 14,	16,	16.	1783, Oct. 23,	9,	21.
-----	Nov. 22,	6,	12.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Scott*, now Rev. Mr. *Moore*.

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cutler*.

Salary, £10, now 20.

THE old gaol, built in 1702, was in the middle of the town. In front two small day-rooms, for felons, in which they were always locked up: no fire-place.— Their dungeons or night-rooms, one down 18 steps, the other 19. Over their day-rooms, was a large lumber-room; and joining to it a lodging-room for women-felons. Backward was a small court for debtors, and women-felons. On each side of it were two rooms on the ground-floor, and two chambers for debtors. No chapel. No infirmary. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up.

In the interval of two of my visits the *gaol-fever* prevailed, and carried off seven or eight prisoners, and two turnkeys*. The felons were on that occasion removed to the bridewell. At my second visit in 1776, four were sick.

* I was well informed, that a prisoner brought out as dead, from one of the dungeons, on being washed under the pump, shewed signs of life, and soon after recovered. Since this, I have known other instances of the same kind. (See page 23.)

This

HERT-
FORD
COUNTY
GAOL.

This old gaol could not have been made healthy and convenient: but the prisoners are now in a new one situated just out of the town, with separate wards (16 feet 8 inches by 11 feet 7) and courts for debtors, men-felons and women-felons: the whole is properly surrounded by a wall 15 feet high: which being at a considerable distance from the building, the keeper has within it a convenient garden.

The felons looked healthy and well, which I am persuaded was owing to the gaoler's not crowding them into a few rooms.

An obvious defect or two in this new gaol I will just mention, that architects employed in such buildings may not imitate them. The rooms are not vaulted. The corridor is too narrow, *but 4 feet wide*; and the pillars (not being of stone, or circular) make the rooms dark and close. The door-ways are only 1 foot 10 inches wide, so that no crib-bedsteads can be introduced.—The two rooms appropriated for the sick, are too small. No bath. The chapel close, has no cupola.

Hertfordshire to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign—holden at—Hertford on Monday—the 12th day of January in the first year of—our Sovereign Lord George III. by the grace of God—and in the year of our Lord 1761 before Sir Richard Chafe Kn^t. Ralph Freeman Doctor in Divinity, Rich^d Warren, James Gordon, W^m Janssen and W^m Plumer the younger, Esq^{rs}. and others, &c.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler—settled—pursuant to an Act—made in the
32d year of—K. George II.

	L. S. D.
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each debtor <i>per night</i> provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room	0 0 4
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each prisoner upon criminal process <i>per week</i> provided that no more than two be put into one bed; nor more than two beds in the same room	0 3 6
For the turnkey's fees into gaol	0 1 0
For the turnkey's fees out of gaol	0 1 0
For the gaoler's fees upon each prisoner discharged	0 13 4

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

[HERTFORD. This is also the borough gaol. Two small rooms to the street, the *Compter*.—The bridewell has two rooms, the *middle ward* and the *lower ward*: no chimneys: windows not glazed. The night dungeon for men is down 7 steps, 16½ feet by 10½, and 6 feet high: the window 2 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 6: a court, and pump, water bad; but prisoners are always locked up within doors: no employment. The county gaoler is keeper, and has £24 a year to supply each

each prisoner daily with a pound of bread. Fees, £0 : 4 : 6. Debtors fees, as at the county gaol. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1774, Dec. 14, Prisoners 4.	1779, Sep. 27, Prisoners 1.
1776, Feb. 14, - - 7.	1782, April 9, - - 4. one a Debtor.
----- Nov. 22, - - 4.	1783, Oct. 23, - - 7.

HITCHIN. In the work-house yard, a room for men 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; and over it two rooms for women, who go up to them by a ladder. No chimney in any of the rooms: no straw: no court: no water: no allowance: no employment. Keeper's salary, £24: no fees.

1776, Feb. 14, Prisoners 2.	1782, April 9, Prisoners 1.
1779, Oct. 21, - - 0.	----- Dec. 2, - - 3.

BERKHAMSTEAD. A ward for men, and another for women. A dungeon down 9 steps, 13 feet by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 feet 3 inches high: earth floor, very damp, no window: no chimney: no bedsteads: no straw. Keeper's salary, £20: no fees: has the profit of the prisoners work. They are sometimes employed in chopping rags. Allowance, a pound of bread a day.

1776, Nov. 2, Prisoners 0.
1779, April 23, - - 1.
1782, Oct. 31, - - 0.

BUNTINGFORD. Two rooms; one for men, 19 feet by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; the other a new one for women, 13 feet by 10. No fire-place. Offensive sewer. No court: no water. The keeper has a large garden. Salary, £9 : 1 : 4.

1779, Sep. 27, Prisoner 1.
1782, May 6, - - 1.

At ST. ALBANS are,

THE BOROUGH GAOL, or COMPTER. Debtors have sometimes the use of the town-hall in the day-time: the lodging-room of those that pay joins to it. Felons and poor debtors have two day-rooms, and two close offensive night-rooms: no fire-place. Allowance to felons, a pound of bread a day. No straw: no court: no water. The late keeper's salary was £3. The present keeper pays rent to the corporation £10 a year, as appears by the mayor's receipt June 9, 1781. Fees for felons, 13s. 4d. Licence for beer. Clauses against spirituous liquors

L 1

hung

ST.
ALBANS.

hung up.—The debtors from the court of requests (debts under 40s.) are confined here with felons. Though the act of 25th Geo. II. clears them in forty-two days, yet as it does not specify the gaoler's fees, and here is no table, they must continue in prison till they can pay whatever the keeper demands.

1776, March 1,	No prisoners.
----- Nov. 3,	Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.
1779, April 24,	- - - o. - - - o. Defenter 1.
1782, May 7,	- - - 1. - - - 1.

THE LIBERTY GAOL, for twenty-two parishes, is the property of lord *Salisbury*.

For *debtors*, two spacious day-rooms, and three lodging-rooms.—For felons, three offensive rooms. When there are men and women, they cannot be properly separated.—One of the windows is towards the road, through which tools were lately conveyed, which facilitated the escape of an atrocious criminal.—No straw: no court. Salary, £16. Licence for beer. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, 13s. 4d. no table.

1776, March 1,	No prisoners.
----- Nov. 3,	Debtor 1.
1779, April 24,	- - - o. Felon &c. 1. Deserters 2.
1782, May 7,	- - - o. - - - o.

THE BRIDEWELL for the *Liberty*, and for the *Borough*, joins to the Liberty gaol.

One large work-room, and two lodging-rooms; all up stairs, and airy. No court: no water: no allowance: no straw. Prisoners have their earnings. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary for the liberty, £28; for the borough, £2: no fees. In 1779, I found a girl, who was sentenced for a year's imprisonment, locked up all the day with two soldiers in the work-room: and at my last visit, a girl and a boy were confined together.

1776, March 1,	Prisoners 2.	1779, April 24,	Prisoners 3.
----- Nov. 2,	- - - o.	1782, May 7,	- - - 2.

ESSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

CHELMS-
FORD.

GAOLER, *Susanna Taylor*, afterwards *John Reynolds*, now his Widow.
 Salary, none.
 Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
 Felons, }
 Transports, to London or Gravesend, £1 : 5 : 0 for each, if not more than seven : for each above seven, £1 : 1 : 0.
 Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a pound and half of bread a day, and a quart of small
 Felons, } beer. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, Debtors. £0 : 4 : 6, now £0 : 6 : 6.
 Felons, 0 : 3 : 0, now 0 : 3 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1774,	Feb. 4,	30,	30.	1779,	April 7,	34,	7.
-----	Dec. 6,	13,	31.	1782,	July 12,	28,	19.
1775,	Oct. 19,	19,	14.	1783,	Oct. 27,	21,	25.
1776,	Nov. 20,	11,	7.				

CHAPLAIN, now Rev. Mr. *Morgan*.

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £40, now 50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Griffinboofte*.

Salary, £25, for felons, and the bridewell prisoners.

REMARKS.

THE old prison was close, and frequently infected with the gaol-distemper. Inquiring in October 1775, for the head-turnkey, I was told he died of it.

In the tap-room there hung a paper on which, among other things, was written, "Prisoners to pay garnish or run the gauntlet."

Debtors have a bushel of coals a day from about 12th of November to the 12th of May: and £5 a year by a legacy of *Elizabeth Herris* from lands in Brentwood, paid by the rector or minister of the parish of Chelmsford on the 24th of December. By a memorial hung up in the tap-room, it appears the bequest was acknowledged by the testatrix 14th June 1746.—It was generous in the justices to grant debtors the same allowance as felons; and very judicious to fix that allowance to a *certain weight*.

It gave me pain to be informed in 1775, that there had been no divine service for above a year past, except to condemned criminals.

The new gaol exceeds the old one in strength and convenience as much as in splendour. The county, to their honour, have spared no cost. The prison was

CHELMS-
FORD
COUNTY
GAOL.

finished and occupied at the time of my visit in 1779. The debtors rooms are 17 feet 10 inches by 15 feet 3, and 9 feet 10 high. At one end of their court is a work-room 37½ feet by 14½, and 12 feet 5 inches high, with a fire-place and four large windows: here many were weaving garters. Over this is their free ward. At the other end of the court is their hall or kitchen, in which clauses against spirituous liquors painted on a board were hung up, and the memorial of Mrs. *Herris's* legacy, and a new table of fees. The felons rooms (15 feet 9 inches by 14½) are lofty, lined with stone and vaulted. Near their court are two rooms in a small area for the condemned. The women-felons are separated; they have two rooms, a court and a pump. The courts are paved with flat stone. There is a chapel. Only one close room for an infirmary, which, being unfurnished, has never been used, though at my last visit several were sick on the floors. No bath. The felons apartments being entirely out of sight from the gaoler's house, I beg leave to observe, that a window might be made in his kitchen, which would overlook the felons court. The window in the debtors apartment towards the street was highly improper, as an avenue for introducing at all times *spirituous liquors*, tools, &c. but it is *now* stopped up. The straw in the felons rooms (as also in the bridewell) is on the floors. Such cribs or cradles as are in the hospital at Plymouth (see plate II.) would be much more conducive to *health and cleanliness*. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is not hung up: and this gaol has not been white-washed since it was first occupied; a fault too common in new gaols.—The felons are too much crowded at night, when some of their rooms are empty.

TABLE OF FEES.

Effex. At General Quarter Sessions, &c.—a Table of Fees settled—to be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol—pursuant to an Act—made in the second Year of—K. GEORGE II. *viz.*

	£.	S.	D.
For the chamber rent bed and bedding of each debtor <i>per</i> night provided that no more than two be put into one bed, nor no more than two beds in the same room	-	0	4
For the chamber-rent bed and bedding of each prisoner upon criminal process <i>per</i> week provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room	-	0	3 6
For the turnkey's fee into gaol	-	0	1 0
For the turnkey's fee out of gaol	-	0	1 0
For the gaoler's fee upon each debtor's discharge	-	0	13 4

Reviewed and confirmed by us the Justices
of Assize this 19th Day of July 1729.

R: EYRE

LAW: CARTER.

Tho Bramston *Tho Walford* *John Cheveley.*

Signed by us Justices of Peace of and for the said County this 19th day of July *Anno Dom.* 1729.

Robt Abdy *Henry Maynard* *Benj Moyer.*

The

The new table of fees, which is dated 5th of October 18th Geo. III. and signed by *Thomas Corwper, James Raymond, and Richard Hunt, Esqrs.* and at the Lent Assize at Chelmsford 1780 approved of by Mr. Justice GOULD, is the same as the old table; only there is added, "For every felon prisoner, discharged by proclamation, to be paid by the treasurer of the county; £0 : 13 : 4."

CHELMS-
FORD:

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

CHELMSFORD: On the ground-floor a large work-room, a kitchen, and a lodging-room for men: over them rooms of the same size for women: two rooms for the sick. Prisoners always kept within doors; and the rooms very offensive by the sewers*. Neither here nor at the gaol, are there proper drains or sewers. Mr. Ford (the keeper) told me at one of my visits that many had been ill of the gaol-fever, brought from the county gaol. His salary, £30: under-keeper's, £16: no fees. Prisoners allowance, three pence a day; for which they have a pound and half of bread, and a quart of small beer; and three halfpence a day farther allowance to each sick prisoner. Coals, straw, brooms, &c. £4 : 2 : 6 a quarter. The employment of the prisoners is spinning wool, at a penny a skain: the county has the profit. At my last visit, there were several sick and dirty objects on the floor, with little or no covering. No bath. Garnish 2s.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1774, Dec. 6, Prisoners 18.

1779, April 7, Prisoners 27.

1775, Oct. 19, - - - 15.

1782, July 12, - - - 28.

1776, Nov. 20, - - - 21.

1783, Oct. 27, - - - 31.

COLCHESTER. The castle, the property of the late *Charles Gray, Esq.* was formerly the county gaol. That part of it which is now the bridewell, has—first, a room with a fire-place: on one side a room with a window; on another side two rooms at a right angle with the former; a window in the farthestmost. The rooms are about 13 feet square. The partitions are iron-grates for light and air, from the window at each end, and there is no decent separation of the sexes. Court little used by prisoners. No water: here was a well of fine water,

* Those conveniences, which delicacy forbids enlarging upon, yet which are absolutely necessary to all houses, and the situation and construction of which are of the greatest importance in prisons and other crowded buildings, have always engaged my peculiar attention: I am convinced, that want of care respecting them is a principal cause of unhealthiness in many of our gaols. The reader will please to take notice, that under the words *sewers* and *drains* every thing is comprehended which I had to say on this subject in my remarks on the several prisons.

but

BRIDE-
WELLS.

but it has been lately arched over. Little or no employment: the wards are dark, and are never white-washed. Allowance, three pence a day: straw, £2 a year: firing, £2 a year. Keeper's salary, £30: no fees.

1774, Feb. 14, Prisoners 1. 1779, April 7, Prisoners 1.
1776, Nov. 19, - - - 3. 1782, July 11, - - - 3.

NEWPORT. Built in 1775. The front is elegant, yet plain: in it are the keeper's apartments; and a room for the justices. Behind is the men's court; in the middle of which is a pump. On the farther side, a large work-room on the ground-floor with a fire-place (the only one in the prison), and a smaller work-room over it: so that too many need not work together. There is a lodging-room even with the upper work-room. On the left side of the court are two lodging-rooms on the ground-floor, and two above. In all these lodging-rooms are boarded bedsteads: the sewers are offensive. The keeper has a view of this court from two of his back windows.—Women have a small room on the ground-floor; and one over it, 10½ feet square. These, though they join to the last-mentioned rooms for men, have no communication with them: you go to them through one of the keeper's rooms: the court quite separate. But the rooms being too small for the number of women, at my three last visits I found them in the men's ward. If two of the men's rooms were added to the women's, there might always be an entire separation. No infirmary. Allowance *now*, two pounds of bread each. Straw, £2 a year. Firing in winter, two guineas. Keeper's salary, £25: now £32: no fees. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.—If a latticed partition and door were made in the court, about six feet from the keeper's door, it would prevent the prisoners from rushing out.

1776, Dec. 6, Prisoners 3. 1782, May 5, Prisoners 10.
1779, Sep. 26, - - - 9. ----- July 12, - - - 15.

HALSTED. This house was rented of the trustees of *Martin's* charity. Men and women had a separate work-room, and a separate lodging-room. There was a room for the sick. All out of repair. A court which men used one part of the day, women another. No water. Keeper's salary, £32: no fees. Allowance, a pound and half of bread, and a quart of small beer, a day. The prisoners did spin, but were not allowed any part of what they earned.—This prison was burnt down in March 1781, and *four prisoners perished* in the flames. At my last visit, another prison was building on some ground purchased by the county.

1776, Nov. 19, Prisoners 4.
1779, April 6, - - - 5. Impressed Men 2.
1782, July 11, - - - 0.

BARKING.

BARKING. A room for men, the *fore-gaol*; 15 feet by 10½; 7 feet high; two windows to the street. Another room, the *back-gaol*, for women; 13 feet 4 inches by 11 feet; 8 feet high: one window about 2 feet square. They are planked all over: no chimneys: and both rooms are dirty and made very offensive by sewers in them. No court: keeper has a large garden. No water accessible to prisoners. Allowance, three pence a day: no employment. Keeper's salary, £28: no fees. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1776, Nov. 28, Prisoners 1.
1779, April 8, - - 1. Impressed Men 5.
1782, Dec. 27, - - 3.

COLCHESTER TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

A room for debtors. A strong ward for men: another for women; and now two rooms are added to the bridewell. Court very offensive, and not secure; no water in it: no straw. Allowance to criminals, three pence a day; and a chaldron of coals in winter. Keeper's salary, £12. Licence for beer. Fees, 2s. 6d. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Nov. 19, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.
1779, April 7, - - 0. - - - 4.
1782, July 11, - - 1. - - - 5.

HARWICH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms towards the street; no chimneys: a back room called the *dark gaol*, and another with a fire-place. No court: no water: no sewer. Allowance, three halfpence a day. Keeper's salary, £2 : 8 : 0. Fees, 6s. 8d. no table.

1778, April 18, No prisoners.

KENT.

COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.

MAID-
STONE.

GAOLER, *Philip De'tillin, now Thomas Watson.*
 Salary, £60, instead of the tap.
 Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.
 Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.
 Transports, - 0 : 15 : 0 each, and the fees.
 Licence, *now wine. See Salary.*

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)
 Felons, a loaf once in two days (*weight 2lb. 4oz. Feb. 1776.*
2lb. 8oz. Dec. 1782.) and every day a quart of small
 beer. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 0.
 Felons, 0 : 1 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, April 13,	21,	31.	1779, April 16,	15,
1775, July 25,	17,	26.	1782, Dec. 4,	24,
1776, Feb. 19,	22,	38.		56.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Hudson.*
 Duty, *now, only Sunday.*
 Salary, £30; augmented to £50.

SURGEON, *Mr. Waller, now Mr. Peckham.*
 Salary, £50, for the gaol and bridewell.

REMARKS. THIS gaol was erected in 1746, as appears by the date. On the first floor there are eight rooms for debtors, which open into a passage 6 feet 2 inches wide. Under these are the felons wards near 13 feet square: but the air and light are obstructed (the wall being 3 feet thick) by double wooden bars $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad (instead of single iron ones), at the windows both of debtors and felons. There are three courts: one for debtors; one for men-felons; and one for women-felons. The two last are much too small (that for men which is the largest only 28 feet by 27); but may be commodiously enlarged from the ground at the back of the gaol. Divine service was performed upon the stairs, but the chapel is now made commodious by the staircase being removed. The felons night-rooms have double doors; if one of them was an iron lattice door (as in the new gaol at Horsham) and was locked up in the day-time, the rooms would freshen and be better ventilated. There are two dungeons ($12\frac{1}{2}$ feet square) down eleven steps for the condemned.

Felons are allowed yearly ten chaldron of coals: they have barrack-beds *, and hop-bagging with straw; but no coverlets. This county has for years past been so considerate as to pay the fees of poor prisoners acquitted: and to transports cast at assizes, who are entitled to the king's allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a week, they continue the allowance which they had before trial. They also pay the gaoler's fees for those convicts. The felons formerly said they wished for more bread; and would, if that were increased, be content with less beer. The baker who serves the felons sells thirteen loaves to the dozen; and debtors have amongst them every thirteenth loaf, and are *now* allowed yearly three chaldron of coals.

There is an alarm-bell; and a sail-ventilator.

The infirmary is improperly situated. No bath. On examining two sick prisoners in 1779, I found they had no irons; and the surgeon said the gaoler was always ready to take them off when he requested it.

The clauses of the act against spirituous liquors are hung up. Act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

Without great attention to cleanliness and the separation of the sick, here will be great danger of the gaol-fever, from the offensiveness of the *wards* and even the *court* of the men-felons.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

Kent, to wit. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler—at *Maidstone*—settled—at the General Quarter Sessions—holden—on Thursday the 12th day of July in the 24th year of—George II.—and in the year—1750 pursuant to the direction of the Statute in that behalf provided.

	£.	S.	D.
For the discharge from the said gaol of every prisoner committed for treason, felony or any offence against his majesty's peace to the gaoler or keeper	-	0	13 4
To the turnkey on commitment of every such prisoner	-	0	1 0
To him more on the discharge of every such prisoner	-	0	1 0
On the commitment or coming into gaol of every prisoner in a civil action, to the said gaoler or keeper	-	0	3 0
On the discharge of every such prisoner to the said gaoler or keeper	-	†	7 10
And to the turnkey	-	0	1 6
For the use of bed bedding and sheets for each of the said last-mentioned prisoners on the master's-side of the said prison for the first night to the said gaoler or keeper	-	0	0 6
And for every night after the first	-	0	0 3
And if two such prisoners lye together in one bed then each	-	0	0 2
For every such prisoner as shall chuse to be on the master's-side for the use of the bed, bedding and sheets the first night	-	0	0 6

* Barrack-beds or bedsteads are low stages of boards, raised from the floor, and sloping from the wall towards the middle of the room; as in the barracks for soldiers.

† Those figures 0 7 10 were written upon a rasure.

		£.	s.	d.
MAIDSTONE	For every night after the first	0	0	3
COUNTY	But if two such prisoners lye together then two-pence each	0	0	4
GAOL.	If any such prisoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the said gaoler or keeper for chamber-rent <i>per week</i>	0	0	1

July 12th 1750 Seen and allowed by us

Wm. Turner

P. Boteler

Ed. Austen

Herlt. Palmer

Ja. Calder

Wm. Champneys.

“ A True Copy.”

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

MAIDSTONE. This prison was built in 1776. Two rooms and a small day-room, an infirmary and court for each sex. The courts are paved with flag-stones as the debtors court should be in the county gaol, for frequent washing freshens prisons*. Keeper's salary, £20, now £30. The prisoners were not in it in 1776; but in 1779 I found it inhabited, dirty and offensive. The prisoners were at work, but they have no part of what they earn. The county allowance is three pence every day, Sundays excepted, and now five chaldron of coals a year. Fees 3s. 6d. No table; but printed rules, orders and regulations established under the acts of 7th Jam. I. 17th Geo. II. and 22d Geo. III. were hung up in the wards. In 1779 I saw two prisoners with the small-pox, lying on loose straw, and their only covering was common mats.

1776, Feb. 19, Prisoners 2.

1779, April 16, - - 13.

1782, Dec. 4, - - 15. Deserter 1.

CANTERBURY. Men and women separate. The latter have the back court in which is their ward. The men have a hall or kitchen to the street, and three wards or night-rooms 15 feet by 13, which open into a passage near 4 feet wide. No court. Out of the keeper's garden or yard might be taken a court for the men. There is no water within reach of the men; yet I found the prison clean, and regularly white-washed. An alarm-bell is lately put up. County allowance, two pennyworth of bread a day (*weight Dec. 5, 1782, 18 oz.*). No employment. In 1776, the justices abolished the fees 13s. 4d. and raised the salary from £25

* See page 166.

to £40. Licence for beer. Surgeon, Mr. *Le'grand*. This prison is unhealthy from the *offensiveness* of the sewers and the prisoners lying in their clothes, as they have *no bedding* but mats.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1774, April 13, Prisoners 8.	1779, April 16, Prisoners 4.
1776, Feb. 17, - - - 13.	1782, Dec. 5, - - - 11.
----- May 25, - - - 6.	

DARTFORD. This county bridewell, built in 1720, consists of two rooms: one for men 20½ feet by 17 feet 10 inches: one for women, 14 feet square: both 10 feet high. No chimneys: offensive sewers; and the rooms dirty: no water: no straw: mats, but quite worn out. No court; though the keeper has a garden. His salary, £20: fees, 3s. 6d. no table. Allowance to those committed on suspicion of felony, two pence halfpenny a day.

The keeper told me, they had about two years ago, a bad fever; which himself and family, and every fresh prisoner caught. Three died of it.—The prisoners were well, and at work, upon a manufacture of flax-dressing and weaving sacks.

The above was the account of this prison in 1776; but in 1779, there were two courts taken from the keeper's garden, one for each sex, with pumps and sewers, and a room in the *men's* court for the sick: but the *women* had no mats or any kind of bedding.

Here are three dungeons (12 feet by 5), damp, and not secure. The floors should be boarded. At my last visit I found one prisoner, who had been committed for three months from July 18th, still in confinement for the court fees, 9s. 4d. and the keeper's fees, 3s. 6d.—Committed in 1780, one hundred and seven prisoners;—in 1781, ninety-two;—and in 1782, one hundred and three.

1776, April 24, Prisoners 6.	
1779, ----- 15, - - - 5.	
1782, Dec. 3, - - - 5.	

CANTERBURY CITY GAOL,

Over the West-gate. One large day-room for men and women lately divided into two: and in each of the two towers, a night-room (11½ feet diameter): no sewer: no court; and prisoners are not permitted to walk on the leads. Allowance, two pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's salary, £5. Fees, debtors 6s. 8d. felons 13s. 4d. no table. He keeps a public house adjoining, in which is a room or two

CANTER-
BURY.

for master's-side debtors. No regard is paid to the clause enjoining that "once in the year at least" the gaols shall be white-washed.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, April 13,	3,	6.	1779, April 16,	2,	2.
1776, Feb. 17,	3,	2.	1782, Dec. 5,	1,	2.

CANTERBURY CITY BRIDEWELL. A room in the front court of the work-house*.

1782, Dec. 5, No prisoners.

ROCHESTER CITY GAOL,

Under the court-room. One day-room to the street, and two inner or night-rooms; all close and offensive. In the keeper's house is a room for such debtors as can pay for a bed; and another in which women-felons were kept when the affizes were held here. No court: no water accessible to prisoners. Allowance, two pence a day. Keeper a sergeant: no salary: fees, 6 s. no table. At my visit in 1779, I found two debtors who had been locked up some weeks in the close offensive room next the street.—The court-room was built, as appears by the date, in 1687, and it is probable, there has been no alteration in the prison since that time.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, April 14,	1,	0.	1779, April 15,	2,	0.
1776, May 25,	0.	0.	1782, Dec. 3,	0,	0.

ROCHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL. Two rooms down eight steps with barrack-bedsteads and straw. Fees, 1 s. Keeper's salary, £2, paid out of Mr. *Watts's* charity †.

1782, Dec. 3, and 1783, June 24, No prisoners.

DOVER CASTLE,

For Debtors in the Cinque-Ports, *i. e.* *Hastings, Dover, Hyth, Romney, and Sandwich.*

The Earl of *Holdernefs* was constable; now *Frederick Lord North* is constable, and *Philip Leman*, bodar. Two rooms: one 20½ feet by 12½, the other 13 feet by 11.

* This work-house is finely situated, a river running between the two courts; but being an old building, the rooms close, and the ceilings low, it cannot be convenient and salutary for the numerous inhabitants.

† This bridewell is in a house appointed for the reception of six poor travellers. The design of this charity may be seen from the following inscription placed over the door. "*Richard Watts, Esq;* by his will dated 22d of August, 1579, founded this charity, for six poor travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis, for one night, lodging, entertainment, and four pence each."

Offensive

Offensive sewers: no court; one might be made from the keeper's garden: no water. DOVER.
 Fees, £1 : 10 : 0. Keeper is bailiff for the *Cinque-Ports*: salary, £30. At a former visit the prison was dirty: the keeper's apology for it was, that "he had been absent some weeks on his business as an officer." Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776,	Feb. 17,	Prisoners	4.
1779,	April 17,	- -	3.
1782,	Dec. 6,	- -	2.

DOVER TOWN GAOL. One room of it is the *bridewell*. The gaol is two rooms on the ground-floor (12 feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$), and for debtors two above. No fire-places. All close and offensive; but at my last visits it was much cleaner, and quieter; and no company were drinking there, as the present keeper has no licence. The court not secure. Allowance, four pence a day. Keeper's salary, £10 and a chaldron of coals: fees, 8s. 2d. no table.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1775, July 25,	1,	2.	1779, April 17,	1,	1.
1776, Feb. 17,	3,	4.	1782, Dec. 6,	1,	3.
----- May 25,	2,	3.			

ROMNEY GAOL. This prison at New Romney was built in 1750. Two rooms; one on the ground-floor; the other level with the keeper's cellar. Behind is the *bridewell*, a large room with a fire-place. Allowance to felons 6d. a day. Keeper, no salary. Fees, 3s. 4d. no table.

1782, Dec. 6, One felon:

SANDWICH GAOL AND BRIDEWELL. A room in front: and a back room called the *dungeon*: above stairs two rooms. In the court two new rooms without fire-places. The inscription over them: "This house of correction was built in the year 1776 in the mayoralty of *Joseph Stewart*, Esq. at the joint expence of the parishes in Sandwich, the parish of Walmer, and the vills of Ramsgate and Sarr." No court: no water: no sewer. Keeper, no salary. Fees, 13s. 4d.

1782, Dec. 5, No prisoners.

DEAL GAOL. A room under the court only $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, with a barrack-bedstead. Keeper, town-sergeant, lives distant. I did not wonder that a felon had made his escape the night before my visit.

1782, Dec. 5, No prisoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM.

HORSHAM. GAOLER, *Charles Cooper, now Samuel Smart.*
 Salary, £120 of late; in lieu of all fees: now £100. (*See Remarks.*)
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £1 : 4 : 10.
 Transports, - 2 : 2 : 0 each.
 Licence, Wine.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none.
 Felons, two pennyworth of bread a day: now a 2 lb. loaf.
 Garnish, £0 : 6 : 6.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 17,	11,	7.	1779, March 9,	12,	6.	
1774, Sept. 29,	5,	13.*	1782, Nov. 8,	16,	7.	
1776, Feb. 22,	13,	8.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Jamefon.*

Duty, Sermon once a week; prayers every day.
 Salary, £50. (*See Remarks.*)

SURGEON, now Mr. *Dubbins.*

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0 for felons.

REMARKS. THE rooms in the old gaol were too small, except the free-ward for debtors. No straw: no court; and yet ground enough for one behind the gaol. Transports convicted at quarter sessions, had as those condemned at assize, the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Lent assize at East-Grinstead; where the prisoners are confined in a garret at the *George* alehouse; formerly they were shut up in a butcher's cellar. Summer assize, at Lewes and Horsham alternately.

The new gaol that was building in 1776, I found finished in 1779. The duke of *Richmond*, in concurrence with the other gentlemen of the county, interested himself much in this affair. The situation is judiciously chosen; and the plan is such as appears to me particularly well suited for the purpose. It does credit to those who superintended the work, being every way substantial and strong. Each felon has a separate room 10 feet by 7, and 9 feet high to the crown of the arch. They are all arched with brick, to prevent danger and confusion in case of fire. To each room are two doors, one of them iron-latticed.

* See page 21.

This gaol has two floors over arcades; the ascent to each is by a stone staircase with iron rails. On each floor, both on the debtors and felons side, there are ten rooms (five on each side a passage 5 feet wide), besides a day-room (28 feet by 12 feet 3 inches) and a lodging-room for a turnkey. Each floor has an iron-lattice door; and every room has a shutter for the window, a bedstead, a canvas straw bed, and two blankets: and the county is so considerate as to allow a bushel of coals to the debtors, and the same quantity to the felons, every day during the six winter months.

Here are two spacious courts with water in each; and a wall encloses the whole prison.—Near the gate is a poor's box, for obtaining prisoners groats.

The felons on their entrance are washed with warm water, and each man is clothed in a green striped uniform of coat, waistcoat and breeches, and has two shirts, two pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a hat and woollen cap.

The county has very prudently settled the number of turnkeys (*viz.* three): to each they pay half a guinea a week, and one of them goes twice a day to purchase provisions and liquors for debtors; and it is properly fixed that they shall not exceed one pint of wine, or one quart of strong beer a day each. Felons have only water for their drink. The justices have sent in scales and weights, which is a check on the baker. Several loaves I saw weighed were full 2 *lb.*

The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up, and the gaol is kept very clean. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is not hung up. I would just observe, that the gaoler should have a window in his kitchen towards the debtors court, and in his parlour towards that of the felons.—I do not omit the old table of fees, though this county has set a noble example of abolishing all fees, and also the tap: in consequence of this I found the gaol as quiet as a private house.

Formerly there was no chaplain, but a clergyman had £5 a year for attending condemned criminals.

TABLE OF FEES.

Suffex. A LIST of FEES taken by the Gaoler of the said County.

	£.	S.	D.
Upon the discharge of every debtor	1	2	4
The sheriff's fee thereupon	0	11	8
Turnkey thereupon	0	2	6
For every peck of charcoal	0	0	3
For every fagot	0	0	2½
For every quart of small beer	0	0	½
For lodgings in the gaoler's beds by the week	0	2	0
Upon the discharge of every felon, to the gaoler	1	2	4

Allowed and settled at the General Quarter Sessions held at Petworth the 3d Day of October 1737

By us

John Butler

R. Mill

J. Jewkes

W^m Gratwicke

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

**BRIDE-
WELLS.** **HORSHAM.** The bridewell which was in this town is now discontinued.

LEWES. Here men and women have similar but separate apartments; a kitchen, five bed-rooms 10 feet square, a work-shop, court, &c. Keeper's salary, £30. Fees, 6s. 8d. no table. The produce of the prisoners work for three years preceding 1776, was not twenty shillings a year; although there were in the respective years committed prisoners 45—85—65. At my last visits I found no prisoners at work; but as there were chalk, mallets, sieves, &c. in the men's work-room, it seems that they are sometimes employed in making whiting. When they work, the keeper has all the profits. The county allowance is $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in bread (*weight in Dec. 1782, 13 oz.*). The keeper has no view from his house into the rooms or courts of the prison. Surgeon, Mr. *Turner*. He makes a bill: for the sick he orders better nourishment. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Feb. 21, Prisoners 5.

1779, April 19, - 8.

1782, Dec. 7, - 7.

PETWORTH. This bridewell has two rooms: one 17 feet by 10, the other 18 by 9, 6 feet high: too small for the general number of prisoners. No chimney: no glass or shutters to the windows: no court: no water: no employment. Allowance *now*, a two-pound loaf every day, to be weighed by the keeper with scales and weights ordered to the house by the justices; and which *should be kept for that purpose only*. Keeper's salary lately augmented from £12 to £20. Fees, 6s. 8d. no table. But now the keeper's salary is augmented to £30 in lieu of all fees.

The keeper told me (in September 1774) that "all his prisoners upon discharge, were much weakened by the close confinement, and small allowance."

Thomas Draper and *William Godfrey* were committed the 6th of January 1776; the former died the 11th, the other the 26th of the same month. *William Cox*, committed the 13th of January, died the 23d. None of them had the gaol-fever. I do not affirm that these men were famished to death: it was extreme cold weather. However, since that time, the allowance of bread is doubled. For this the prisoners are indebted to the kind attention of the duke of *Richmond*.—This prison (rented by the county) has caused the death of many poor creatures: but I have now the pleasure to hear that it will soon be discontinued, a new one being under the consideration of the justices.

1774, Sept. 28, Prisoners 4. 1779, March 8, Prisoners 2.
 1776, Feb. 23, - 8. 1782, Nov. 7, - 0.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

BATTEL. Two rooms 14 feet by 12½; in one of which is a chimney: in the other, the stocks. Court not secure. No water but in the keeper's garden. Allowance, seven farthings a day; the same, the old keeper said, in the thirty years of his time, and in the many years of his father's time. Salary, £10. Fees, 3s. 4d.

1779, April 18, Prisoners 0.

1782, Dec. 7, - 0.

CHICHESTER CITY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL,

Over the East gate. Has five rooms, one of which is called the *dungeon*, and another the *bridewell*. A court, *now* with a pump. Allowance to felons &c. two pence a day. Gaoler, a sergeant at mace: salary, £5, now £15: fees, debtors, 6s. 8d. no table.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Sept. 28,	1,	0.	1779, March 8,	0,	0.
1776, Feb. 25,	2,	1.	1782, Nov. 7,	0,	0.

RYE TOWN GAOL. An old tower called *Ypres-fort*. One of the three lower rooms is about 17 feet diameter, with a fire-place; the other two about 6 feet: above stairs are three rooms of the same dimensions. Allowance to prisoners, three halfpence a day. Fees, 3s. 4d. no table. Salary, none. Keeper, a sergeant at mace.

1779, April 18, Prisoners 0.

1782, Dec. 6, - 0.

EAST-GRINSTEAD PRISON*. Under the court, a room 6 feet 8 inches square, and 5 feet 8 inches high. The constable is keeper.

1782, Dec. 8, No prisoners.

* See page 270.

COUNTY GAOL IN SOUTHWARK.

SOUTH-
WARK.GAOLER, *Benjamin Hall.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.

Transports, (*See Remarks.*)

Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } three halfpennyworth of bread a day (*weight 17 oz. Dec.*
 Felons, } 1776, and Aug. 1779.—13 oz. Dec. 1782.—13½ oz. Sep.
 1783). Legacies (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 9, 30, 60. 1782, Jan. 2, 32, 39.

1776, March 4, 19, 59. ----- Dec. 15, 23, 42.

----- Dec. 25, 18, 15. 1783, Sep. 14, 26, 53.

1779, Aug. 9, 23, 14. ----- Oct. 29, 27, 55.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dyer.*

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEONS, Messrs. *Burt and Co.* now *Stapleton and Wallman.*

Salary, £20, for this gaol, and the bridewell in St. George's Fields; and
 £5 for travelling charges to report at the quarter sessions, the
 state of the prisoners.

REMARKS.

THE New Gaol, besides the gaoler's house, and the tap-room, has—for master's-side debtors, a parlour, and four other sizeable rooms; and for common-side debtors, three good rooms. Mr. *Hall* prevents their being crowded with the wives and children of the debtors. For these prisoners, there is a court; into which felons are not admitted; except a few, whom the gaoler has reasons for indulging with that distinction.

The ward for men-felons has six rooms on three floors; in these they sleep. There is a court belonging to it.—The ward for women-felons has two lower rooms, two above; and a court.—The felons courts should be paved with flat stones, not only for the convenience of washing, but for safety, as pebbles are dangerous. In the men's court there should be a pump and a convenient bath, for at several of my visits the *Thames* water was off.

In the two upper rooms of the women's ward, are put malefactors of either sex condemned to die, and sometimes pirates. I have here noted eighteen rooms: yet they are not sufficient for the number of prisoners. Mr. Hall is sometimes obliged to put men-felons into some rooms of the women's ward. In so close a prison situated in a populous neighbourhood, I did not wonder frequently to find several felons sick on the floors. No bedding nor straw. The act for preserving the health of prisoners and the clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up.

A chapel and two *close* rooms for the sick, lately built on the vacant ground where formerly was the house of correction; after the riots in 1780, were used for a bride-well till that in St. George's Fields was rebuilt. At my last visit the chapel was fitted up, and the two small rooms for an infirmary: these are on the ground-floor, only one window in each. Many were sick on the dirty floors; one of the turnkeys had lately died of a fever: of the fifty-five felons &c. in October 1783; *sixteen* were fines, and I have the names and the sentences of *twenty-five* convicts, who are left languishing in this sickly gaol*.

Transports have not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. For these a merchant formerly contracted with the county to take them at the gaol: the gaoler sent them to the ship, attended by his servants; and received from the merchant 10s. 6d. for each prisoner so conducted.

Lent assize is at Kingston: summer assize at Guildford and Croydon† alternately.

There is hung up in the gaol a printed list of sixteen *legacies* and *donations*. The dates of the first six are 1555, 1571, 1576, 1584, 1597, 1598. Three are in the next century, viz. 1609, 1638, 1656. The other seven are not dated: and one of them noted on the list, has not been received since 1726. There are also other articles which seem to need inspection. Two of the charities are for debtors expressly: the others are not so distinguished; but debtors have them all. In the title of the paper it is said, "The gaol was formerly called the *White Lion Prison*." The common seal of the prison is a lion rampant. One of the legacies was bequeathed by *Eleanor Gwynn*, from which are sent to this prison once in eight weeks, sixty-five penny loaves. Common-fide debtors have this as well as the preceding gifts.

Here I would just mention, that all the rags left by the felons after every assize, ought to be immediately burned, or rather buried; as they only serve to harbour vermin, dirt, and infection.

* The occasion of my visit at this time, to this and two or three other prisons, was, that I had seen on board the *bulks* a few days before, several sickly objects, who told me they had lately come from this and other gaols; which, by the looks of those convicts, I was persuaded must be in a bad state. I was sorry to find them confirm my suspicions, that our gaols are verging to their old state. Without much additional and unremitting care, the benefits produced of late years by attention to this object, will prove merely *temporary*.

† During the assize at *Croydon* the prisoners are confined in two stables at the *Three Tuns*.

SOUTH-
WARK
COUNTY
GAOL.

Surrey, to wit. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler—of the common Gaol or Prison in *South-wark*—for any Prisoner committed—Chamber-Rent there or Discharge—pursuant to the Statute—made—12th—of the reign of our Sovereign Lord *George III.* &c. and in the year of our Lord 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For the discharge from the said gaol of every prisoner committed for treason, or felony, or any offence against his majesty's peace, to the gaoler or keeper	-	-	13 4
To the turnkey on every commitment of such prisoner	-	0	1 0
To the turnkey on the discharge of every such prisoner	-	0	1 0
On the commitment or coming into gaol of every prisoner in a civil action, to the said gaoler or keeper	-	0	3 0
On the discharge of every such prisoner, to the said gaoler or keeper	-	0	6 10
And to the turnkey	-	0	1 6
For the use of bed bedding and sheets for each of the said mentioned prisoners on the master-side of the said prison, for the first night, to the said gaoler or keeper	-	0	0 6
And for every night after the first	-	0	0 2
But if two such prisoners lye together in one bed, then one penny halfpenny each	-	0	0 3
To the clerk of the papers on every discharge of any prisoner in a civil action	-	0	1 0
For every such prisoner as shall chuse to be on the master-side for the use of bed and bedding and sheets the first night	-	0	0 6
For every night after the first	-	0	0 3
But if two such prisoners lye together in one bed, then two pence each	-	0	0 4
If any such prisoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the said gaoler or keeper for chamber-rent <i>per week</i>	-	0	0 1

Seen and allowed by us *Ar. Onslow Wm Jolliffe Haymond N. Herdidge.*

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. Built 1772. Separate wards and courts for men and women. In the men's ward, two rooms, and a work-shop (about 20 feet square) below; and three rooms above: in one of these were beds at 2s. 6d. a week. The women's ward had below, one room, and a work-shop (about 20 feet square) and three rooms above: in one of them beds at 2s. 6d. a week. There was a separate room for faulty apprentices. All the rooms were planked. Window shutters, and iron bars: no glass. There was no infirmary. In March 1776, I saw several sick on the floors: the county allows no bedding nor straw. In April, only one sick, on a bed which he paid for. In December, a woman sick on the floor. The rooms were dirty: in two or three of them were fowls. Prisoners allowance, three halfpence a day in bread (*weight Dec. 1776, and Aug. 1779, 17 oz.*). No firing. The fines or convicts were with the other prisoners, and had the same allowance. They all were entirely without employment. Keeper a sheriff's officer: salary, £25: licence for beer and wine. The clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, were both hung up.

1776, March 14, Prisoners 25. 1776, Dec. 25, Prisoners 29.
----- April 30, - 24. 1779, Aug. 9, - 44.

Of

Of the twenty-nine prisoners in Dec. 1776, were, four women sentenced for ten years, one woman for three years, three men for three years, four men for two years, three men for one year.

In the men's court there was a board, on which was painted as follows :

FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Prison.

	£.	s.	d.
Of every prisoner for ward dues - - - - -	0	0	2
On the discharge of every prisoner committed - - - - -	0	4	2
Prisoners brought in by a justice's warrant and discharged - - - - -	0	2	6

No garnish to be taken from one prisoner to another by order of the keeper.

N. B. This prohibition was disregarded.

This prison was burnt by the rioters in 1780, and (as appears by the inscription in front) rebuilt in 1781. It is nearly on the same plan. In the men's court there are now added four rooms, planked round (9 feet 8 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 7 feet 4 inches high), very proper for the separation of the drunken and riotous. In each of the work-rooms (so called) there is a chimney. There are now two rooms for faulty apprentices. No bath.—Bread allowance, *weight*, Dec. 1782, 13 oz. Aug. 1783, 14 oz. and Oct. 29th $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Keeper now no licence. At my late visits the prison was very dirty, and the prisoners still without employment*. At night they are crowded into one or two rooms, as all the upper rooms are kept for the few that can pay for beds.—I released a young man for his fees (4s. 2d.). The clauses against spirituous liquors, act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the table of fees not hung up.

1782, Dec. 16, Prisoners 17.

1783, Aug. 22, - - 32.

----- Oct. 29, - - 37.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES. This bridewell, built in 1775, has a house for the keeper; and separate wards for men and women; with separate courts, work-shops, pumps, &c. Each ward has two lower rooms, three steps above the ground; and two chambers. The men's rooms are near 17 feet by 14, and full 9 feet high: the women's, about 15 feet square. Every room planked round: a chimney in each; and two windows, with shutters and iron bars, no glass.

* If the great quantities of old cables and ropes piled up at the Tower were delivered out to the several keepers of bridewells in and about London to be wrought for use, and prompt payment made for the work, this would prevent the excuses of keepers for not employing their prisoners.—See a similar mode in Holland, where the Admiralty and India Company find the old cords, and take the oakum when fit for use: a note in page 61.

KINGSTON
BRIDE-
WELL.

The men's court 59 feet by 50: the women's, 46 by 36. There is also a room quite separate for faulty apprentices; about 8 feet by 11, and full 8 feet high; it has a fire-place.

It is pity that to a prison in some respects so commodious, the gentlemen did not add an *infirmary* and a bath. Using any of the rooms for the purpose of the sick, will not prevent the communication of small-pox, &c. Surgeon's salary, £10 : 10 : 0, of which £5 : 5 : 0 is for travelling charges to report at the quarter sessions the state of the prisoners.

County allowance, a three halfpenny loaf a day (*weight in 1779, 17 oz. and a quarter; in 1782, 12 oz. in 1783, 14 oz.*). No bedding. In 1776, they were at work, beating hemp. The keeper has the profit of it, and a salary of £25. In 1779, the act for preserving the health of prisoners was hung up, though but little attention is paid to it. On the bottom of the board was also painted, "N. B. The fees for each person are 3s. 4d."—Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. The prison was dirty, and the prisoners unemployed; the keeper informing me that they were not committed for hard labour, though some were imprisoned for a year.

One of the prisoners who was committed for bastardy, not finding sureties, had been sent back hither, from the preceding quarter sessions at Ryegate; where there is no prison. I had heard of the hardships suffered by prisoners when conveyed for trial to such towns; and inquired of this man, what was his situation at Ryegate? He said that "he and fifteen others were confined there two or three days in a very small room; and almost suffocated." The keeper who was present confirmed the fact.

In 1782, I found the prison very dirty, and the prisoners still without employment. As the county allows no firing, bedding or bedsteads, many were lying sick on the floors. One woman was in a bed on the men's-side and two women in the room for faulty apprentices, but they pay for this privilege.—As I had been the preceding morning at Horsham gaol, where proper humanity is shewn even to felons, I was the more struck at seeing the wretched condition of these prisoners. There is a door from the men's court into that of the women's, and one of the men keeps the key, and can let any of the prisoners into the women's apartments. At my last visit, no alteration.

Quarter sessions are held Lady-Day at Ryegate, Midsummer at Guildford, Michaelmas at Kingston, Christmas at St. Margaret's Hill.

1776, April 26, Prisoners 4.	1782, Nov. 9, Prisoners 17.	Defenter 1.
1779, March 11, - - 6.	1783, Oct. 21, - - 12.	

GUILDFORD

GUILDFORD BRIDEWELL, in 1776, had four rooms, besides the infirmary (lately a stable) and the condemned room. Yet when the assize is held here, and prisoners are brought from Southwark, it is much crowded. But in 1779, three new rooms up stairs had been lately added, and sewers below. A court, for the use of which every prisoner pays entrance-money one shilling. Here is but *one day-room* for men and women (10 feet 2 inches by 7 feet) which is the only room that has a chimney. Two rooms have in the roof an iron-grate lattice, about 5 feet by 4, and an open turret above; very useful for freshening those rooms. Allowance, a threepenny loaf every other day (*weight, Feb. 1776, 2 lb. Nov. 1782, 1 lb. 11 oz.*). No bedding nor straw. None were at work. Keeper's salary, £25: fees, 3s. 4d. no table. The clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are both hung up.

BRIDE-
WELL.

1773, Dec. 17, Prisoners 6.	1779, March 9, Prisoners 3.
1776, Feb. 24, - - 6.	1782, Nov. 8, - - 3. Defenter 1.

KINGSTON TOWN GAOL.

Two lower rooms, and 4 chambers; the ceilings low. A court, not secure. The rooms at the Lent assize are crowded with prisoners. Gaoler keeps a public house. No salary. Fees, 2s. (see table). Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, April 26, Prisoners 0.	1782, Nov. 9, Debtors 4.
1779, March 11, Debtors 3.	1783, Oct. 21, No prisoners.

In the Town-hall there is "a table of such ordinary fees as are due to the bailiffs—town clerk and other officers and ministers of the said town." It is dated the 10th of December 1603; and confirmed by *Charles Lord Howard*, &c. high steward of the said town, Sir *Edward Coke* attorney general and learned steward of the court of the said town: the two bailiffs, the recorder with the assent of the freemen." There are the several fees of the bailiffs—town clerks—attorneys—sergeants—gaolers—cryers—chamber fees, and at last orders to be observed.

	£.	s.	d.
For every one arrested wanting sureties and sent to gaol - - - - -	0	2	0
For every one sent to ward upon commandment or arrested for a trifle or being very poor not above - - - - -	0	0	8
For the fee of the irons of every one committed for felony or suspicion of felony or for any other heinous crime - - - - -	0	2	0

I am tempted to transcribe many more articles of this curious ancient table: I cannot omit the two or three following.

For arresting any freeman of this town inhabitant within the watch - - - - -	0	0	6
For the attorney's fee upon evidence delivering to a jury, when there is no other counsell - - - - -	0	2	6
Every counsellor's fee in this court - - - - -	0	6	8

BUCKING-

COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

AYLES-
BURY.GAOLER, *Thomas Smith.*Salary, £70. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 10.

Felons, 0 : 18 : 4.

Transports, 1s. a mile each. (*See Remarks.*)

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	} each a pound of bread a day. (<i>See Remarks.</i>)
	Felons,	

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
---------	----------	------------	----------	------------

1773, Nov. 27,	6,	17.	1776, Nov. 2,	7, 13.
----------------	----	-----	---------------	--------

1774, ----- 12,	4,	8.	1779, Feb. 25,	6, 12.
-----------------	----	----	----------------	--------

1776, Jan. 3,	10,	10.	1782, April 29,	20, 6. Deferters 2.
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CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Hopkins.*

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, *Mr. Ludgate, now Mr. Hayward.*

Salary, £20, for debtors, felons, and the bridewell.

REMARKS. ONE court, 29 feet by 26½; now a pump, and water laid in to the yard. A hall for debtors; and fundry rooms for the master's-side. Only one day-room for men and women felons: in this room is an oven for purifying the clothes. The women's two night-rooms are small; one under the stairs, 6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 10; the other 8 feet by 5½, and 6 feet high: no windows.—Two condemned rooms. In the interval of my first and second visit, six or seven died of the gaol-distemper. At my visits in 1776, after the appointing Mr. Ludgate, all the prisoners were well. In 1779, two men sentenced for three years had continued here two years and a half; one of them was much emaciated by confinement without work*. At my last visit five were fines, one for seven years, another for three. No infirmary. Divine service is performed in the shire-hall which joins to the prison. A table of fees is now

* The surgeon and gaoler both informed me, that three men brought from *Hertford* gaol the Lent assize 1778, had their toes mortified; which being similar to what I once saw in that gaol, I could the more easily credit it.

painted on a board, and hung up in the debtors hall, but not confirmed by a judge. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Mr. *Smith* contracted to supply the poor debtors and felons with two hot dinners a week; and to convey transports to London; for £70 a year. At summer assize, prisoners are moved from hence to Buckingham.

AYLES-
BURY
COUNTY
GAOL.

A lady at Weston left an annuity of 13s. 4d. which is paid by the church-wardens of Aylesbury, and distributed among debtors and felons.

A LIST of FEES allowed to be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol at *Aylesbury* in and for the County of *Bucks*, examined, settled—by the Hon. Sir *William Stanhope*, Knight of the Bath, *Richard Lowndes* and *John Rivett* Esqrs. three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of *Bucks*—at their General Quarter Session of the Peace holden at *Aylesbury*—on the 21st Day of April, in the 21st Year of the Reign of—*George* the Second—and in the Year of our Lord 1748.

	£.	S.	D.
From Debtors on their discharge for the first warrant on mesne process, execution or otherwise the sum of	-	0	13 4
For every warrant he is charged with afterwards the sum of	-	0	5 0
To the sheriff for his liberty the sum of	-	0	2 6
To the turnkey	-	0	2 6
From Felons at the assizes the sum of	-	0	15 0
To the turnkey	-	0	2 6
At the quarter session or otherwise the sum of	-	0	13 4
To the turnkey	-	0	2 6
Chamber rent if the debtor is furnished with bedding <i>per</i> week the sum of	-	0	2 6
If he finds his own bedding unless he lie in the common-room the sum of	-	0	1 6
Searching the files for any warrant	-	0	0 6
For a copy thereof	-	0	0 6
For every declaration or other pleadings whatsoever to be paid by the plaintiff or his agent,	-	-	-
On delivery to the turnkey the sum of	-	0	1 0

1781. Michaelmas Session.

By the COURT.

Allowed in Court.

William Hayton Clerk of the Peace for the
County of *Bucks*.

Verney.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

AYLESBURY. The two work-rooms, and the lodging-rooms, are small: one of the latter $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4, and 6 feet high. A court in front only $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, lately enclosed from the spacious court of the keeper's behind the county gaol. Mr. *Smith* (the county gaoler) is keeper; salary, £30. Prisoners have from him one pound of bread a day. Fees, 4s. 6d. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1774, Nov. 12, Prisoners 2.

1779, Feb. 25, Prisoners 3.

1776, Jan. 3, - - 3.

1782, April 29, - - 2.

----- Nov. 2, - - 1.

Q O

NEWPORT

BRIDE-
WELLS.

NEWPORT PAGNEL. Two cells in the back court of a public house, 7 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 feet high. The apertures in the doors 10 inches by 9. No water: no allowance: no employment. Keeper lives distant. Salary, £20. He pays two guineas rent for the cells.—The prisoners must be almost suffocated in hot weather, as the doors now open under a penthouse. A deserter lately went out who had been confined here a fortnight. From January 1780 to January 1781, here were committed twenty-nine prisoners. From January 4, 1782, to July 2, here were thirty-three; deserters included.

1779, March 24, Prisoners 0.

----- Oct. 13, - - 0.

1782, July 15, - - 0.

----- Nov. 28, - - 0.

WEST-WYCOMB. This prison was lately removed from High-Wycomb, and the keeper was dismissed at the Michaelmas sessions 1778 for inattention. It consists of two garrets in the present keeper's house. The windows are almost closed up by strong planks nailed across for security: his salary, £20.—In 1782 I found this prison again removed to High-Wycomb. It consists of two small rooms in the back court of the keeper's public house, about 7 feet by 3, and 6 feet high: apertures in the doors: a court about 10 feet by six: no water. *Prisoners are here committed to hard labour.*

1779, April 23, and 1782, June 25, No prisoners.

BUCKINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms below; one of which is the bridewell: the other for felons 16 feet by 12. Over these are two rooms for debtors. No water. Gaoler no salary. Keeper's salary, £2. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.—Over the gate on a board is this inscription: "The Right Honourable Richard Grenville Temple
" Lord Viscount Cobham caused this edifice to be erected at his own expense for the
" use of this town and county: The summer assizes being restored to this place and
" fixed here by act of parliament in the year 1748."

1779, Oct. 14, No prisoners but a raving lunatic.

1782, April 30, No prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT BEDFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Howard.*

BEDFORD.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 17 : 4.
Felons, }

Transports, If only one, £6 : if two, £5 each : all above two, £4 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two quartern-loaves a week each.

Felons, two halfpeck-loaves a week each.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 0.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, - -	5 to 10,	6 to 9.	1782, July 17,	7, 3.
1776, Feb. 12,	8,	5.	1783, Sep. 7,	8, 9.
1779, Oct. 16,	7,	2. Deserters 2.		

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Lloyd.*

Duty, Sunday and Thursday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, *Mr. Gadsby.*

Salary, £12 for the gaol and bridewell.

IN this prison there is on the first floor, a day-room for debtors, which is used as a chapel, and four lodging-rooms : for felons, on the ground-floor, two day-rooms, one for men, and the other for women, without fire-places, and two cells for the condemned. The rooms are $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high : two dungeons, down eleven steps, one of them dark ; the window of the other 18 inches by 12. Five pounds a year is allowed to the gaoler for straw, which is not on the floors, but on frames or bedsteads. The justices in winter, upon application, grant coals both to debtors and felons. The court is common to both. No apartment for the gaoler.

Clauses of the act against spirituous liquors are *not* hung up. I was, when sheriff, culpably ignorant of that act. No infirmary nor bath. About twenty years ago the gaol-fever was in this prison : some died there, and many in the town ; among whom was Mr. *Daniel* the surgeon, who attended the prisoners. His successor, Mr. *Gadsby*, judiciously changed the medicines from sudorifics (generally used before) to bark and cordials : and a sail-ventilator being soon after put up, the gaol has been free from the fever almost ever since.

This prison is kept very clean ; but the act for preserving the health of prisoners is not hung up.

BEDFORD
COUNTY
GAOL.

FEES on a printed paper, signed by the late Gaoler as follows :

All persons that come to this place, either by warrant, commitment, or verbally ; must pay before discharged, fifteen shillings and four pence to the gaoler, and two shillings to the turnkey.

T. Richardson.

At my visit in 1782 there was a Table of Fees painted on a board.

County of Bedford. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at the Town of *Bedford* in and for the said County of *Bedford* on Wednesday in the Week next after the Feast of *St. Michael* the Archangel that is to say the third day of October in the twenty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-one before Sir *Philip Monoux* Baronet *William Gery* *John Nesbitt* and *John Miller* junior Esquires *Hadley Cox* *Henry Hinde* *Peter Lepipre* *William Smith* and *John Hawkins* Clerks Justices of our said Lord the King Assigned to keep the Peace in the said County and also to hear and determine divers Felonies Trespasses and other Misdemeanors in the said County committed ; The following Table of Fees were perused settled and approved of to be taken by the Gaoler of the said County of *Bedford* but first to be submitted to the Judges of Assize at the next Lent Assizes for their approbation.

Debtors Fees to Gaoler and his Turnkey.

	£.	S.	D.
For each debtor discharged to pay the gaoler	-	-	17 4
Of him for the second and every other action	-	-	10 0
To the turnkey at the discharge of every debtor	-	-	2 0
To him of every such debtor for the second and every other action	-	-	1 0
For every debtor for each weeks lodging on the chapel side the gaoler finding bed sheets and blankets	-	0	2 6
If two lye together in the same bed to take of each	-	0	2 0
Of every debtor for chamber rent finding his own bedding and sheets, per week	-	0	1 6
For a copy of every warrant of detainer	-	0	2 0
For a certificate for want of a declaration in order to take a writ of <i>superseas</i>	-	0	2 6
For a certificate in order to sue for a <i>habeas corpus</i>	-	0	2 6
For the entering every declaration delivered to the debtors in custody	-	0	1 0
To the under-sheriff for his liberatur to gaoler for the discharge of a debtor for each action	-	0	6 8

Felons Fees to Gaoler and his Turnkey.

To the gaoler for every prisoner sentenced to be burned in the hand fined or imprisoned when discharged to pay	-	0	17 4
And to the turnkey for each	-	0	2 0
To the gaoler for the discharge of every person committed for want of sureties of the peace, misdemeanor or any other crime not being felony	-	0	17 4
And to the turnkey for each	-	0	2 0
For a copy of every commitment if demanded	-	0	2 0

For

	£.	s.	d.	
For a certificate of commitment in order to sue out a <i>habeas corpus</i>	0	2	6	BEDFORD COUNTY GAOL,
For attending in the town of <i>Bedford</i> with every prisoner in order to give bail or be other- ways discharged	0	2	0	
For the discharge of every prisoner committed for felony or on suspicion thereof and no bill of indictment found, or discharged on his or her trial, or delivered by proclamation, to be paid out of the county rates	0	13	4	

John Nesbitt

William Smith

Approved

JAMES EYRE

7th March 1782

Jeremy Fish Palmer Clerk of the Peace of
the County of *Bedford*.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BEDFORD,

Consists of three rooms about $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$, on the ground-floor; no fire-place: the court 36 feet by 24; no water accessible to the prisoners. Allowance to each a quartern-loaf every other day. The prison clean.—Keeper's salary, £30; now £20: no fees.

1776, Feb. 13, Prisoners 3.

1779, Oct. 16, - - 2.

1782, July 17, - - 4.

BEDFORD TOWN GAOL.

Two new rooms with fire-places. No apartment for the gaoler. No court: no water.

1779, Oct. 16, Prisoner 0.

1782, July 17, - - 1.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

HUNTING- GAOLER, *Henry Blane, afterwards Robert Nunn, now John Randall.*
DON.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, If only one, £12; if more, £9 each: he paying the clerk of affize a guinea for each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, four halfquartern-loaves a week.

Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

Garnish, Debtors, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 5, 7, 4. 1776, Sep. 27, 3, 6.

1774, Jan. 29, 7, 3. 1779, ---- 22, 11, 14. Deserters 4.

1775, Nov. 9, 4, 5. 1782, May 4, 7, 6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. Brock. Now no Chaplain. (See Remarks.)

SURGEON, Mr. Hunt, now Mr. Perkins.

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is also the *County Bridewell* and *Town Gaol*.—For debtors, a day-room or kitchen; and over it a large lodging-room. Near it is a day-room for felons: and down 9 steps a dungeon for men-felons; in which is a small condemned room. In another place, down 7 steps, is a dungeon for women-felons: the floor of it level with the court; in which is the bridewell. This has two rooms below for men; and two above for women. No chimneys. The prison and court are too small: but I always found the whole remarkably clean, except at my visit in 1779. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. No infirmary. No bath. Salary for the bridewell, £24 : 16 : 0; for the town gaol, £4.—Straw, £4 : 16 : 0 a year.

I was sorry to hear at my visit in 1776, that Mr. Brock, the late chaplain, who officiated very constantly twice a week, and had a salary of *only* £20, was dismissed. He would have continued his attendance, without the salary; but an order was made expressly forbidding it.

At the back of the prison a hemp-dresser has a small house, and also a salary of £11 a year, to find work for the prisoners in the bridewell, in beating hemp at three pence a stone.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

HUNTING-
DON
COUNTY
GAOL.

Huntingdonshire. A TABLE of the antient accustomed FEES demanded taken and received time immemorial by the Gaoler for the time being of his Majesty's Gaol in the Town of *Huntingdon* and for the County of *Huntingdon* as well for Civil Prisoners as Criminal Prisoners.

As to Civil Prisoners, commonly called Debtors.

	£.	S.	D.
For the dismission fee for each debtor, to the keeper	-	-	0 10 0
For the like, to the turnkey	-	-	0 2 6
For debtors, bed <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 2 4
For the bed <i>per-week</i> , if two debtors lie together	-	-	0 3 6

As to Criminal Prisoners.

For the dismission fee of each criminal prisoner discharged out of custody, either by the magistrate, or by the courts of assize or session	-	-	0 13 4
For the like to the turnkey	-	-	0 2 6
For the bed <i>per week</i> to each fine, trespass, or felon	-	-	0 3 6
For the bed <i>per-week</i> , if two lie together	-	-	0 4 8

Robert Nunn

Keeper of the County Gaol of *Huntingdonshire* Oct. 14, 1774.

There is a rasure, which cancels the name of the former gaoler *Henry Blane*, and the date when he signed.—There is added, the date of the present gaoler's coming into office, Oct. 6, 1778.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

CAM-
BRIDGE.GAOLER, *Simcon Saunders.*

Salary, £12 : 14 : 0.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 10 : 8.

Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each : he paying the clerk of affize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, two pence a day.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 3.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 4,

8,

2,

1776, Sep. 27,

10,

0.

1774, Dec. 13,

6,

4,

1779, Sep. 23,

21,

2.

1776, Feb. 9,

8,

6,

1782, Feb. 6,

15,

3.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, *Mr. Prince.*

Salary, none ; he makes a bill.

REMARKS.

THE prison is the gate of the old castle. On the ground-floor, called the *low-gaol*, are three strong rooms ; one for men-felons (30 feet by 6 feet 7 inches) ; another for women (16 feet by 9) with a chimney : the other was not finished. There is an ascent of 22 stone steps on the outside to the debtors apartments, called the *high-gaol*. On the first floor is a room for the turnkey ; a large kitchen ; and two or three other rooms. Above them are five rooms and a condemned room. All the rooms are fizeable.—Claufes of act against spirituous liquors hung up, by a written order of *Thomas Cockran*, Esq. sheriff.—The act for preserving the health of prifoners not hung up. Straw, 20s. a year. The castle-yard is fpacious, but not safe ; and prifoners have not the use of it. In it is the gallows.

Debtors have some relief from legacies and donations paid by feveral colleges : from *Sidney college*, each has a shirt every year, and a fack of coals : from *St. John's*, sixteen pennyworth of bread, every Saturday morning. A collection is made in the univerfity and the town, by leave of the mayor, which amounts to about £7 a year : and 20s. a year, deducting land-tax, is paid from an eftate at *Croxton* in this county. No memorial in the gaol.

Cambridgefhire.

Cambridgeshire. The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace—held at the Shire-hall in *Cambridge*—the 19th—of April in the 5th year—of GEO. III—1765 Before *Edward Leeds Hale Wortham* and *W^m Howell Ewen Esqrs* justices &c.

CAM-
BRIDGE
COUNTY
GAOL.

TABLE OF FEES.

Settled—pursuant to a late Act—passed in the 2d—of GEORGE II Intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors &c.—to be hung up publickly in the Prison of the Castle of *Cambridge*.

	£.	s.	d.
To the gaoler for the commitment fee to be paid at the time of commitment, only	-	0	5 4
To the gaoler for the discharge of every prisoner to be paid at the time of his discharge, only	-	0	5 4
To the sheriff for the discharge of every prisoner to be paid on such discharge	-	0	2 0
To be paid for the weekly rent of an entire chamber, with one bed only, and clean linnen	0	2	0
And in case more prisoners are put into a room, so that there is occasion for more beds in the same chamber, Then there shall be paid for the use of the chamber, and of every bed and linnen and cloaths belonging to it the sum of	-	0	1 6

Edward Leeds

Hale Wortham

W^m H Ewen.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL - AT CAMBRIDGE

Is in the castle-yard; and joins to the gaoler's house. It consists of two work-rooms, and over them two rooms; one for men, with four cages $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$; and the other for women, with two cages. No court: no water accessible to prisoners: only one sewer, and that very offensive: no allowance: the prisoners have the profit of their work, which is beating hemp, and making mops. Mr. *Saunders* the county gaoler is keeper: salary, £2. He is attentive and humane.

BRIDE-
WELL.

1774, Dec. 13, Prisoners 4.

1779, Sep. 23, Prisoners 7.

1776, Feb. 9, - - 6.

1782, Feb. 6, - - 8.

----- Sep. 27, - - 1.

There are also at CAMBRIDGE the

TOWN GAOL. Below is a room for criminals, the *hole*; about 21 feet by 7. The prisoner, whom I saw there in 1776, was a miserable object: he had been confined some weeks: no allowance.—The prisoners receive relief from several of the colleges, *viz.* *St. John's, Trinity, Christ's, &c.*

Above are rooms for debtors and criminals, one of which is called the *cage*. No court: no water accessible to prisoners. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Gaoler no salary. Licence for beer.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Dec. 13,	2,	3.	1779, Sep. 23,	1, 2.
1776, Feb. 9,	2.	0.	1782, Feb. 7,	2, 0.
1776, Sep. 28,	1,	1.		

P p

An

CAM-
BRIDGE
TOWN
GAOL.

An Account of the FEES that have been anciently and customarily paid to the Gaoler or Keeper of the Tolbooth Prison in the Town of *Cambridge*, viz.

	For every debtor	£.	s.	D.
The commitment fee	- - - - -	0	6	8
The withdraught or discharging fee which is paid afterwards to the mayor at every port	- - - - -	0	1	0
For the care of the prisoner and chamber <i>per week</i>	- - - - -	0	2	6

The 17 January 1765

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the Town of *Cambridge*—We the Justices—of the said Town—having reviewed the abovefaid Table of Fees, do allow and confirm the same

W Whiskin, Mayor
King Whittred

Edward Leeds
W^m Norfolk

Elias Sowster
W H Ewen

TOWN BRIDEWELL. On the ground-floor, one room for men, 21 feet by 6; and two lodging-rooms for women, 9 feet by 5. In these are lately put bedsteads for straw or coverlets. There is a dungeon or dark room for the refractory. Above is a work-room 19 feet square, for women. In the spring 1779, seventeen women were confined in the day-time, and some of them at night, in this room, which has no fire-place or fewer. This made it extremely offensive, and occasioned a fever or sickness among them, which alarmed the Vice-chancellor, who ordered all of them to be discharged. Two or three died within a few days.—There are now added two rooms, in one of which are five cages about 7 feet square. There is a small court; no water.

The Vice-chancellor's prisoners, have four pence on Sunday, to prevent the necessity of their working on that day as formerly. Those of them that are ill, have three pence a day. No allowance of bread for town prisoners. Keeper's salary, £30: no fees. Straw, £1 : 1 : 0 a year.

The bridewell stands in the back yard of the keeper's house; which was bought and endowed for the encouragement of wool-combers and spinners of this town. The basis of the institution was a legacy of the famous carrier *Thomas Hobson*, who died 1630. To answer the intention, the keeper appointed is a wool-comber. He employs not only several hands upon the foundation of the charity, but many others; among them his prisoners. His salary is paid out of the charity.

1774, Dec. 13, Prisoners 3.

1779, Sep. 23, Prisoners 6, and one lunatic.

1776, Sep. 28, - - 7.

1782, Feb. 7, - - 3.

E L Y G A O L.

GAOLER, *John Allday.*ELY
GAOL.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 3.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £5 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, }
Felons, } none.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 30, 6, 0.

1776, Sep. 28, 7, 1.

----- Dec. 13, 1, 2.

1779, Sep. 23, 7, 1. Lunatic 1.

1776, Feb. 9, 11, 3.

1782, Feb. 6, 4, 2.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

THIS gaol, the property of the bishop, who is lord of the franchise of the isle of Ely, was in part rebuilt by bishop *Mawson* in 1768, upon complaint of the cruel method which, for want of a safe gaol, the keeper took to secure his prisoners*.

For master's-side debtors three rooms up stairs: a room on the same floor for condemned felons. Below stairs is the felons day-room; and their cell or night-room, 18½ feet by 10, with a window about a foot square. There is a court for felons, with an offensive sewer. No water.—For debtors a court with a pump; but no free ward. No infirmary. No straw. Clausures against spirituous liquors, and act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. Keeper, a sheriff's officer for the isle, and for the county of Cambridge. No table of fees.

Affize in this isle, of late, twice a year, viz. Lent at Ely, Summer at Wisbech.

* This was by chaining them down on their backs upon a floor, across which were several iron bars; with an iron collar with spikes about their necks, and a heavy iron bar over their legs. An excellent magistrate, *James Collyer*, Esq. presented an account of the case, accompanied with a drawing, to the king; with which his majesty was much affected, and gave immediate orders for a proper inquiry and redress.

ELY. At my last visit, the debtors and felons were together*. One of the former was confined for 3s. 5½d. the charges 8s. 3d. another, who had a wife and five children, only for costs 4s. 9d. and gaol-fees, 3s. 6d†.

B R I D E W E L L S.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

ELY. This prison (built 1651) consists of one room below for men (16 feet by 15 feet 4 inches); and two above for women. No water accessible to prisoners; prison out of repair. No court; one might be made from the keeper's large garden. In February 1776, a woman sick: no apothecary. No allowance. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £10: no fees.

1774, Dec. 13, Prisoners 2.

1779, Sep. 23, Prisoners 2.

1776, Feb. 9, - - 3.

1782, Feb. 6, - - 3.

----- Sep. 28, - - 1.

WISBECH. This is also a gaol. There is a descent to it of 5 steps. Two rooms below (the work-room 15 feet by 12), and two above. No court: no water accessible to prisoners. Allowance, a penny a day: straw, twenty shillings a year. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Keeper's salary, £16: no fees.—This prison might be improved on the keeper's garden.

1776, Feb. 3, Prisoners 2.

1779, March 29, Debtors 2. Impressed Men 3.

----- Oct. 10, - - 1. Felon &c. - 1.

1782, Feb. 4, - - 1. Deforter - 1. Lunatic 1.

* An unhappy debtor may be an honest man; but, "*Evil communications corrupt good manners.*"

† By an act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within the *Isle of Ely*, in the county of *Cambridge*. 1778.

COUNTY GAOL, NORWICH CASTLE.

GAOLER, *George Gynne.*

NORWICH.

Salary, none: he pays the under-sheriff £31 : 10 : 0 *per annum.*

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, - 5 : 15 : 6 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a two-penny loaf each *per day* (*weight in 1774, and 1782,*
 Felons, } 20 oz.); and every week in common a stone of cheese:
 in winter twelve bushels of coals, in summer six bushels.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Feb. 1,	30,	14.		1776, Nov. 17,	18,	32.
----- Dec. 10,	16,	15.		1779, March 31,	24,	29.
1776, Feb. 5,	29,	16.		1782, July 6,	25,	23.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Willins.*

Duty, Friday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, *Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Brown, now Mr. Rigby.*

Salary, £40.

THE castle is situated on the summit of a hill. That part which is called the *upper gaol*, has ten rooms for master's-side debtors; and leads for them to walk on. The *low gaol* has several rooms for debtors, felons &c. A small area in the middle of the gaol, in which are made some improvements; such as a pump, a bath, and some rooms over it. There is a dungeon down a ladder of 8 steps, for men-felons; in which has been sometimes an inch or two of water: here are now barracks and mats. Only a small room for women-felons; and they cannot be separate from the men, when decency would most of all require it. There are three airy rooms for the sick; so distinct from the rest of the prison, that there is no danger of spreading any infection from thence. The gaoler is humane, and respected by his prisoners. These, felons as well as debtors, sell at the grates of their separate day-rooms, laces, garters, purses, nets, &c. of their own making.

REMARKS:

There is a nurse or matron to attend the sick; and provide for them, when the surgeon orders it, broth, gruel, milk-pottage and *extra-firing*. It is also her business

NORWICH
CASTLE.

business to see that the prisoners be duly served with their allowance of bread, which is remarkably good. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. At Lent assize, prisoners are moved from hence to Thetford*; and put into a dungeon which is described in that place. In 1779, twenty-seven prisoners, and in 1782, eighteen were carried thither, and confined four nights, most of them in the dungeon.

Mrs. *Frances Kempe* formerly bequeathed certain charities to the poor of Norwich and Heyden; and a stipend for preaching three sermons a year. For payment, she bound an estate in Heyden left her by her father *John Mingay*, Esq. Among the charities were some to prisoners in this castle, and in the city gaol. These have for some years past received nothing; although the legacies are paid to the other objects.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

Norfolk. A TABLE of the Rates Fees and Allowances to be—taken by every Gaoler or Keeper of any Gaol or Prison within the said County—settled—at the General Quarter Session—holden by Adjournment at the Castle of *Norwich*—31 July—3d of GEORGE II.—1729—in pursuance—of a late Act—for Relief of Debtors &c.

That is to say

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment or coming into gaol of any prisoner for debt	0	5	0
For chamber rent where the gaoler finds bedding and linnen, and a prisoner hath a bed to him or herself, <i>per week</i>	0	2	0
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding <i>per week</i>	0	1	6
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding <i>per week</i> each prisoner	0	0	6
For the discharge of those in <i>execution</i>	0	5	4
For the discharge of those upon <i>outlawry</i>	0	5	4
For the discharge of those upon <i>common process</i>	0	2	8

We his Majesty's Justices of the Peace—have hereunto set our hands—the day and year above written

31 July 1729 Confirmed by us

James Reynolds
Wm Branthwayte
R. Bacon
Miles Branthwayte

Wm Bacon
Edm^d Bacon
Tom. Turner
Miles Branthwayte

Here I would just mention the *Norfolk* and *Norwich* Hospital, built in 1771, as being one of the best of our county hospitals. The wards are lofty; there is only one floor up stairs: the bedsteads are iron, and they are not crowded. The beds are straw, the furniture linen; and there are no testers. The wards are kept clean by frequent washing, and airy by the opposite windows being generally open. There are *Dutch* stoves in the wards in summer, and little coppers for tea water, with which the patients are sometimes *properly* indulged. There is a fine area enclosed, in which the patients walk. There is no washing, brewing nor baking in this house.

* See last note in page 13.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

SWAFFHAM. Three rooms below; one of which, a lodging-room for men, is too close (10 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 9 inches): a work-room, 17 feet by 15, but no employment: and four rooms above. Court enlarged, now 28 feet square, but no pump. A window in the keeper's kitchen which overlooked the court is improperly stopped up: the prisoners are confined to their rooms. Keeper's salary, £16; and twenty shillings a year for straw. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up: licence for beer. Surgeon, Mr. Say: he makes a bill.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1774,	Dec.	11,	Prisoners	7.
1776,	Feb.	3,	- -	5, with a lunatic.
1779,	March	29,	- -	11,
1782,	Feb.	5,	- -	5,

} including the lunatic.

WYMUNDHAM. A day-room; with three closets on one side of it, for night-rooms, about 6 feet by 4. A prisoner complained to me of being obliged to lie in one of these closets, with two boys who had a cutaneous disorder. There is another room for women, in which, at my visit in 1779, there were four dirty and sickly objects at work with padlocks on their legs, though they are never out in the court except on Sundays. The very small quantity of straw on the floor was worn almost to dust. There is a dungeon down eight steps with the stocks in it. It is 15½ feet by 8, and 6 feet high; now arched with brick; a dirt floor; has two apertures at the top, of a foot diameter. The justices seem to have overlooked a clause in a late act of parliament (14th Geo. III. Chap. XLIII.) "to prevent the prisoners from being kept under ground, whenever they can do it conveniently," as there is abundant room on the premises. Neither the rooms nor the spacious court secure. Prisoners in this bridewell are not only confined within doors, but generally in irons. Keeper's salary, £16: no fees. Allowance to those suspected of felony, four pence a day. Straw, £1:1:0 a year. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776,	Nov.	17,	Prisoners	5.
1779,	March	30,	- -	5.
1782,	July	6,	- -	9.

AYLSHAM. In the floor of the work (or day) room is a trap-door into a dungeon, which is 9½ feet by 6. Above stairs are three rooms, not secure. No fire-place: no straw: court not secure; prisoners in it only on Sundays: no water: no sewer: no implements for work: no allowance, but two pennyworth of bread a day to vagrants. Keeper's salary, £13:6:8.

1779, April 1, Prisoners 4.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

ACLE. A day-room, and two rooms over it. Down nine steps are two dark dungeons, 8 feet by 5 feet 10 inches. This prison is quite out of repair. The date on it is 1633. No court: keeper has a spacious garden: no water accessible to prisoners: no allowance: no straw. Keeper's salary, £16.

1779, April 2, and 1782, July 7, No prisoners.

WALSINGHAM. A room 15 feet by 8 in the keeper's court, with two dark lodging-rooms about 7 feet square, and straw on the brick floors. The walls of the court not secure. Prisoners in irons. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £13 : 6 : 8. Fees, 2s.

1779, Oct. 10, Prisoners 2.

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

NORWICH.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Fakenham, now his Widow.*

Salary, none: she pays the sheriffs £40 a year.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, - 5 : 5 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a two-penny loaf each: in 1776, it was reduced to a penny
Felons, } loaf; in 1779, 12 oz. of bread; in 1782, 14 oz.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 1, 52, 7. 1776, Nov. 17, 11, 10.

----- Dec. 10, 17, 5. 1779, March 31, 19, 5.

1776, Feb. 5, 31, 17. 1782, July 6, 16, 5.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Buckle.*

Duty, Prayers, once a fortnight; sermon one Tuesday in a month.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Matchett, now Mr. Keymer.*

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS.

ONLY one court. Many rooms for master's-side debtors. One room for common-side debtors, who are freemen. There is none for those who are not free, but the felons day-room; which is a damp room under the other, and down 13 steps: in this

this I found in 1782, one or two court of conscience debtors*. The felons dungeons, or night-rooms, are down eleven steps; one of them quite dark; the other almost so. The women's dungeon down ten steps, has a fire-place: but at my late visits they had another night-room, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and but 5 feet high. Straw was only £1 : 1 : 0 a year, but now £1 : 10 : 0.—Coals two chaldron. The keeper's stable adjoining to the last room, would make the women a good day-room; for there is no proper separation, which is peculiarly necessary in those places where the affize is but once a year.—The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

In 1779 there were many alterations. The court paved; and some old sheds, that were in it, taken down. Three night-rooms or cells for felons, about three feet below the ground, eight feet square, planked all over. A bath, but not convenient: and over it two rooms for debtors. Over them two airy rooms for the sick (each 22 feet by 16, and near 12 feet high), with iron bedsteads, and bedding.

Gaol-delivery once a year: three prisoners were confined from eight to ten months before their trial; as two were committed November 6, 1778, and one woman August 22, 1778.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

City of Norwich and County of the same City. At the General Quarter Sessions—holden at the Guild Hall—5th October in 33d year—of George II—and—adjourned to the 16th—of the same October—before Nockold Tompson Esq. Mayor—Edward Bacon Esq. Recorder—Robert Marsh Esq. &c. &c.—Justices of—the Peace—It is Ordered by this Court in pursuance of an Act—for Relief of Debtors—that the several Fees—here underwritten, and no other or greater Sums—shall be—taken by any Gaoler or Keeper of any—Prison within the—City of Norwich—(That is to say)

	£.	s.	d.
For the commitment or coming into gaol of any prisoner for debt	-	0	3 4
For chamber-rent where the gaoler finds bedding and linen where a prisoner has a bed to himself or herself, by the week	-	0	1 0
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding by the week each	-	0	0 9
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding by the week each	-	0	0 8
For the discharge of those in execution	-	0	5 4
For the discharge of those upon outlawry	-	0	5 4
For the discharge of those upon common process	-	0	3 4

We his Majesty's Justices of the Peace—for the said City of Norwich have hereunto—set our hands—

Nockold Tompson, Mayor

Ed. Bacon

John Nutball

J. Spurrell

Peter Colombine

Ferem Ives

Confirmed and allowed at the Affize and general Gaol Delivery of our Lord the King held in and for the City of Norwich and County of the same City. The Twenty-ninth day of July One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty By us

T: PARKER

T: DENNISON.

* By an act for the city of Norwich, 12 and 13 of William III, 1701. Court of Conscience debtors are to remain without bail or mainprize, until he she or they perform and obey the order of the said court; which act is similar to that for London. See page 229.

NORWICH.

NORWICH CITY BRIDEWELL.

Four rooms, 21 feet square and 10 high, with fire-places, and two warehouses for wood.—The dungeons are down 15 steps: in one part, four for the men; and in another part, three, more close and damp, for the women. In these, and in the other rooms, are cribs. But it is to be hoped the gentlemen, who have made many improvements in their gaol, will be so considerate as to order these cells to be barred to all, unless to such as are very refractory and disobedient.—Only one court: river, and pump water. Allowance two pennyworth of bread daily, two hot dinners in a week, and firing from Michaelmas to Lady-day. The sick have four pence a day and firing when wanted. Employment, cutting logwood, of which in 1782, there were 15 or 16 ton in the warehouses. This employment is too laborious and severe, where most of the prisoners are women.—Keeper's salary, £25.

1774, Dec. 10, Prisoners 3.	1779, March 31, Prisoners 7.
1776, Feb. 5, - - 5.	1782, July 6, - - 4.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL

Is also the town *bridewell*. The ground-floor for the keeper. On the first story, are four rooms for debtors; and two for delinquents. For felons, a *dungeon* down a ladder of 10 steps; 18 feet by 9½, and 9 feet high: a window 18 inches by 14: and an aperture about 2 feet square, lately opened into the passage.

At assize once a year, from sixteen to twenty prisoners brought hither from Norwich castle are confined in this dungeon four or five nights. Keeper no salary. Licence for beer.—At my last visit, here was an inscription: "This gaol was repaired and enlarged in the mayoralty of *William Holmes*, Esq. 1781." The new part consists of one large room and two over it. A court and pump. A table of fees, &c. is now hung up, but not signed.

1774, Dec. 9, Prisoner 1.	1779, Sept. 24, Prisoner 1.
1776, Nov. 18, - - 0.	1782, July 6, - - 0.

Thetford.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken in this Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.
On the coming in of a debtor, no garnish to be paid.			
If the debtor is furnished with a bed, to pay for it <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 1 0
If two lie in one bed	-	-	0 1 6
If he finds his own bed	-	-	0 0 0
Searching file for warrant	-	-	0 0 0
For delivery of any declaration against a debtor or any other proceeding	-	-	0 1 0
			For

	£.	s.	D.	
For copy of every warrant	0	1	0	THETFORD.
To the gaoler's certificate for <i>superfedeas</i>	0	1	0	
On the discharge of every debtor if on one execution or mesne process	0	6	8	
If on two	0	13	4	
Turnkey	0	0	0	
Bed <i>per</i> week each felon	0	0	9	
If two lie in one bed	0	1	6	
For dismissal of each felon or criminal prisoner, discharged either by a magistrate or by the court of assize or session	0	0	0	

Rules and Orders to be observed.

Each felon is allowed one penny *per* day at the expence of the town, and each debtor the same. A clergyman to attend the felons while under sentence of death. Debtors and felons are to wash themselves every day, and are to be let into the yard where a trough is fixed with fresh water for that purpose. And they are to sweep and sprinkle their rooms every morning.

YARMOUTH TOWN GAOL. Besides the gaoler's house, in which are four rooms for master's-side debtors, there are for all the prisoners, only a small day-room and court; and two or three lodging-rooms for such as pay for them: three dungeons or night-rooms down a ladder of 10 steps. Allowance, a penny loaf a day (weight in February 1776, 13 oz. in July 1782, 9½ oz.), and four chaldron of coals a year. The corporation sends out a begging-basket three times a week.—Gaoler's salary, £15: licence for beer and wine. Table of fees now hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1776, Feb. 6, Debtors 6, Felons &c. 14.

1779, April 3, - - - 4, - - - 4.

1782, July 8, - - - 4, - - - 2.

Great Yarmouth. A TABLE OF FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this Burgh pursuant to an Order of Assembly, A. D. 1671.

	£.	s.	D.
For the commitment release and discharge of every prisoner	0	0	8
For the garnish of every prisoner	0	0	6
For every prisoner that will diet with the gaoler, for every meal he takes	0	1	0
For every prisoner lodging in the common chamber, finding his own bed for every night	0	0	1
For every prisoner lodging in the common chamber in the gaoler's bed for every night	0	0	2
For every prisoner lodging in the private chamber finding his own bed for every night	0	0	2
For every prisoner lodging in the private chamber in the gaoler's bed for every night	0	0	4
For every freeman lodging in the free-room for every week	0	0	6
For going abroad with a prisoner every time	0	0	6
For the key turning for every prisoner being an inhabitant of this town for every week	0	0	4
For the key turning for every other prisoner for every week	0	0	8
For every prisoner committed upon any action except actions of debt to be payed upon his discharge out of the prison whereof he is to pay to the mayor if sureties be given	0	0	4

					£.	S.	D.
YAR- MOUTH.	And in such case to the clerk of the court	-	-	-	0	0	4
	And to the serjeant	-	-	-	0	0	6
	But if the action be agreed to the clerk of the court	-	-	-	0	0	2
	For the withdrasts of the court in every action agreed	-	-	-	0	0	6
	Except actions of debt for which they are to compound with Mr. Mayor or pay 1s. for every 20s.						
	For every grand jury or petty jury keeping	-	-	-	0	0	4
	For goods attached and brought to the town-hall the party plaintiff to pay as he can agree with the gaoler.						
	For every person whipped at the sessions	-	-	-	0	0	4
	For every one branded	-	-	-	0	1	0
	For every one executed	-	-	-	0	6	8

YARMOUTH TOWN BRIDEWELL. In the work-house yard. Four rooms; a fire-place in one of them. A small court, to which prisoners have no access. No fewer: no water. Court of conscience debtors sometimes confined here, and discharged in three calendar months: by the act (1758) they may be carried "either to the common gaol, or house of correction."

1776, Feb. 6, Prisoners 0.

1779, April 3, - - 0.

1782, July 8, Debtor 1, Petty Offender 1.

LYNN REGIS TOWN GAOL. The rooms for debtors, felons and petty offenders are convenient, and were clean at my first visit. Cribs with straw and two coverlets for the felons: the court is small, and has fowls kept in it. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. Gaoler's salary, £20: fees, debtors 3s. 4d. felons &c. 5s. per table, dated 1st of March, 1729: signed, *John Goodwyn*, mayor, *Thomas Berney*, recorder.

By the Act 1770, court of conscience debtors shall remain in confinement for no longer space than three calendar months.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Dec. 11,	1,	0.	1779, Oct. 9,	3,	2.
1779, March 29,	3,	4.	1782, Feb. 4,	4,	2.

COUNTY GAOL AT IPSWICH.

GAOLER, Rowland Baker, now John Ripshaw.

IPSWICH.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 10 : 8.
Felons, }

Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each; he paying clerk of affize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)Felons, two pence a day in bread (*weight in Dec. 1774, 18½ oz.**July 1782, 20 oz.*).

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 3, 22, 14.

1776, Nov. 18, 15, 6.

----- Dec. 7, 15, 5.

1779, April 5, 24, 23.

1776, Feb. 7, 29, 17.

1782, July 9, 27, 10. Defeter 1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. Brome.

Duty, Sunday and Friday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. Buck.

Salary, £40 for debtors and felons.

THIS is also the *town gaol*: yet only one court-yard.—For debtors, a kitchen, or day-room; and several chambers: one of these is lately made a free ward.—For felons a day-room: and for the men a strong night-room; with beds well contrived for cleanliness and health. Each prisoner has a crib-bedstead, 10 or 12 inches high; the head raised a few inches; strong feet, low sides. These are easily moved when the ward is to be washed. The county allows to each crib a straw bed, and a blanket.—The women have no separate day-room: and their ward, or night-room, has no fire-place.—One of the two drinking-rooms is called the *garnish-room*.—Two rooms for the sick; not distinct enough from the rest. No bath. Debtors weave in hand-frames, like those at Lincoln, good garters, &c. and make purses, nets and laces which they sell at the front grate. I found this close prison clean, though full of prisoners. The water from the pump is conveyed through the sewers, which prevents the court-yard, which is small, from being offensive.

REMARKS.

In

IPSWICH
COUNTY
GAOL.

In the centre of the ceiling of a neat chapel lately built, is an aperture covered by a small turret, which keeps the room airy and pleasant. (All prison chapels should be thus supplied with fresh air *.) Mr. *Brome*, the chaplain, does not content himself merely with the regular and punctual performance of his stated duty; he is a friend to the prisoners on all occasions.

Affize always at Bury: there is *now* an allowance to the gaoler for conveying prisoners thither. Gaoler, a sheriff's officer. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is not hung up.

Debtors have on Sunday from a legacy of Mr. *John Pemberton*, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef for broth, a penny loaf, and a pint of ale. The following memorial of this kind donation is now hung up in the chapel.

July 17, 1780.

At this, the annual meeting of the trustees of Mr. *Pemberton's* charity, it is ordered, that the treasurer should provide as the trustees shall see fit, for the debtors imprisoned in any of the jails in the county of *Suffolk*, either for their relief therein, by a proportion of bread, meat, and beer, as he shall think necessary, or for the delivering them out of prison, until the treasurer shall receive further orders.—Nevertheless, such debtors in *Ipswich* jail, as do not regularly attend divine service (unless prevented by sickness, or some reasonable cause, to be allowed of by the chaplain), and behave decently and reverently, shall not have any benefit or allowance from this charity.

TRUSTEES,

Geo. Drury.

Lott Knight.

Ph. B. Brooke.

Edw^d. Hasell.

From another legacy the town supplies them with five chaldron of coals yearly. No memorial of this in the gaol.

TABLE OF FEES.

Suffolk, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions—holden by Adjournment at *Bury St. Edmunds*—21st—July—1729, A Table of Fees settled by the Justices of the said Division—pursuant to a late Act—for the Relief of Debtors &c. at the assize for the County of *Suffolk*—at *Bury St. Edmunds* the 24th day of July 1729.

	£.	s.	d.
To the gaoler for the commitment fee and discharge of every person	-	0	12 8
Out of which is to be paid to the sheriff	-	0	2 0
To the officer	-	0	2 0
For the rent of every chamber weekly	-	0	2 6

Jasper Cullum

G. Golding

Jermyn Davers

M. Shelton.

I have reviewed this Table of Fees and do think proper to moderate and reduce the same to † shillings and eight pence by disallowing the two shillings to be paid to the Officer and deducting six pence per week out of the Chamber-Rent

THO. PENGELLY.

* See *Priestley's Experiments, &c.* p. 281.

† Erased.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

IPSWICH. On the ground-floor is a work-shop; and a night-room for men: up stairs a night-room for women. None of them, nor the court secure. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper, a worsted manufacturer: salary, £17. No fees. Prisoners, no allowance. Employment, spinning worsted, and turning a twisting-mill.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

The above was the state of the prison in 1776, but at my visit in 1779, I found it greatly improved. The two work-rooms and chambers *now* are 20 feet by 14. The court 40 feet by 34.

1774, Dec. 8, Prisoners 1.	1779, April 5, Prisoners 0.
1776, Feb. 7, - - 3.	1782, July 9, - - 2.
----- Nov. 18, - - 2.	

WOODBIDGE. Two rooms, lately enlarged, 28 feet by 16: in these are beds and bedding: the lower one is 9 feet high. To each are three windows and a fire-place. The court is also enlarged out of the keeper's garden, and made secure. Salary, £15. Prisoners allowance, two pence a day. No firing: no water: no employment.

1776, Feb. 7, Prisoners 9.
1779, April 4, - - 1.
1782, July 9, - - 4.

BECCLES. A room on the ground-floor, called the *ward*, a chamber for women, called the *upper ward*, a day-room with a fire-place; and a dungeon 7 steps under ground. In the *ward* is a window to the street which is highly improper, as I have always seen numbers of idle persons crowding about it. No proper separation of the men and women. Only one court. The keeper has a large garden.—Salary, £11 : 10 : 0. Licence for beer (a riotous alehouse). Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, 6s. 8d. Allowance, a two-penny loaf a day (*weight*, July 9, 1782, 20oz.). Thirty shillings a year for straw. £5 a year for coals. When prisoners work they have half the profit.

1776, Feb. 6, Prisoners 3.
1779, April 2, - - 9.
1782, July 8, - - 15.

At my visit in 1779, the keeper shewed me an old table of fees on parchment, which I here copy.

The

BECCLES. The Gaoler's FEES for the County of *Suffolk* agreed upon 29 of March 1676 by the Justices of the Peace underwritten.

	£.	S.	D.
<i>Inprimis</i> for every person committed in court	0	1	8
<i>Item</i> for every person committed out of court	0	3	4
<i>Item</i> for every person committed upon warrant or process	0	3	4
<i>Item</i> for every person committed upon execution	0	6	8
<i>Item</i> to the turnkey	0	1	0
<i>Item</i> for every person upon his acquittal for felony	0	6	8
<i>Item</i> for every person committed upon outlawry	0	10	0
<i>Item</i> for every prisoner lodging in the gaoler's bed for every night taking no diet in the house	0	0	6
Taking diet	0	0	4
If he find his own bed and take diet	0	0	3
If he take no diet	0	0	4
<i>Item</i> for every prisoner that is not a felon that will go into the ward and lye there for every night	0	0	2
<i>Item</i> if two lye in one bed and take diet in the house for both	0	0	6
If they take no diet	0	0	8
For the two best chambers in the house as they can agree.			

Henry Felton

Anth^y. Gawdy

Thos. Edgar

Robt. Brake

Thos. Bacon

Charles Milton

Tho Smith

Thos. Bade

Ex per Ro. Clarke V. C. P. Com.

Since allowed by the Judges at the Assizes at *Bury*.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

LAVENHAM. A work-room below: a chamber for men; only one room for women: none of them secure. The prison is out of repair. At a former visit I heard that a prisoner had escaped, for which the keeper was fined, though the *neglect* lay in the magistrates. Two more, lately escaped through the plaster wall. Prisoners always kept within doors; the court not secure: no water: no straw. Keeper's salary, £15 : 14 : 8. No fees. Employment, spinning wool. There is no proper separation of female prisoners. An old out-house and stable of the keeper's might be made convenient for them.—At my last visit, I found the *magistrates had sent to the keeper a number of thumb-screws* for securing prisoners.

1776, Nov. 18, Prisoners 2.

1779, April 6, - - 3. Impressed Men 15.

----- Sep. 25, - - 3.

1782, July 10, - - 1.

CLARE. A work-room. Two lodging-rooms with boarded bedsteads. No chimneys. The work-room close glazed, and made offensive by a closet in it. No court. Prisoners have no access to the well of fine water. The prison is thatched,

thatched, the walls are clay, but the men's lodging-room boarded; and the whole of it is ruinous: the prisoner in 1776, a women, at work, in irons. No allowance. Each prisoner pays a penny a day for straw, &c. Keeper a weaver: salary £13 : 13 : 4: no fees. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. At my first visit in 1779, the three prisoners, though they were women, had each a heavy chain, and the two impressed men had chains and logs. No Justices have visited this prison for many years.

1776, Dec. 6,	Prisoner	1.	
1779, April 6,	- -	3.	Impressed Men 2.
----- Sep. 25,	- -	1.	
1782, July 10,	- -	0.	

MILDENHALL*. Two rooms the lower $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10, and the upper 12 feet by 8. No fire-place: no court: no sewer. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.—The prison is ruinous; not secure: keeper has a garden: his salary £10: no fees.

1779, Sep. 24, Prisoner 0. 1782, Feb. 5, Prisoner 1.

IPSWICH TOWN BRIDEWELL, Is in the bridewell hospital for boys. Two rooms 17 feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$. No fire-place.

1782, July 10, No prisoners.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

This prison for the franchise or liberty of Bury St. Edmund's, is the property of Sir Charles Davers. The court is spacious, but not secure: at my visit in 1779, they were repairing it, and making it secure by *chevaux de frise*: none had the use of it without paying a shilling a week. On one side of it are several rooms for *debtors*: one of them is a work-room. On the other side, is a large dungeon down three steps; which is the day and night-room for *felons*: the men are chained to staples fixed in the barrack-bedsteads. No straw. There is another dungeon down a step or two; seldom used. No proper separation of men and women-felons. The late gaoler told me that in the winter of 1773, five died of the small-pox. No apothecary then;

* The work-house, or house of industry for this parish, situated near the church, was one of the cleanest I ever saw. Here were upwards of forty persons at my first visit, and at my last visit sixty-nine, whose countenances bespoke their satisfaction and the attention paid to them. If all the parishes had been as careful to promote cleanliness and industry in their own work-houses, there would have been no occasion for parishes uniting in houses of industry, most of which I have visited in this and the adjoining county.

BURY. but one is appointed since; salary £40. No infirmary: no bath: act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. A chaplain; and prayers twice a week: salary, £50. Keeper, no salary: fees, debtors 8s. 8d. felons 6s. 8d. A table of fees is *now* hung up, the same as in the county gaol at Ipswich. Licence for beer and wine. I always found a number of people drinking, as at a common alehouse. Allowance, debtors none, felons a three-penny loaf every other day (weight, July 1782, 2lb. 6oz.); and from the fifth of November to the Saturday before Lady-day, felons have two bushels of coals a week, and debtors four; both from a legacy of which no memorial in the gaol. In a *Description of Bury* printed 1771, there is an account of several ancient donations and bequests to prisoners. Whether they be now totally sunk, or the coals be from some of them, I cannot say.—A poor widow of eighty years of age, committed March 6, 1780, for a *fine* of £5, was here at my last visit.

At assize, twice a year, prisoners of both sexes brought from Ipswich, are confined four or five nights in the dungeon here described.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Dec. 9,	10,	15.	1779, April 5,	18,	5.
1776, Feb. 8,	11,	18.	1782, July 10,	16,	11.
----- Nov. 18,	5,	6.			

BURY BRIDEWELL. This, it is said, was in former times a Jewish synagogue. It has a large work-room; a room for men, and another for women; all up stairs, and out of repair. A small court (13 feet by 9): no water. Keeper's salary £6; and four pence for each prisoner's straw: fees, one shilling.

1774, Dec. 9,	Prisoners 2.	1779, April 5,	Prisoners 2.
1776, Feb. 8,	- - 1.	1782, July 10,	- - 0.
----- Nov. 18,	- - 1.		

SUDBURY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL. Has for debtors a day-room with a fire-place; and two little rooms for them to lodge in, about 7 feet by 5 each. A room for men-criminals, with a fire-place and a loom: another for women; this also has a fire-place. A court, not secure; and the water not accessible to prisoners. They have no allowance. Keeper, no salary: fees, 4s. no table. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Dec. 6,	Prisoners 0.
1779, Sep. 25,	- - 0.

WARWICK.

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

WARWICK.

GAOLER, *William Roe.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £8 : 0 : 0 each, he paying clerk of assize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence, to turnkey for beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)Felons, a loaf of 3^{lb}. every other day.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 22, 23, 9. 1776, Oct. 30, 22, 7.

1774, ----- 10, 13, 13. 1779, Mar. 26, 22, 28.

1776, Jan. 6, 24, 33. 1782, May 1, 32, 11.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Mussen.*Duty, Sunday and Friday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, *Mr. Weale.*

Salary, £20 for gaol and bridewell.

ONE court for debtors, and men-felons. Women-felons have a separate court, day-room, and two small night-rooms (7 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 8), aperture only 7 inches by 6. They used to be loaded with irons; now they have none. Men-felons have a day-room: their night room is in an octagonal dungeon about 21 feet diameter, down 31 steps; damp and offensive: the gaoler on going down took a preservative. Two cells in another dungeon for the condemned. Prisoners are tried in the county clothing: there are twelve suits for men, and six for women*.

Debtors common day-room is the hall, which is also used as a chapel. For master's-side, ten or twelve rooms, some of them *the Rooks Nest*, where also is the free ward. All the debtors rooms were very dirty.—No infirmary: no bath. The late gaoler Mr. Roe (uncle to the present) died in 1772, of the gaol distemper; and so did some of his prisoners. No water then, but now plenty. The felons allowance of bread is judiciously fixed by weight, not variable with the price.

* See a better practice at Reading in Berkshire.

WARWICK
COUNTY
GAOL.

Debtors have in common from a legacy thirty shillings a year; and from another legacy eight three-penny loaves twice every month. No memorial of either hung up in the gaol.

The justices of this county have taken the gaol and bridewell under consideration, and propose that debtors and felons, and also men and women, in both, shall be entirely separated. A chapel and infirmary also are designed. May it not be hoped that gentlemen so considerate will not continue the damp and offensive dungeon which has only an aperture level with the court, 3 feet diameter?—In 1782, many rooms for debtors were finished, which open into passages only three feet wide. It seems by what is done, that the plan is adapted more for show than for security, health, or convenience.

There were hung up in the debtors hall, some rules against profaneness, rioting and drunkenness, with penalties annexed; but I was sorry to find among them that “Every debtor at his or her first coming must pay for garnish, 2s. 6d.”

At my last visit, I was informed there had been no divine service except to the condemned, for near two years.

A TABLE OF DEBTOR'S FEES.

As settled—by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace—at the General Quarter Sessions—held at *Warwick*—the 10th day of July 1759 according to the directions of an Act—for the Relief of Debtors, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Every prisoner that lies on the keeper's side if he has a bed to himself, pays by the week	0	2	6
Those prisoners on the keeper's side and have a bed between two, pay each by the week	0	1	6
For entering every action against each prisoner	-	0	3
For discharging every action against each prisoner	-	0	10
To the under-sheriff for every discharge	-	0	4
For receiving and entering every declaration	-	0	1
For a copy of each warrant against each prisoner	-	0	1
For every certificate of the cause of a prisoner's being detained in prison in order for being discharged	-	0	3

F Stratford M Wise W Huddesford J Bird C Bean

We the Judges of Assize for the county of *Warwick* have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our Hands this 24th day of August 1759.

T. PARKER

JA HEWITT

“A true Copy.”

In this gaol is hung up the following

O R D E R.

Warwickshire, to wit. At—General Quarter Sessions—12th January—13th of GEORGE III—and in the year 1773 before *Joseph Davie* Clerk, *John Ingram*, *Samuel Aylworth* Esqrs.

Ordered

Ordered and it is the opinion of this Court—that the gaol be always kept close shut up and no persons admitted therein, or permitted to continue there after nine in the evening between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and ten in the evening between Lady-day and Michaelmas, except in cases of real necessity or business.

J Hewitt Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WARWICK.

This prison, the only county bridewell, is too small. For men, a work-room (19 feet by 16) and two lodging-rooms. For women, two rooms in a little separate court. No water: the handle of the pump is on the outside of the wall. The whole prison close and offensive: might be enlarged on the ground adjacent. Allowance, one pound and a half of bread a day. Keeper's salary now, £40: fees 4s. 8d. table now hung up. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Mr. *Mussen* (chaplain to the county goal) formerly read prayers here once a week.

BRIDE-
WELL.

Committed in the year 1772, prisoners eighty-five—1773, one hundred and eleven—1774, one hundred and twenty-three—1775, one hundred and twelve—1776, eighty-nine—1777, one hundred and three—1778, one hundred and two—1779, one hundred and thirty—1780, one hundred and twenty-six—1781, one hundred and eleven.

At my last visit, the prisoners were all at work; beating hemp, spinning flax or jersey, or carding wool. Their earnings for the county amounted, in one quarter, to £4 : 12 : 3.

	£.	s.	d.
And from July 10, 1786, to Oct. 2,	5	8	0.

Jan: 9, 1781, to April 24, 1781, 4 : 16 : 0.

Oct. 3, ----- to Jan. 15, 1782, 9 : 1 : 2.

1774, Nov. 10; Prisoners 1. 1779, March 26; Prisoners 12.

1776, Jan. 6, - - 5. 1782, May 1, - - 10.

----- Oct. 30, - - 12.

COVENTRY

COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

COVENTRY. GAOLER, *Basil Goode.*

Salary, £12, now taken off.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }

Transports, £8 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, 1 lb. of bread a day.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 20, 9, 7.

1779, March 26, 11, 3.

1776, Jan. 7, 16, 10.

----- Nov. 25, 5, 4. Deserters 4.

----- Oct. 30, 7, 5.

1782, May 1, 8, 2.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, *Mr. Harper.*

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, built about 1772, is in a close part of the city. I was shewn a fine spot which some gentlemen very judiciously preferred. It has eight lodging rooms for master's-side debtors; and the common ward. Women-felons have only one room, and that without a fire-place. The men have a day-room. To their *dungeons* there is a descent of 12 steps to a passage only 4 feet wide: the four dungeons are about 9 feet by 6: at the upper corner of each, a little window, 11 inches by 7. All are very damp, dirty and offensive: we went down with torches. Only one court for all prisoners. No straw: no infirmary: no bath. Rooms might be made for criminals in the area where the old county-hall stood; in which case, the horrid dungeons need not be used, and the sexes might be separated. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up.

One of the felons, *James Ward*, received his majesty's pardon, on condition of his going to sea. *Mr. Francis Waters*, clerk of the assize, wrote in the letter which enclosed the pardon (which was dated August 25, 1781), "The secretary of state's fee is £1 : 7 : 0 and my fee £1 : 1 : 0. which you'll take care to receive on the back of the pardon from the officer who receives him." As no officer would

take

take him on condition of paying this, together with 19s. 4d. the gaoler's and under-sheriff's fees, I found the poor wretch in May 1782, languishing in prison on his pound of bread a day.

COVENTRY
CITY
GAOL.

Coventry.

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES,

As settled—by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of *Coventry*—at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at the said City—the 12 day of January 1778, according to—an Act of Parliament—the 32—GEORGE the II.—for the Relief of Debtors.

	£.	s.	d.
Every prisoner that lies on the keeper's-side if he has a bed to himself pays by the week	0	2	6
Those prisoners on the keeper's-side, and have a bed between two, pay each by the week	0	1	6
If on the common-side each prisoner weekly	0	0	6
To the gaoler for discharging every prisoner committed or detained in his custody	0	13	4
To the turnkey on every such discharge	0	2	0
To the under-sheriff for every discharge	0	4	0
For receiving and entering every declaration	0	1	0
For a copy of each warrant against each prisoner	0	1	0
For every certificate of the cause of a prisoner being detained in prison in order for being discharged	0	3	0

Saml. Vale, Mayor.
John Clark.

John Minster.
Thos. L. Smith.

20 March 1778. I have reviewed the above Table of Fees, and do hereby establish and confirm the same

W. H. ASHURST.

COVENTRY CITY BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms for men; two for women; all close and offensive. No court: no water accessible to prisoners: no sewers: no employment. Keeper's salary, £5: fees, one shilling.

This was the state in 1776; but now the old town-hall adjoining is made into a work-shop, and two lodging-rooms for men: the women have their separate room and court, and water is laid into both apartments.—If the floor of the work-room were flags, and the lodging rooms had crib-bedsteads, this prison might be kept very clean.

1776, Jan.	7, Prisoners	6.	1779, Nov. 25, Prisoners	4.
----- Oct.	30, - - -	3.	1782, May 1, - - -	4.
1779, March 26,	- - -	1.		

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

BIRMING-
HAM
TOWN
GAOL.

The gaol for this large populous town is called *the Dungeon*. The court is about 25 feet square. Keeper's house in front; and under it two cells down 7 steps: the straw is on bedsteads. On one side of the court two night-rooms for women, 8 feet by 5 feet 9 inches; and some rooms over them: on the other side is one small day-room for men and women, and the gaoler's *stable* (from which the litter is flung into the court): above was a free ward for court of conscience debtors, a fizeable room, with only one window 18 inches square. Over it is another room, or two.

At some particular times here are great numbers confined. Once in the winter 1775 there were above 150, who by the care of the magistrates had a supply of proper food, broth, &c. In November 1782 I found thirty-nine persons who had been apprehended the preceding night by a search-warrant, but most of them were discharged that morning.—Allowance, 4*d.* a day in bread and cheese. Licence for beer: fees, 2*s.* no table. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up.

1774, Nov. 10,	Debtors 7,	Offenders 2.		
1776, Sep. 11,	- - 7,	- - 5.		
1779, Aug. 23,	- - 0,	- - 8.		
1782, June 24,	- - 0,	- - 0.	Defenter 1.	
----- Nov. 26,	- - 0.	- - 3.	- - 1.	

BIRMINGHAM COURT PRISON for DEBTORS. Two rooms below: and two above with beds, for which each prisoner pays 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. Only one day-room for men and women: a court 13 feet 10 inches by 13 feet: no water. Court of conscience debtors are here confined, who by 25th Geo. II. are discharged in forty days. Fees, 5*s.* Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. The prisoners are not permitted to work. The keeper informed me that he was obliged to pay a shoe-maker's debt of sixteen or seventeen shillings and costs, for permitting him to finish a piece of work which he had begun before his confinement.

1782, June 24, Prisoners 7.

1782, Nov. 26, - - 3.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT LEICESTER.

GAOLER, *Samuel Jordan, now William Jordan.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }

Transports, If only one, £8; if more than one, £7 each.

Licence, Beer, to deputy*.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a four-penny loaf every other day (*weight once 2 lb. 8 oz.*Felons, } *twice 3 lb. 5 oz.*)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 3 : 0. (*See Remarks.*)

Number, Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 16, 16, 3.

1776, Oct. 29, 17, 5.

1774, April 4, 16, 11.

1779, March 27, 23, 10.

1775, Jan. 3, 15, 7.

1782, May 2, 20, 4.

Defenter 1.

----- Nov. 11, 17, 2.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Pigot.*

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, *Mr. Mason.*

Salary, £15 for debtors and felons.

FOR master-side debtors nine or ten rooms. Day-room common. The free ward, *the cellar*, is a dungeon, 29½ feet by 9, and 6 feet 8 inches high, down 7 steps and damp†; two windows; the largest about 15 inches square. Felons day and night-rooms are dungeons from 5 to 7 steps under-ground. They sleep on thick mats on the floor; which, if cribs and coverlets were added, would be better than straw. The whole close and offensive. Court small, 36 feet by 17 feet 4 inches. No chapel. Two rooms lately built for an infirmary: but the gaol is not convenient or healthy. In 1774, three debtors and a felon died of the small-pox. Of that disease I was informed few ever recover in this gaol. The castle-hill is near the shire-hall, and is a fine spot for air and water.

REMARKS.

* See page 26.

† This seems to be the *low moist dungeon* that was complained of by a debtor in this gaol, in his Letter 13th Nov. 1690, sent to *Moses Pitt*, a prisoner in the Fleet; who printed it, with other letters from prisoners, in his *Cry of the Oppressed* 1691. By this, and one or two more of the letters in that little tract, it appears that some inconveniences which I observed in gaols, and have set down in my remarks, are of long standing.

LEICES-
TER
COUNTY
GAOL.

Clauses of the act against the use of spirituous liquors painted on the same board as the table of fees. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Here, as in many other gaols, is an useless *tub*, instead of a *bath* for cleanliness and health *. An inscription on a board is fixed over the gate, "No money to be asked for by turnkeys or prisoners, for garnish or any other pretence whatever."

In this county they make an annual collection by a kind of voluntary brief. The gentlemen of the grand jury recommend it to the clergy: most of whom promote the collection in their respective parishes. The thanks of the grand jury to forty-eight clergymen by name, were inserted in the *Leicester Journal* of Feb. 16th 1775; for the satisfaction of those gentlemen and other contributors. There is a table of the sum received from each parish; and a list of debtors clothed or discharged; and an account of the expenditure of the remainder in feeding and warming all the prisoners in the inclement season. The collections in 1774 amounted to £74. I found in 1776 the accounts were kept, and the application of the money chiefly directed by John Simpson, Esq. of Leicester. I wish every county would imitate this exemplary benevolence: and I wish every county that does so, a steward equally faithful and assiduous.—I am sorry to find the collection fall short. It amounted in 1779 only to £12 : 5 : 6;—in 1780, to £6 : 1 : 9;—and in 1781, to £3 : 18 : 0.

Leicestershire.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.
For lodging of every prisoner <i>per week</i>	-	0	2 4
For gaol-fees for discharge of every prisoner	-	0	13 4
For the turnkey	-	0	2 0
A room of every prisoner who finds his own bed <i>per week</i>	-	0	1 0
A room, called the <i>cellar</i> , for debtors if they find their own bed	-	0	0 0
For the copy of every warrant or commitment	-	0	1 0
For signing the certificate in order to obtain a <i>superfedeas</i>	-	0	1 0

Thomas a Becket Sessions. July 10. 1759.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Leicester, do hereby allow of the above Fees to be taken.

W Wrighte.

Ch Hutchinson

John Danvers

W. Cant.

We the Judges of Assize for the County of Leicester have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our Hands this 17th Day of August 1759

T. PARKER

JA. HEWITT.

"The above is a copy of the original."

* In my prisons I have mentioned that there is *no bath*, though baths are ordered in all gaols in the Act for preserving the health of prisoners. I would here also remind gentlemen, that when baths are provided in compliance with the act, if they be not made convenient, so that felons in their irons may commodiously use them; and if there is no allowance for *soap* and *towels*; these prisoners will receive little or no benefit from them, and will never bathe but when actually compelled.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

LEICESTER. Three rooms below for men: five above for women; one of these not used, because not secure. No chimneys. Court not safe for prisoners to be allowed the use of it. Allowance *now*, two pennyworth of bread a day, after a month's confinement. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. There was painted on a board, "By order of the Court at Easter Sessions 1778, that there shall be no ale or beer brought into this Prison on a Sunday, nor after Seven o'clock in the Evening on a week-day."

BRIDE-
WELLS.

In a former edition I suggested, that if a wall were built with brick, instead of the clay-wall, there would be no need of a chain and log, to secure the prisoners in the court. The apartments also would be more airy, and men and women might be separated, if the narrow court were enlarged from the orchard, which was *let by* the keeper for £6 *per annum*.

At my last visit, I found the court enlarged, and a wall built; but there is not a proper separation of men and women. The prisoners now are without the chain. This prison is white-washed once a year; and kept remarkably neat and clean. The prisoners do not lie on the floors, but very properly their mats are on cribs or bedsteads. Keeper a wool-comber, his salary £21: he pays window-tax 14s.

Committed from Easter Sessions 1779 to 1780, prisoners forty-four—from 1780 to 1781, fifty-nine—and from 1781 to 1782, forty-eight.

1775, Jan. 3, Prisoners 3.

1779, Mar. 27, Prisoners 8.

1776, Oct. 29, - - 2.

1782, May 2, - - 2.

MELTON-MOWBRAY. Two rooms about eleven feet by nine: no chimney. Keeper's salary, £4. He formerly paid rent for a cottage, but the county has lately built him a little dwelling of three rooms.—No court, nor any room for one. No water.

1776, Sep. 25, 1779, Sep. 21, 1782, May 2, No prisoners.

HINKLEY. This prison has a work-room; a vaulted lodging-room for men; another for women (10 feet by 8). Mats upon bedsteads: no water. Keeper's salary, £4: fees, 2s. 6d. no table. He was also master of the work-house adjoining; in which the poor then looked healthy, were cheerful, clean, and at work; but at my last visit, it was far otherwise.

1776, Oct. 30, 1779, March 28, 1782, May 1, No prisoners.

LEICESTER TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

LEICES-
TER.GAOLER, *Henry Coulson, afterwards Samuel Jordan, now William Jordan.*

Salary, none: he pays rent £3.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }

Transports, £10 each.

Licence, Beer to deputy.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } two pence a day each in bread (*wt. May 1782, 1 lb. 11 oz.*).
Felons, }

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, April 4, 5, 5.

1776, Oct. 29, 1, 2.

1775, Jan. 3, 1, 2.

1779, Mar. 27, 3, 2.

----- Nov. 11, 1, 0.

1782, May 2, 2, 3.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, *Mr. Maule.*

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS.

A common day-room 12 feet by 9: two rooms above for such as pay. Down five steps a dungeon for men-felons; another for women; another for common-side debtors. This gaol is too close, and is never white-washed: it has a court with plenty of water, and yet the sewers are very offensive. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up; but there is *now* a table of fees.

At my last visit, *William Slack*, one of the felons had received his majesty's free pardon (April 9), and was ordered "to be set at liberty" signed *Shelburne*; but for the fees of the secretary of state (£1 : 7 : 6) and clerk of assize (£1 : 1 : 0) the pardoned criminal was still in prison.

Borough of Leicester in the County of Leicester.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal for the said Borough.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging every prisoner <i>per week</i>	0	2	4
For a room of every person who finds his own bed <i>per week</i>	0	1	0
For the gaol fees for the discharge of every prisoner	0	13	4

For

	£.	s.	D.	
For the turnkey - - - - -	0	2	0	LEICES- TER.
A room called the debtors room if they find their own bed to pay - - - - -	0	0	0	
For the copy of every warrant or commitment - - - - -	0	1	0	
For signing a certificate in order to obtain a <i>superfedeas</i> - - - - -	0	1	0	
At the delivery of every declaration - - - - -	0	1	0	
Attending upon every prisoner to give bail, special bail, <i>habeas</i> or any thing necessary to go out of goal for every mile travelling - - - - -	0	1	0	

Michaelmas Sessions 1776.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough of *Leicester* aforefaid do hereby allow the above Fees to be taken (the 13s. 4d. above to the gaoler and the 2s. to the turnkey where the prisoner against whom no bill of indictment shall be found by the grand jury, and who, on his or her trial shall be acquitted, or who shall be discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution, only excepted.)

Will. Burleton, Recorder.

Robt. Peach.

Jos^h. Johnson.

We the Judges of Assize for the borough of *Leicester* aforefaid have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our hands this 22d day of March 1777.

G. NARES.

S. S. SMYTHE.

"This is a true copy of the original."

LEICESTER TOWN BRIDEWELL.

Is in the town gaol; down five steps, two small rooms for men, and two for women. Keeper's salary augmented to £5.

1776, Oct. 29, Prisoners 0.

1779, March 27, - - - 0.

1782, May 2, - - - 0.

COUNTY GAOL AT DERBY.

DERBY. GAOLER, *Blyth Simpson.*
 Salary, £20. (*See Remarks.*)
 Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 17 : 4.
 Felons, }
 Transports, £5 : 17 : 0 each. (*See Remarks.*)
 Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } per week, each two nine-penny loaves, and felons
 Felons, } annually for coals £2 : 12 : 0.

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 6, and £0 : 1 : 2 for coals, &c.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 18,	4,	3.	1776, Oct. 29,	10, 7.
1774, April 2,	8,	10.	1779, May 14,	12, 6. Imp. 5. Def. 3.
1775, Nov. 13,	12,	8.	1782, Jan. 23,	13, 12. Deserter - 12.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Seal*, now the Rev. Mr. *Henry*.

Duty, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Harrison*.

Salary, £30 for debtors, felons, &c. Three guineas for travelling charges to quarter sessions, to report the state of the gaol.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, built in 1757, is in an airy healthy situation.—The *debtors* court and ward very properly separate from those for felons, but not from the bridewell. The debtors floors are bad tarras, not easily washed. The windows in general too small and close glazed.—The *bridewell*, in the debtors court, has a large work-room, and two lodging-rooms for women, and also the condemned room.—The gaoler has £30 a year as keeper of the bridewell, and £10 in lieu of transports.—In the *felons* court there is for men a day-room, and down 3 steps a dungeon, $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter: for women a day-room, and two small night-rooms; the latter are too close, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. A neat chapel, but the ceiling too low: a bath; prisoners wash in it before affize and quarter sessions: a copper just by to warm the water.—Above are two rooms for an infirmary. There is also a new room or parlour at the keeper's house, with windows to the felons court: this circumstance keeps them quiet and orderly. The county allows eight guineas a year for straw.

A person goes round the county about Christmas to gentlemen's houses, and begs for the debtors. He carries a book, in which the giver enters his name, and donation. The whole amount, generally about £14.

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES.

DERBY
COUNTY
GAOL.

Derbyshire, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions—held at *Bakewell*—on Tuesday the first week after the translation of *St. Thomas the Martyr* (to wit) the 10th—July—4th year of—*GEORGE III.*—1764, before the Rev. Sir *John Every*, Bart. the Rev. *John Simpson*, Clerk, *Philip Gell*, *John Twigg*, *Henry Thornhill*, and *Joseph Briggs*, Esquires, Justices, &c.

Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq. Sheriff.

It is ordered—that the following—Fees—be taken by the Keeper—and no other.

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging of every prisoner in his house <i>per week</i>	0	2	6
For the discharge of each prisoner out of custody	0	13	4
To the turnkey	0	2	0
For the copy of every warrant	0	1	0
For signing a certificate, in order to obtain a <i>superfedeas</i>	0	2	0
For registering each declaration	0	1	0
For attending with every prisoner in order to give bail, or be otherwise discharged	0	2	0

And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace do cause this Order to be printed, and the Keeper of the Gaol—do observe the same upon pain of being prosecuted according to law.

By the Court, *Heathcote* Clerk of the Peace.

We the Judges of Assize for the County of *Derby* have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above written Table of Fees: Given under our hands—at *Derby* the 11th day of August 1764.

T. PARKER.

E. CLIVE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CHESTERFIELD.

This house, given, as I was informed, to the county for a bridewell, was built in 1614. For men, a room or cellar 17 feet square under the keeper's house; down 8 steps; but level with the ground behind it: provision generally put through a hole in the floor, 6 inches square. A room for women up stairs. No straw. Nothing allowed by the county for conveyance to quarter sessions. Keeper's salary, now £30. No fees: no allowance: no employment. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. A court is now made from one of the keeper's gardens; and there is a cellar for the women, of the same dimensions as that for the men, in which I saw a sick object committed for bastardy*.

* I am apprized, that by an act (7th James, c. 4.) justices of the peace are empowered to commit lewd women to the house of correction, there to be confined and set to labour, for the term of one whole year; but the woman is not to be apprehended till the child be born, and she has recovered her strength. See *Dalt. c. 11. Burn, p. 207.*

Before this rigorous law is put in execution, however, gentlemen would do well to inquire whether overseers of the poor have not procured such warrants only to *save parish expences*; and for that purpose, aggravated the crime and misrepresented the condition of the culprit. In the present instance, and in too many others which I have known, I believe this to have been the case; and that much cruelty has been exercised both on the mother and child, by a commitment of the woman to her miserable habitation, while yet in a very weak state.

CHESTER-
FIELD:

1776, Jan. 10, Prisoners 2. 1779, May 14, Prisoner 1. Impressed 3. Defr. 1.
----- Oct. 28, - - - 1. 1782, Jan. 24, - - - 3. Deforter 1*.

DERBY TOWN GAOL

Is also the bridewell. Two rooms for debtors; one for felons; three for petty offenders. Prisoners always locked up: the narrow court or passage, only 7 feet by 34, not being secure, is of little use. The whole ruinous, dirty and offensive. Gaoler has a large garden behind the prison. No salary as gaoler; as keeper of bridewell, £5. Fees, debtors 6s. 8d. felons 3s. 6d. no table. - Garnish 3s. 6d. on a paper in the debtors kitchen. Allowance to debtors and felons, one shilling and six pence weekly in bread. Licence for beer.

1776, Oct. 29, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

1779, May 14, - - - 0. - - - 0.

1782, Jan. 23, - - - 4. - - - 2.

CHESTERFIELD GAOL, For the hundred of Scarfdale, is the property of the duke of *Portland*; to whom, or to his steward, the gaoler pays £18 : 12 : 0 a year. Only one room with a cellar under it; to which the prisoners occasionally descend through a hole in the floor. The cellar had not been cleaned for many months. The prison-door had not been opened for several weeks, when I was there first. There were four prisoners, who told me they were almost starved: one of them said, with tears in his eyes, "he had not eaten a morsel that day;" it was afternoon. Their meagre sickly countenances confirmed what they said. They had borrowed a book of *Dr. Manton's*; one of them was reading it to the rest. Each of them had a wife; and they had in the whole thirteen children, cast on their respective parishes. Two had their groats from the creditors; and out of that pittance they relieved the other two. No allowance: no straw: no firing: water a halfpenny for about three gallons, put in (as other things are) at the window. Gaoler a bailiff, lives distant. I found in this prison a strong bedstead, which had been compassionately left by a poor prisoner, that it might be some relief to his unhappy successors.

1776, Jan. 10, Debtors 4.

1779, May 14, Debtors 0.

----- Oct. 28, - - - 1.

1782, Jan. 24, - - - 0.

* This deforter had been before confined here for desertion, his *brother* was in another prison for the same offence; they followed the example of their *father*, who was a deserter, and was afterwards transported; and their *grandfather* was a dragoon, who deserted with his horse and accoutrements, and was never taken. The keeper's mother, who was a near neighbour to the grandfather, was my informant.

NOTTINGHAM-

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

GAOLER, *Richard Bonington.*
 Salary, £20.
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 14 : 8.
 Transports, £7 : 17 : 6 each.
 Licence, Beer.

NOTTING-
HAM.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day.
 Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread and a halfpenny in money
 every day (*weight of three-penny loaf in Jan. 1775,*
1 lb. 14½ oz. in Sep. 1779, 2 lb. 3 oz.)

Garnish, prohibited.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 17,	4,	12.	1776, Sep. 25,	4,	10.
1774,	April 3,	12,	2.	1779, ----- 19,	12,	5.
1775,	Jan. 4,	10,	1.	1782, Jan. 21,	11,	6.
-----	Nov. 12,	4,	11.			

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Anderson.*

Duty, Sunday and Wednesday.
 Salary, £50.

SURGEON, *Mr. Bettefon, now Mr. Partridge.*

Salary, £20, now £30, for debtors and felons.

THE gaol is on the side of a hill. For master's-side debtors only three rooms. REMARKS.
 Down 28 steps are two rooms for criminals who can pay, and a condemned room.
 Down 12 steps more are deep dungeons, cut in the sandy rock, very damp: one of
 which is 23 feet by 13, and 7 feet high: another, nearly circular, is about 12 feet
 diameter: the straw on barrack-beds.

At my last visit, the felons court was more airy, the wall being palisaded; they had
 both well and river water; and there was an entire separation of debtors and felons.—
 The *women* have one bed, in a room in the turnkey's lodge. When there are more
 than two women, they are at night in one of the dungeons.

For bathing here is (not, as in most other county gaols, an inconvenient and almost
 useless tub—but) a large and commodious bath, supplied with river water, and a copper
 just by, to warm it when necessary. The infirmary is near it, which has two rooms.
 The act for preserving the health of prisoners is neatly painted over the keeper's door.
 The justices have allowed the gaoler to supply the sick with better nourishment, &c. to

T t

the

NOTTING-
HAM
COUNTY
GAOL.

the amount of seven shillings a week. Gentlemen so remarkably confiderate and humane will, I hope, abolish the unwholesome dungeons.

The prisoners have the choice of wheaten or household bread; the weight of the former, three fourths of the latter.

Transports condemned at assizes had, with the king's allowance of two shillings and six pence a week, the county-bread.

Here (as at Derby) a man goes round the county about Christmas, and begs at gentlemen's houses for the debtors. He carries a book, and gentlemen write in it their names, and donations. The amount, about £30 a year; in 1781 it was £34.

No chapel. Service is performed in a parlour, which is too small.

Prisoners are tried in clothes provided for that purpose by the county*.

In the account sent up to London of transports in this gaol in 1776, was one *William Berks*. This man obtained his majesty's pardon. Mr. *Francis Waters*, clerk of assize, in his letter sent with the pardon, charges state office fees £1 : 7 : 6, my fees £1 : 7 : 8. For these, and the gaol fees, the pardoned criminal was detained in prison.

T A B L E O F F E E S .

Nottinghamshire. At the Quarter Sessions held at the Shire-Hall 14th January 1760.

	£.	s.	d.
For lodging and board of each prisoner when he lodges and diets with the gaoler, by the week	0	7	0
For each when he hath a room and bed of the gaoler and diets himself, by the week	0	2	0
For each when he hath a room of the gaoler, and finds his own bed and diet <i>per week</i>	0	0	6
For the discharge of each prisoner	0	13	4
And to the turnkey for the same	0	1	4

The gaoler is to take notice if he takes more than the above sums he is liable to forfeit to the party aggrieved for each offence the sum of *fifty pounds* (exclusive of the penalties inflicted by former acts).

We direct the Deputy Clerk of the Peace betwixt now and the next Sessions to put Copies of this Table in the respective Courts within this County where the General Quarter Sessions are held, and also in some conspicuous open place within the said Gaol, in order that the same may be inspected as occasions may require, and be preserved in the said Gaol, to be resorted to at all seasonable times in the day time without paying any thing for the same.

M. Musters

W. Bilbie

H. Sherbrooke

J. White

W^m. Kirke

Geo. Mason.

Having reviewed the above Table of Fees, I do hereby confirm the same. Witness my hand the 26th day of March 1760

H. BATHURST.

A true copy examined with the original by me

John Hurst deputy clerk of the peace.

* See a more judicious practice at *Reading*.

Nottinghamshire. A Table of the several Gifts, Legacies and Bequests—for the benefit—of poor Prisoners in the common Gaol of this County, as settled by us his Majesty's Justices of the Peace—this 18th day of Jan. 1760: Pursuant to the late Act of Parliament and according to the best information we can get, as follows.

NOTTING-
HAM
COUNTY
GAOL.

By *John Sherwin* Esq. of *Nottingham*, the yearly sum of four pounds, paid quarterly out of an estate at *Bramscote*, in this county, purchased by Mr. *Sherwin*'s father of some of the descendants of *Henry Handley* Esq. who left this charity.

By *Abel Smith* Esq. of *Nottingham*, pursuant to the directions of the will of Mr. *Abel Collings*, deceased, four shillings monthly for coals for the prisoners.

We are informed that forty shillings a year, was formerly left by some of the family of ----- *Hutchinson*, Esquire. But that the prisoners have not received the same for these twenty years past.

We do not know of any other gifts, legacies, or bequests, except the general collection made in the county for the prisoners every Christmas.

We order this table to be transmitted to the deputy clerk of the peace for this county, to be entered among the rolls of the sessions, and copies thereof to be made and hung up by him in the respective courts, where the general quarter sessions are held—there to remain and be inspected—And also to cause another copy—to be transmitted to the keeper of the said gaol to be forthwith hung up by him there, in some public place, and in a conspicuous manner,—so as the prisoners may have free resort thereto, at all seasonable times in the day time, without paying any thing for the same.

M. Musters

W. Bilbie

H. Sherbrooke

A. C. Stanhope

J. White

W^m. Kirke

Geo. Mason

A true copy examined with the original by me

Jabu Hurst

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SOUTHWELL.

This is also used as a prison for those manors in this county which belong to the archbishop of York.

BRIDE-
WELL.

In front of the court, is a room on the ground-floor, in which were two men; one of them sentenced for three years, the other for seven: and a damp dungeon down 10 steps, 14 feet square and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the window 2 feet 10 inches, by only 8 inches.—The date on this part is 1656.—In the back court is a new building with two rooms on the ground floor, and two above: one of the latter is an infirmary. The rooms are about 15 feet by 12, and have chimneys, but no firing is allowed by the county. No pump in this court: for the women, a court might be made out of the keeper's garden. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Apothecary, Mr. *Hutchinson*; he makes a bill. Allowance, three-halfpennyworth of bread. A three-penny loaf weighed 1 lb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at my first visit; at my second, 2 lb.; at my third, of good household bread, 2 lb. 11 oz.; at my last visit, the three-halfpenny loaf weighed 12 oz. Some of the prisoners were making shoemaker's pegs at three-halfpence a thousand (the keeper sells them for three-pence); and some spinning flax; half the earning is the

T. t. 2.

keeper's.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms: no fire-place: a dark dungeon down nine steps. No court, although there is ground before and behind the house. No sewer. Water in a kitchen, where there is a bed for prisoners who can pay two pence a night. Allowance, a three-penny loaf every other day. Here is a mill for grinding horse-beans. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £8: fees, 1 s. 4 d. NOTTING-
HAM.

1776, Sep. 25, Prisoners 0.

1779, Sep. 19, - - 0.

1782, Jan. 21, - - 2.

NEWARK UPON TRENT TOWN GAOL, AND BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms arched with brick, the largest up stairs 12 feet by 11. The two windows being towards the street, it is impossible to prevent spirituous liquors, &c. from being conveyed to the prisoners. No court: no water: no sewer. Keeper lives at a public house at a little distance: salary, for the bridewell, £1: fees, 4 s. no table. Allowance, three-halfpence a day: no straw. Among the various improvements that are making in this town, may it not be hoped the corporation will make some addition to this prison from their ground behind it?

1776, Sep. 23, Prisoners 2.

1779, Sep. 20, - - 0. Deserters 2.

1782, Nov. 17, - - 0. - - 4.

BASFORD PRISON, FOR DEBTORS. This is his majesty's gaol or prison of the court of record of his honour of Peverel, and additional limits of the same in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. *Thomas Lord Middleton* high steward. One room with three beds. The keeper said he had another little room for women-prisoners; but having none of that sex, he made use of it for his servants. The house is his freehold. Fees, 13 s. 4 d. by the court-roll.—The debts were from forty shillings to fifty pounds, but *now* are from ten pounds* to fifty pounds.

1776, Sep. 24, Prisoners 3. 1779, Sep. 20, Prisoners 2.

* See 19 Geo. III. Cap. LXX.

COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

LINCOLN. GAOLER, *Isaac Wood.*Salary, none. But £154 a year to supply prisoners as below; and to pay land-tax, &c. (*See Remarks.*)Fees, Debtors, }
Felons, } £0 : 14 : 4.Transports, £8 : 8 : 0 for each: and 13s. 4d. (*see Table of Fees.*) He paid the clerk of assize a guinea for each.

Licence, Beer: which the gaoler brews. He lets the Tap.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, if certified as in *Remarks*, same as felons.

Felons, each weekly 8 lb. of bread, and 2d. for beef: in common yearly £2, for coals: £2, straw: £2, oatmeal.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan. 27,	22,	11.	1779,	May 6,	22, 14.
-----	Oct. 29,	14,	9.	1782,	Feb. 1,	30, 3.
1776,	Jan. 31,	23,	18.	Dutch prisoners of war 7*.		
-----	Sep. 23,	12,	3.			

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Simpson*; and Dr. *Waldgrave* by his curate the Rev. Mr. *Welling*, now Mr. *Bennet*.Duty, Mr. *Simpson*, Wednesday and Friday; Mr. *Bennet*, Sunday.Salary, Mr. *Simpson* £5, &c. *see Remarks*; Dr. *Waldgrave* about £35 per legacy of *Rebecca Hufsey*.SURGEON, Mr. *Parnell*.

Salary, £20.

REMARKS.

THE castle belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. The county pays ten shillings a year. The gaoler, *per contract*, to keep it in repair. A spacious area of near seven acres. (6 A. 3 R. 27 P.) On the ground-floor are the gaoler's apartments, the tap-room, &c.

For master's-side debtors, fix fizeable rooms on the first story; and as many garrets. The floors of both stories are tarras, and cannot be kept clean: the passages six feet wide, with windows close glazed.

The free ward for debtors is only a room at the end of the building, down 2 steps. It is paved with small stones, and is a thorough-fare to sundry places. First, by

* See page 190.

a trap-door in the said pavement there is a descent of 10 steps to two vaulted dungeons for criminals, 8 feet high; one, the *Pit*, 14 feet by 21, window 2 feet by 14 inches; the other, within it, the *condemned cell*, 14 feet by 7; window about 9 inches by 18: a little short straw on the floors: both dungeons offensive.—It is also a passage to the women-felons ward (which is 11 feet by 8);—and to the felons court (43 feet by 26½), and their sizeable day-room (15 feet by 19): no water: no sewer;—and to a room for the closer confinement of debtors who do not behave well. There are two rooms with beds for felons who can pay for them; to which there is another way.

No chapel: service is performed in the Shire-hall. No infirmary: no bath. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. The whole prison is out of repair*; and never white-washed.

Mr. *Wood*, besides the forementioned articles of his contract, is to furnish his prisoners with pails, and other utensils, to the amount of £3 a year; and to pay yearly to prisoners in the *King's Bench* and *Marshalsea*, two guineas; all out of his salary of £154.

An order of the justices is hung up, that for a debtor's being admitted to county allowance, it is required that he produce a certificate of his poverty signed by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of his parish. The debtors make considerable quantities of garters, purses, &c. of a very good sort; most of which they weave in a cheap, but convenient hand-frame.

Mr. *Simpson's* salary, £5, is from a legacy of *Thomas Hefleden*; and for attending condemned criminals he has five guineas from the sheriff. Mr. *Thomas Hefleden* left also £3 a year, for the better maintenance of the poor prisoners in the castle. For the payment of these two legacies, he bound an estate called *Works Chantry* at Lincoln. His will was proved September 21, 1720.

Thomas Robert Jenkinson, by will (proved February 13, 1772,) left the interest of £120 to the debtors in this prison, to be equally divided among them annually on Easter Monday; with this *proviso*, that if the whole interest for one year is sufficient to discharge any one debtor, within fourteen days of the time of payment, the said sum shall be applied for that purpose, at the discretion of his trustees.

Rebecca Hussy, by her will, proved in London 10th May 1715, bequeathed the interest of £1000 to release poor debtors from this castle: but no debtors have received the benefit for many years past†.

* If the gentlemen should build a new gaol, it may be hoped it will be a more substantial building than the county hospital in this city, and not with such tarras floors.

† On a tomb-stone in the cathedral, is an inscription, noting that *Clement Wood*, interred there, was thirty-eight years gaoler of the castle, and of the city gaol.

LINCOLN
COUNTY
GAOL.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Gaol for the County of Lincoln—
and Rules for Government—settled pursuant to a late Act for Relief of Debtors, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Every prisoner shall pay to the gaoler at his first coming into gaol six shillings and eight-pence	0	6	8
Every prisoner that will lodge in any chamber in the house shall pay to the gaoler for his bed weekly	0	1	3
If he will have the whole bed to himself, to pay weekly	0	2	6
But if two or more debtors lie in the same bed then to be paid amongst them weekly	0	2	6
And that the four chambers on the first floor shall be held and kept for such only as board in the house.			
Every prisoner for debt to pay but one fee to the gaoler for his discharge out of the prison though he stands committed in several actions, and the fee to be no more than six shillings and eight-pence	0	6	8
To the turnkey on the said discharge, one shilling	0	1	0
Every felon to pay to the gaoler upon his discharge out of prison thirteen shillings and four-pence	0	13	4
To the turnkey on the said discharge, one shilling	0	1	0
The gaoler having the care of the felons condemned for transportation, sometimes three months, sometimes six months, and often longer, to be paid for each felon by the treasurer out of the county-money when he is taken out of gaol thirteen shillings and four-pence	0	13	4
Every prisoner committed from the bar, by the judge of assize or sessions to pay to the gaoler for his discharge thirteen shillings and four-pence	0	13	4
Every prisoner that will eat at the first table to pay five shillings a week to the gaoler for his lodging and diet having three meals a day	0	5	0
If he eats at the second table then he shall pay but four shillings a week for his diet and lodging	0	4	0
Every debtor that lies in the common grate may provide himself with a bed, bedding and sheets, and pursuant to the act have necessaries of life from any place—between six in the morning and six at night from Lady-day to Michaelmas—between eight and four from Michaelmas to Lady-day—no more than one quart of ale a day—brought in to one prisoner, to prevent disturbance, &c.			
Every debtor—whom two justices—adjudge necessitous *—and every felon shall have 8 lb. weight of wholesome household bread, and 1 lb. weight of beef † delivered to them weekly.			
Every debtor shall quietly—go to his chamber, between Lady-day and Michaelmas at nine in the evening—and between Michaelmas and Lady-day at eight and no later; whosoever shall refuse—shall on proof be deprived of his beef and bread by a justice for a time at discretion.			
If any gaoler, turnkey or other officer, or any prisoner—require any—money from a new-come prisoner—either for garnish-money, chamber-money—cards—seeing Lufey Tower—or any other account whatsoever, Shall—if a prisoner, lose his allowance for a time at the discretion of a justice—if the gaoler, &c. be punished as an extortioner according to law.			
If the gaoler or any of his sub-officers shall at any time from hence think it safe to take off any felon's irons, if a common felon he shall pay the sum of two shillings and six-pence a week and no more—If a gentleman or better sort of criminal then he shall take the sum of five shillings per week and no more ‡.			

* See Remarks preceding.

† Instead of this they have two pence.

‡ This order being somewhat singular, I have transcribed it *verbatim*.

Any

Any person removed by *habeas corpus* to pay the same fees as other prisoners when discharged.
A prisoner making water—so as to annoy—or washing hands in the bucket—to lose his allowance for a time, &c.

LINCOLN
COUNTY
GAOL.

We his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Division of *Lindsey*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Assembled—at *Spilby* have examined the above Table of Fees with the Rules and Orders—and do allow and confirm the same—the 12th day of April 1768

W^m. Massingberd *H: Best* *Ric Wright* *W Marshall* *Ed Wills*

We his Majesty's Justices—for the Division of *Kesteven*—assembled—at *Sleaford*—do allow and confirm the same—13th April 1768

John Thorold *Robt Burne* *Ded Jones* *Leo: Brown.*

We his Majesty's Justices—for the division of *Holland*—assembled—at *Boston*—do allow and confirm the same 14th July 1768

Ri Falkner *H. B. Pacey* *Ri Fydell* *J Linton Junr.* *R. Fydell* *J Calthorpe.*

We the Judges of Assize for the County of *Lincoln* have reviewed the above Table of Fees with the Rules and Orders—and do hereby confirm the same.—This 25th day of July 1768.

T. PARKER.
E. CLIVE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

GAINSBOROUGH. Two lodging-rooms*, and a day-room below, and two rooms up stairs: a court 33 feet square, in which is a new work-room: no water: no straw: no allowance: the prisoners were beating hemp at four pence a stone. Conveyance to quarter sessions at keeper's expence. His salary, £30. No fees.—Might be improved on the keeper's garden.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1776, Jan. 30, Prisoners 3.
1779, May 6, - 5. Lunatics 3.
1782, Jan. 31, - 4. - 2.

FOLKINGHAM. In this prison under the keeper's house are five damp rooms, two of which were used for a lunatic, who was confined here some years. The men's lodging-room (18 feet by 9 feet 9 inches and 6 feet 9 inches high), has only an aperture in the door a foot square into the work-room. The women's room is 13 feet by 8, and 6 feet 2 inches high.—In another room 20½ feet by 12 (called the *old gaol*), you go down by a trap-door in the floor seven steps into a horrid dungeon (10 feet square, 5½ feet high). No chimney: small court: no pump: no sewer. Yet a woman with a child at her breast was sent hither

* I was surprised to find a lunatic of the other sex lodge in the room appropriated to the women.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

for a year and a day: the child died. Conveyance to quarter sessions at keeper's expence. His salary, £37: out of which he must allow each prisoner sixpennyworth of bread a week. Fees, 9s. 4d. no table.

1774, Oct. 28, Prisoners 4. 1782, Feb. 2, Prisoners 2.
1779, May 5, - - - 2. Lun. 1.

SPALDING. This prison, lately built, has several sizeable airy rooms 13 feet by 10: chimneys in two of them. A work-room 28 feet by 9½. The under-rooms vaulted, 12½ feet by 9½, and 7 feet high: the entrance is by a trap-door from the upper rooms. There is a pump now in the court, which not being secure, the prisoners have no access to it. Allowance, three pence a day. When they work they have three fourths of the profit; turnkey, the remainder. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up: as also is the late act for preserving the health of prisoners, neatly painted on a small board. Keeper's salary, £38: fees, 5s. no table. Surgeon's salary, £12. In the twelve years preceding 1782, there were 473 prisoners, of whom 41 were debtors.—By the act for the court of requests for the hundred of *Elloe*, in this county, the debtors shall remain in confinement three months.

1776, Feb. 2, Prisoners 4. 1779, Oct. 11, Prisoners 2.
1779, Mar. 29, - - - 13. 1782, Feb. 3, - - - 4.

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Francis Toyn.*
Salary, £20.
Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 6 : 8.
Felon, }
Transports, £10 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felon, one shilling a week.

Garnish, one shilling,

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Jan. 27,	3,	2.	1779, May 6,	1, 0.
1776, Jan. 31,	0,	1.	1782, Feb. 1,	1, 1.
----- Sep. 23,	0,	2.		

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

THIS

THIS gaol, at the *Stone-bow gate*, has one large room for men-debtors, one smaller for women, both up stairs: in each a fire-place. The rooms for criminals are two dungeons down three steps; damp earth floors. In one of them (13 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 2 inches) is a cage in which the sickly criminal I saw at my last visit, was locked up at night. No court: no water accessible to prisoners: no straw. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Clauses against spirituous liquors, fairly written on parchment, were framed and hung up*.

REMARKS.

City of Lincoln and County of the same City, to wit.

A TABLE of—RATES and FEES—settled by the Justices—at a General Quarter Sessions—held at the *Guild-Hall*—within the first whole week next after the Translation of *St. Thomas the Martyr* to wit, on the 14th day of July in the 33d—of *George II*—1759 pursuant to—an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£. S. D.		
Every debtor that lies in a bed belonging to the keeper is to pay one shilling weekly and no more	-	-	0 1 0
Any debtor that finds a bed and places it in the common room is to pay nothing for his lodging	-	-	0 0 0
Every prisoner for debt is to pay one fee to the keeper for his discharge out of prison though he stands committed in several actions and that fee no more than six shillings and eight pence	-	-	0 6 8
Every felon is to pay to the gaoler for his discharge out of prison six shillings and eight pence and no more	-	-	0 6 8
If not continued in prison above a week then to pay only three shillings and four pence	-	-	0 3 4
Every prisoner that will eat with the gaoler is to pay for his lodging and diet weekly four shillings and six pence having three meals a day	-	-	0 4 6
Every prisoner committed from the bar by the judge of assize or sessions is to pay the gaoler for his discharge three shillings and four pence and no more	-	-	0 3 4

Rob. Obbinston, Mayor

Ger. Gibson

Robt. Drewry

Jn^r. Hooton

Edw^d. Fowlir

John Brown

Robt. Thickston

John Wilson

Brox^m. Brown

Jn^r. Davies

Edw^d. Letherland

We the Judges of Assize for the city of *Lincoln* and County of the same City have reviewed this Table of Fees and do hereby confirm the same. Given under our Hands this 9th day of August 1759.

T PARKER

JA HEWITT.

Examined by *Jos^p. Peart* Clerk of the peace.

* On my observing to the keeper, how properly these clauses against spirituous liquors were hung up, he informed me, that both the debtors and felons used to be served with them from the public houses; but that upon having nearly lost his life from one of the felons who was intoxicated, he copied out the clauses from *Burn*, shewed them to the publicans, and thus put an end to the practice—When I have inquired, in similar prisons, whether these clauses were hung up? the keepers have frequently replied, How is it possible for us to prevent liquors being handed in at the street windows?

BOSTON.

BOSTON TOWN GAOL. This is also the bridewell. Two damp offensive rooms about 14 feet square, and over them two rooms for women (one the bedroom 9 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 4 inches, with only an aperture in the door 7 inches by 5); and two rooms adjoining for debtors. No court: no water. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Salary, as gaoler, £10; as keeper, £5. Fees, 2s. 6d.

1779, Oct. 11, Debtors 0, Felons &c. 2.

1782, Feb. 2, - - 0, - - - 0.

STAMFORD TOWN GAOL. The gate which was the old prison is taken down, and a new prison is built at the town-hall. One good room for debtors in the keeper's house: for other prisoners two cells, 10 feet by 8, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ high: the window in each only 2 feet by 5 inches: and a bridewell-room 16 feet by 8: the window here also too small, 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches.

Allowance to felons, two pence a day. Salary, as gaoler, £4; as keeper, £3 : 6 : 8. Licence for beer and wine. Act for preserving the health of prisoners and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up. This new gaol, instead of being on a more humane plan, is worse than the old prison was for felons. The court not being secure, the prisoners are always locked up in their offensive and unhealthy cells. Fees, *see Table*; which, though not signed, nor hung up in the *new gaol*, I transcribe for the singularity of an article or two.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1776, Feb. 10,	0,	1.	1779, Sep. 21,	0,	0.
----- Sep. 26,	0,	2.	1782, May 3,	0,	2.

The Town or Borough of Stamford in the County of Lincoln.

A TABLE of FEES settled &c.—at the Quarter Sessions held by Adjournment 28th August 1729 &c.

	£.	s.	d.
For every arrest upon bail	-	-	0 10 0
For waiting for bail one shilling <i>per</i> hour	-	-	-
Bail fees to the gaol	-	-	0 6 0
For diet each day, if not find themselves	-	-	0 1 0
For lodging each night, if not find themselves	-	-	0 0 4
If they find themselves bedding; then for cleaning the room each week	-	-	0 1 0

For Felons &c. that lie on the Common-side.

For Gaoler's fees for the gaol	-	-	0 10 0
To the smith ironing and taking off	-	-	0 2 0
Lodging for each night	-	-	0 0 2
To the person who executes sentence of pillory, burning in the hand, or whipping	-	-	0 1 0
To the keeper of the house of correction for every person committed for the first night	-	-	0 0 6
Every day that person continues in custody for attendance	-	-	0 0 1

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

GAOLER, *William Lumley, now Henry Lumley.*

OAKHAM.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, }
Felons, } £0 : 14 : 10.

Transports, £10 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, }
Felons, } three-halfpence a day each, in bread.

Garnish, one shilling.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 23, 0, 0.

1779, Mar. 28, 5, 5. Deserters 3.

1775, Nov. 10, 1, 2.

----- Sep. 21, 3, 1.

1776, Sep. 26, 0, 0.

1782, May 3, 2, 3.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, *Mr. Bullivant, now Mr. Berry.*

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

THIS is also the county bridewell and the town gaol; yet I found it twice empty. On the ground-floor is a day-room or kitchen for debtors:—a day-room, and two small vaulted night-rooms for felons; one of which being quite close (11 feet by 6 feet 4 inches), the gaoler has made apertures in the door.—Up stairs are two rooms strongly planked with oak: in each of them are two beds, for those that pay.

There is a large work-room, but there were no rooms proper for the separation of men and women, or of bridewell prisoners from felons. Lately one room has been fitted up in the barn for that purpose, with a chimney. The whole prison is thatched.

The felons court is parted off with strong wooden palisades; which intercepting the pump, the justices have been so considerate as to put down another pump in the felons court. They have also ordered the gaoler to provide some clothing for the most destitute prisoners. His salary as keeper of the bridewell is £20. No table of fees. Act for preserving the health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up.

The present gaoler's father, grandfather and great grandfather, held the same office.

NORTHAMPTON.

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

NORTH-
AMPTON.GAOLER, *John Scofield.*Salary, *now* £30. He pays the county £40 a year.Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }

Transports, If two, £7 each; if more, £6 : 16 : 6 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, two pennyworth of bread a day (*wt. Jan. 1775, 1lb. 1½oz.*)
and *now* two pence for meat.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 15, 9, 8.

1779, Mar. 25, 14, 9.

1774, April 5, 6, 4.

----- Nov. 24, 15, 15.

1775, Jan. 2, 8, 7.

1782, July 14, 19, 10.

1776, ----- 5, 7, 12.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Miller.*

Duty, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Kerr.* } Salary, none.APOTHECARY, Mr. *Breton.* } They make a bill.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is also the county bridewell; but petty offenders are kept separate from felons. Mr. *Scofield* had a salary of £36 : 10 : 0 as keeper, and *now* as gaoler he has £30 added. Three courts; but the two for felons are too close. No straw. The county have built seven commodious rooms (7 feet 9 inches by 6 feet), for felons; yet there are still two horrid dungeons 11 steps under ground, over which is a day-room for felons, and the condemned room.—The bridewell part consists of one room, with a close bed-room, and a room over them, all made very offensive by a sewer. The prison was clean, and the gaoler attentive and humane to his prisoners. Debtors, felons, and petty offenders were at work, spinning, making pegs for shoemakers, &c.

The chapel was the upper room in the gaoler's house, when it must have been painful for prisoners loaded with irons to go up and down the stairs; but now it is more conveniently situated. No infirmary, nor bath. The act for preserving the health

health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up. A table of fees is now signed and hung up: that which the gaoler shewed me on my former visits was neither dated, signed, nor hung up; which occasioned my saying in the first edition, "no table of fees."

Northamptonshire, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace—holden at *Northampton*, in and for the said County, on Thursday—the Sixteenth Day of January, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third—before the Reverend *John Hill*, Doctor of Laws; *Ambrose Ifled*, Esq. *Brook Bridges*, and *Charles Addington*, Clerks; Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace within the said County, &c.

It is ordered, by this Court, that the following Rates and Fees be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol for the said County; and no other:

	£.	s.	d.
For the lodging of every prisoner for debt, in his house, <i>per week</i> ,	-	0	2 0
For the discharge of every such prisoner out of custody for debt,	-	0	13 4
Ditto to the turnkey,	-	0	2 0
For the copy of every warrant,	-	0	1 0
For signing a certificate, in order to obtain a <i>superseas</i> ,	-	0	2 0
For registering a declaration,	-	0	1 0
For attending with every prisoner in order to give bail, or be otherwise discharged for debt, within the town of <i>Northampton</i> ,	-	0	2 0

And it is further Ordered, that the above Table of Fees be laid before the Judges, at the next Assizes to be holden for the said County, for their revisal and confirmation; and, if the same shall be so confirmed, that a Copy thereof be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Prison, and another Copy in the Grand-jury gallery.

By the Court,

Morgan, Clerk of the Peace.

We, the Judges of Assize for the County of *Northampton*, have reviewed, and do hereby confirm, the above-written Table of Fees. Given under our hands, at the Assizes holden at *Northampton*, the fourth day of March, 1777.

S. S. SMYTHE.

G. NARES.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

KETTERING. This prison is in the back court of the keeper's public house. On the front is an inscription, that "This house with sixteen dwellings were burnt Nov. 5, 1766." A room for men $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$, in which down 3 steps is a lodging-room 8 feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$, with an aperture in the door 15 inches by 11. Court $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. For women, a separate court and a room about the same size as the men's day-room: dirt floors: windows close glazed. No water: no sewer. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £12. Fees,

BRIDE-
WELLS.

Fees, 2s. 6d. Receives rent of the county £15 : 10 : 0.—From new year's-day 1780, to 1781, here were a hundred and five prisoners.

1779, Oct. 12, Prisoners 2. 1782, July 14, Prisoners 0.

OUNDLE. Separate work-rooms, lodging-rooms, and courts for men and women; the whole is in a ruinous insecure state. It is rented by the county at £12 a year. Keeper's salary, £12. Fees 3s. 6d. no table.

1779, Sep. 22, Prisoners 0.

----- Oct. 12, - - 0.

1782, May 4, - - 1.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms and a court for felons and petty offenders, and a room and a court for debtors. Both courts are towards the street. Felons are allowed two pence a day each. The gaoler is a bailiff and sheriff's officer: licence for beer: he has no salary: pays rent, £3. Fees, 13s. 4d. no table.

1776, Jan. 5, Debtors 2.

1779, Nov. 24, Debtor 1. Defenter 1.

1779, Mar. 25, - - 1.

1782, July 15, - - 0. - - 4.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL, For the liberty called the *Soke*, which contains thirty-two towns, is the property of Lord *Exeter*. It is now also the prison of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the Borough of St. Peter otherwise Peterborough.

Two good rooms for debtors, and down 3 steps a room called the *Gaol*; near which is the condemned room: the court having power of life and death. The window in the *gaol* room being now stopped up, there is only an aperture in the door 13 inches by 7. No allowance. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. Keeper's salary, £12: licence for beer: fees, 7s. 8d. the table neither signed nor dated. He pays window-tax £1 : 6 : 0.

1774, Oct. 28, Debtors 2.

1776, Sep. 26, - - 3. Defenter 1.

1779, Sep. 21, - - 1. - - 0.

1782, May 3, - - 1. - - 3.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDEWELL. For the *Soke*, as above, has on the ground-floor a large work-shop, and a room lately divided into a part for men, and another for women: no chimney. Up stairs, two rooms or hemp-warehouses: the keeper a hemp-dresser. A small court (9 feet 4 inches wide), not secure: prisoners always within

within doors. No water. Claufes againſt ſpirituſous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary only £8: fees, 3s. 6d. no table.

PETER-
BOROUGH.

1774, Oct. 28, Priſoner 1.

1779, Sep. 21, Priſoner 1.

1776, Sep. 26, - - 1.

1782, May 3, - - 0.

DAVENTRY GAOL. A room 3 feet under ground called the *dungeon*, 17½ feet by 11. No fire-place: no court: no water. The conſtables are keepers.

1776, Jan. 5, 1779, Nov. 24, 1782, Nov. 27, No priſoners.

BRACKLEY GAOL. A room called the *dungeon*, 4 feet ſquare, under the ſtair-caſe of the town-hall. Aperture in the door 8 inches by 6. The conſtable is keeper.

1779, Oct. 13, No priſoners.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

B E R K S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

GAOLER, The Widow *Wiſeman*; afterwards *John Hill*; now his Widow.

READING.

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0: 15: 10.

Felons, 0: 14: 4.

Transports, 2: 2: 0 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, three pence a day each.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0: 5: 6.

Felons, 0: 2: 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Dec. 11,

11,

11,

1776, Sep. 25,

3,

8.

1774, July 29,

10,

6.

1779, April 21,

9,

9. Impreſſed 19.

1776, Jan. 1,

9,

15.

1782, March 5,

19,

11.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Webſter*.

Duty, Sunday and Wedneſday.

Salary, £31: 10: 0

SURGEON, Mr. *Tylleard*.

Salary, £10 for gaol and bridewell.

X x

READING.

READING
COUNTY
GAOL.

READING.

The following verses are written over the debtors grate to the street:

Oh ye whose hours exempt from sorrow flow,
Behold the feat of pain and want and woe:
Think, while your hands th' entreated alms extend,
That what to us ye give, to God ye lend.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is too small for the general number of prisoners. Debtors and felons have their courts separated only by iron rails. The former have a kitchen: and for the master's-side many rooms; and *now* a free ward. Felons, *one day-room* for men and women. The night-room for men is a large dungeon down four steps: the prisoners broke out lately. A separate night-room for women. The turnkey has now a lodging-room, over the felons dungeon, with an alarm-bell; so that an escape will be more difficult. Near this is the condemned room (11 feet by 10). There is lately fitted up a small room for an infirmary; and another room or two: but no provision made for separating men-felons at night, except the convicts, who have now two rooms and a small court on the debtors side. Transports *have not* the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. No straw: offensive sewers. The chapel is much too small. The act for preserving the health of prisoners was painted on a board in the debtors court; and at my last visit, the rules and orders. At the Lent assize in 1782, none of the prisoners attended at church. I observed that the *women* were not only chained together by their hands, but had heavy irons also on their legs, as they were conducted to the sessions house.

When felons come to this prison, they are washed, and clothes provided by the county are put on. The men have a Russia-drab coat and breeches, a flannel waistcoat, two check shirts, and two pair of yarn hose: the women, a linsy woolsey gown and petticoat, a flannel petticoat, two dowlas shifts, two pair of yarn hose. Their own clothes are ticketed and hung up till the quarter sessions or assizes; when they put them on again to appear in on trial. Afterwards the county-clothes are washed, mended, and purified in an oven, for the use of future criminals. The clothing aforesaid for twenty men and five women cost only £26 : 6 : 8.—A gentleman sent to this gaol for the prisoners thirty-six rugs or coverlets which are now worn out.

The Rules and Orders of this Gaol as settled by the High-Sheriff and Justices for this County 1781.

	£.	S.	D.
Lodging for each debtor <i>per</i> week if furnished by the gaoler, for each bed	-	0	3 0
If occupied by two prisoners, each prisoner	-	0	1 6
On the discharge of a debtor, gaoler's fee on each warrant	-	0	13 4
Turnkey ditto	-	0	2 6

The turnkey to attend the prisoners three times a day to bring them such provisions and necessaries as shall be required, *viz.* For the hour of breakfast, from nine to ten;—for dinner, from twelve to one;—for supper, from six to seven.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

READING. This is also the town bridewell. It was formerly a church, and is a spacious room, with four dark suffocating huts on one side for night-rooms, one for men 16 feet by 10½ and 6½ high: aperture in the door 8 inches by 5: straw worn to dust, not changed for four months; one for women 15 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; aperture in the door 7 inches by 5: the two other rooms less.—The county pays rent to the corporation.—It is dirty, and out of repair. Men and women are together in the day-time. No court: no water: allowance to felons, three pence a day; and to petty offenders, two pint loaves each, every Sunday, and one every week-day. Keeper's salary, £18 from the county; £2 from the town: fees, 4s. 4d. no table: licence for beer: half the profit of the prisoners work: £2 a year to find them straw. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up: and there were on a board, some orders to be observed, approved by J. P. *Andrews* and *Ferd. Collins*, justices, April 28, 1778*.

1776, Jan. 1, Prisoners 6.	1779, April 21, Prisoners 7.
----- Nov. 1, - - 6.	1782, March 5, - - 13.

ABINGDON. Two dirty day-rooms; and three offensive night-rooms: that for men 8 feet square: one of the women's, 9 by 8; the other 4½ feet square: the straw, worn to dust, swarmed with vermin: no court: no water accessible to prisoners. The petty offenders were in *irons*: at my last visit, eight were *women*. Allowance, if felons, three pence a day. Keeper's salary, £18: fees, 4s. 4d. no table. At all my visits the prisoners had no employment.

1776, Jan. 2, Prisoners 3.	1782, Dec. 25, Prisoners 13. Def. 1.
1779, Apr. 22, - - 3.	

READING TOWN GAOL OR COMPTER.

Two rooms in a public house (*the Reading Arms*) belonging to the town. The eldest serjeant has generally the refusal of it. No court: no water. Felons allowance, three pence a day. Keeper no salary: fees, 4s. 4d. no table.

1776, Nov. 1, Debtors 2.	1782, March 5, Prisoners 0.
1779, April 21, Prisoners 0.	

* By a letter I received, Jan. 1784, from the Rev. Mr. *Hodgkinson*, I am informed, that Mr. *Webster*, the late chaplain to the gaol, is dead, and that Mr. *Hodgkinson* is appointed to succeed him at the gaol; and also to attend this bridewell on Sundays and Fridays, with a salary of £10 : 10 : 0 from the county, and the same from the town. He also acquaints me with some alterations both here and at the gaol, which I hope may prove beneficial; but as I never mention any particulars except from my own inspection on the days marked for my several visits, I must beg to be excused from noticing them.

ABINGDON TOWN GAOL. Several rooms over a gate-way. The first floor for debtors: above are rooms for felons &c. No court: no sewer: no water accessible to prisoners. Allowance to felons, three pence a-day. Keeper, one of the sergeants at mace: no salary: fees, debtors 3*s.* 4*d.* felons 6*s.* 8*d.* no table: licence for beer. Women in irons.

1779, April 22, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 0.

1782, Dec. 25, - - 1. - - 3.

WINDSOR CASTLE PRISON, FOR DEBTORS. I need not observe that his Majesty is proprietor. The duke of *Montague* is constable: he appoints a janitor with a salary: the janitor appoints a deputy, who for a house rent-free, and certain perquisites, does the duty. The prison out of repair. It consists of three rooms on the first floor and three rooms over them.

At my last visit I found that the old keeper had been murdered in the tap-room by a soldier, who also killed another, and was then shot himself. This is not the first instance I have known of persons being murdered in the tap-room of gaols. Such are the bad effects of selling liquors in prisons.

The preamble in the table of fees for the honour and castle of *Windsor* recites, "that complaint having been made to me of some abuses and irregularities committed in demanding and receiving fees—the table being defaced, so that the words and figures are hardly legible," &c. This table was made May 10th, the first year of *George II.* 1728, subscribed *Carlisle*. There seems the same ground of complaint with respect to the *present* table being defaced. As the fees are lower here than in most other prisons, the table should be preserved to prevent impositions.

1776, March 1, Prisoners 2.

1779, ----- 10, - - 1.

1782, Nov. 1, - - 0.

WINDSOR TOWN GAOL. Two rooms on the first floor; a chimney in one: no court: no water, though laid in to the adjoining house. Keeper the cryer; sells beer: no salary: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table. Allowance, three pence a day.

1776, March 1, Prisoners 3.

1779, ----- 10, - - 1.

1782, Nov. 1, - - 0.

WALLINGFORD TOWN GAOL. Two rooms under the council-chamber: one of them, called the *Bailiff's Ward*, is for debtors; the other (planked round) is for felons. Under them is a large dungeon, filled with market benches for stalls, &c.

1776, Nov. 1, Defenter 1.

1779, Oct. 20, Prisoners 0.

1779, Apr. 22, Prisoner 1.

1782, Dec. 25, - - 0.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Solomon Wisdom.*

OXFORD.

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, He made a bill of the expence.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, County, 16 d. each per week in bread; City, 1 s. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, cancelled.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 26,	14,	13.	1779, Feb. 25,	12, 15.
1774, July 4,	11,	17.	----- July 29,	13, 4.
1776, Jan. 2,	13,	10.	1782, April 28,	16, 10.
----- Oct. 31,	7,	14.	----- Dec. 25,	25, 31.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Swinton*, now Rev. Mr. *Cotton*.

Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; the sacrament four times a year.

Salary, £50, now £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Rawlins*.

Salary, £25 for felons.

FOR the castle gaol the county pays £40 a year to Mr. *Etty*, who holds it of Christ church college on lease. Debtors apartments small; and not enow of them for the general number of prisoners. No free ward: for lodging even in the tower on their own beds they must pay 1 s. 6 d. a week: see the table. Their court is too small. Felons day-room or hall for men and women down 5 steps, 23 feet by 11, the men's dungeon (18½ feet by 16½), down 5 more; only small apertures: the women's night-room 6½ feet by 4 feet 2 inches. The court common to both, 29 feet by 23. The gaoler has a spacious garden.

REMARKS:

Since the north-gate was taken down, this prison has been also the City gaol: for which Mr. *Wisdom* has £5 a year.—In 1773, eleven died of the small-pox. In 1774, that distemper still in the gaol: in 1775, one debtor died of it in May; three debtors and a petty offender in June: three recovered. No infirmary: no bath: no straw: the prisoners lie in their clothes on mats. The men's dungeon swarms with vermin; yet not white-washed for many years.—Of the thirty-one felons &c. in 1782, fifteen were fines.—The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung

OXFORD
CASTLE.

hung up.—In April 1782, one of the prisoners was a woman committed for *contempt*, with no *charge* or *fine*. The warrant runs, “As Royal Power ought not to be wanting to the holy church in its complaints—attach—till she has made satisfaction to the holy church—as well for the contempt—as for the injury done unto it.”

Thomas Horde, who was confined here for some offence against government, built the chapel. After his discharge, he had bequeathed £14 a year for a chaplain; and as much to the prisoners. But finding some difficulties would obstruct the execution of that bequest, he altered it, August 6th, 1709, to a legacy of £24 a year, to be distributed among prisoners of *both* forts, at £2 a month. For the payment, he bound an estate in Oxfordshire: and to make up any deficiency of that estate, he bound an estate in Berkshire. But this estate *having been recovered against the charity since his death*, the prisoners have *now* only thirty-three shillings a month, which was paid by the rector of Lincoln college, and is now paid by the principal of Trinity, who are always two of the twelve trustees. A memorial of the process and result of Mr. *Horde's* benevolent intention hangs up in the gaol. I have a copy of it; too long to transcribe.

There is another legacy to prisoners of both forts; 8s. 8d. paid quarterly from Magdalen college. From which also in Lent there is about forty shillings, commonly called *forfeit-money*. Debtors have in common every Saturday six pounds of mutton; sent by a gentleman of Christ church college. From two other colleges they have in bread about 2s. a week. Christ church and New college send them broth; generally three times in a fortnight: the prisoners pay four pence to the man who brings it.

It is very probable, that the rooms in this castle are the same as the prisoners occupied at the time of the *Black Affize*. The wards, passages and staircases are close and offensive; so that if crowded, I should not greatly wonder to hear of another *fatal affize* at Oxford*.—At my last visit some of the *debtors rooms* were white-washed.

* Mr. *Wisdom* (the gaoler) told me that some years ago, wanting to build a little hovel, and digging up stones for the purpose, from the ruins of the court, which was formerly in the castle, he found under them a complete skeleton with light chains on the legs; the links very small. These were, probably, the bones of a malefactor who died in court of the distemper at the *Black Affize* mentioned page 9.

At several of my visits to this city, I walked over the *County Hospital*; and as it is a modern shewy building, and may perhaps be taken as a model for others of the same kind, I hope to be excused in making a few remarks upon it. The stories are too low; the height of the loftiest wards not being above fifteen feet. From this fault, and the closeness of the windows, which I always found shut, the wards, especially the *men's*, are offensive beyond conception. The sewers are not sufficiently attended to—the beds, improperly, have testers—and the kitchen is not well placed. The fan-lights over the doors of the wards, in this, as in many other hospitals, are glazed. Were they open, it would greatly tend to purify the air; or, at least, the noxious effluvia would become so sensible through the rest of the house, as might induce the matron, and the gentlemen who only attend in the committee-room, to *inquire* upon effectual means being used for a proper ventilation of the wards.

The felons day-room is paved with flat stones, in consequence of their taking up the pebbles for defence, after an attempt to escape. For the same reason their court should be thus paved.

OXFORD
CASTLE.

Oxfordshire, to wit. Michaelmas Sessions—8th George II.—1734.

A TABLE of FEES—and Chamber-Rent—settled—in pursuance of an Act—for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	s.	D.
To the master-keeper for every warrant charged upon any debtor	0	6	8
To the under-keeper	0	2	6
To him for every other warrant	0	1	0
To the master-keeper for every prisoner committed by any justice of peace for treason, felony, or any other misdemeanour; or committed in court	0	13	4
To the under-keeper	0	2	6
To the master-keeper for receiving and entering every declaration against any debtor	0	2	0
To his certificate that no declaration filed	0	1	0
For a copy of every sheriff's warrant	0	1	0
For a copy of every other warrant	0	1	6
Every prisoner that lyeth in the great chamber on the gaol side in the keeper's lodgings pays by the week	0	2	0
Every prisoner that lyeth in any other room or chamber in the keeper's lodgings on the gaol side payeth by the week	0	2	6
Every prisoner that lyeth in the great room in the tower upon his own bed payeth by the week	0	1	6
Every prisoner that lyeth in the said great room on the keeper's bed payeth by the week	0	1	8

We—his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the—County of *Oxford* (whereof some of us are of the Quorum) have perused the Fees and Chamber-Rent above mentioned and do—allow thereof and direct the same to be hung up in a Table in some open and public Room or Place in the said Castle there to remain and be resorted to by every Prisoner as Occasion shall require.

Willm Holmes, Vice-chancellor.
John Dewe.

Thomas Blackall,
John Willis.

Tho Pardo
Philip Powys.

Seen and allowed.

E. PROBYN
J. COMYNS.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

THAME. I was informed that this house, built in 1708, was given to the county for a *bridewell*; but the greatest part of it is now a parish work-house. For the prison there is only left, up stairs, a common day-room, and two small insecure lodging-rooms: and down 11 steps a dungeon, in which are three night-rooms,

BRIDE-
WELLS.

the

BRIDE-
WELLS.

the *cubs*, each 9 feet by 7. If the house was put into good repair, and the whole used as a bridewell, it would be a commodious one. Then there would be no need of sending petty offenders, as is now done, to the county gaol: nor of locking up all day those few that are committed hither, men and women in the same room: nor of confining either sex at night in the *cubs*. No allowance: no employment at my first visits, but in Feb. 1779, the prisoners were carding and spinning: no water accessible to prisoners: no sewers. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £16: fees, 4 s. 6 d. no table.

At my two first visits the keeper farmed the work-house and the rest of the poor at £480 a year for the whole maintenance, clothing, medicines, &c. At my two last visits, he farmed them at £500. In 1782, the prison was quite out of repair and insecure.—From Midsummer 1778 to Midsummer 1779, the number committed to this prison was twenty-six;—to 1780, nine;—to 1781, eighteen;—to 1782, fourteen.

1776, Jan. 3, Prisoners 2.	1779, Oct. 20, Prisoners 0.
----- Nov. 2, - - - 3.	1782, April 28, - - - 0.
1779, Feb. 25, - - - 4.	----- Oct. 26, - - - 1.

WITNEY. One day-room (16 feet 4 inches by 14 feet 4) for men and women: two night-rooms adjoining (9 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 7, and 6½ feet high); with only a grate of 9 inches square in each door. The prison is not secure. No allowance but to the sick, who have six-pence a day and medicines. No chimney: no straw: no water. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £20: fees, 4 s. 2 d. no table.

At my last visit I found a room built for men 16½ feet by 12½, in which are two cells 7 feet by 4½ with apertures in the doors 9 inches square. Up stairs are two rooms for the *sick* (9 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 4, and 6 feet 5 inches high), with apertures in the doors of 14 inches by 12. No chimney.

The house does not belong to the county: the prison is in the court-yard of the keeper's house, for which he pays £14:14:0 a year. Prisoners have no use of the court; their window was formerly accessible to passengers. I then saw a crowd of men talking at the grate with the prisoners, who were all of them women; and was informed there was sometimes riot and confusion on such occasions.

At my visit in 1779, the prisoners were at work: the keeper now is a manufacturer, and employs them. He pays them for their work, two pence a pound for the *chain*, and three-halfpence for the *shoot*; so that each earns (as he said) about three pence a day.

To

To this prison were committed,

WITNEY
BRIDE-
WELL.

In the year 1773, Prisoners 49.	In 1779, Prisoners 51.
1774, - - 44.	1780, - - 36.
1775, - - 73.	1781, - - 38.
To Oct. 31, 1776, - - 67.	

The most at any one time 18.

When I was there in 1776, Oct. 31, Prisoners 6.
1779, Feb. 26, - - 7.
1782, Oct. 26, - - 2.

OXFORD CITY BRIDEWELL. Two garrets in the keeper's house: no court: no water. Allowance, 1s. 4d. each *per* week in bread. Salary, £5: fees, 3s. 4d. no table.

1782, Dec. 25, One felon from the castle, being king's evidence.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDEWELL. Two garrets in the keeper's house.

1782, Dec. 25, No prisoners.

BANBURY TOWN GAOL. This prison (built 1706) has two rooms below, one of which is called the *gaol*, the other the *bridewell*; and one room up stairs for debtors who can pay 2s. 6d. a week. Allowance to felons 4d. a day. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Salary none: gaoler keeps a public house, and pays rent £6 a year. Fees, debtors and felons 13s. 4d. bridewell prisoners 6s. 8d.

1782, April 30, No prisoners.

HENLEY TOWN GAOL. Near the town-hall. Two rooms are *cages* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$), which open into a passage $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. No court: no sewer: no water. Keeper, town-sergeant; licence for beer. Fees, one shilling for every prisoner the first night, and six-pence every night after.

1782, Dec. 26, Prisoners 4.

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

WORCES- GAOLER, *William Crane*, then his Widow; afterwards *John Ambblett*, now
TER. his Widow.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, 0 : 9 : 2.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, No benefit to the gaoler. Clerk of the peace contracted with the merchants.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each (*weight Sep. 1783, 1 lb. 13 oz.*).

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 23, 15, 17.

1779, May 18, 19, 8.

1774, July 2, 13, 12.

1782, April 25, 15, 7. Desert^r 1.

1775, Dec. 1, 25, 17.

1783, Sep. 28, 26, 33.

1776, Sep. 10, 9, 10.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Taylor*.

Duty, Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Halkward*.

Salary, none : he makes a bill.

REMARKS.

THE Castle-yard is spacious: county members are chosen in it. In the gaoler's house are eleven good lodging-rooms for master's-side debtors; and two small day-rooms; one of which is for common-side debtors: one of these was used, at my former visits, as a chapel; but now there is a larger and more convenient room for that purpose. The two free wards, or night-rooms for debtors, are at another part of the yard. The way to them is through the women-felons night-room, which has no window. The day-room (called the *round-house*) for men and women-felons is in the middle of the area: only 14 feet by 12*. Near it is a hand-ventilator (which is kept in order for a guinea a year) for airing the men-felons *dungeon*, which is 26 steps under ground, and circular, 18 feet diameter, with barrack-bedsteads. Over it is an aperture

* The Magistrates may be fully convinced of the impropriety and shocking indecency of having only one day-room, if they examine the women lately sent from this gaol to the bridewell,

in the court, 3 feet diameter, with iron grates. The felons work the ventilator cheerfully about a quarter of an hour before they go down, and as long when they come up; for it freshens and cools the dungeon amazingly: we could hardly keep our candle burning below while it was working*. There is another very *damp dungeon* 15½ feet square, the window (18 inches by 12) even with the ground. Straw, £4 a year. Excellent water at a pump in the yard. No infirmary. Mr. *Halkward* the surgeon caught the gaol-fever some years ago, and has ever since been fearful of going into the dungeon: when any felon is sick there, he orders him to be brought out. The small-pox was in this gaol; and at my last visit I found the gaol-fever prevailing, which had carried off some of the prisoners, the gaoler, and Dr. *Johnstone*, a physician, whose humanity had led him to attend the prison†. Two rooms were taken from the bridewell for the sick, who lay in their clothes on straw. At my request, the irons of those who were ill were taken off.

The uneasy situation of the prisoners at night in the horrid dungeon, has, I doubt not, been one cause of their illness; for even in this strong and deep dungeon, prisoners (as in too many other gaols) are all night chained together, by a heavy chain through the links in their fetters and iron rings fastened to the floor.

There is now a useless tub lined with lead, called a *bath*. Such a bath as there is in the county infirmary, might save the lives of many prisoners.

The gaoler pays £2 : 19 : 0 window tax. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is *written on paper*, and hung up.

This prison may be made commodious by separate wards, day-rooms, courts, &c. There is round it much ground belonging to the county.

* The celebrated contrivance of Ventilators has been so little attended to in practice, that in all the prisons in this kingdom, there are but six of these machines; viz. at *Maidstone* and *Bedford*, where they are worked with sails; at *London*, *bridewell*, *Worcester* castle, *Stafford*, and *Shrewsbury*; and the two latter have not been used for many years past. This sufficiently shews, how liable any new regulation is to fall into neglect, if not constantly the object of care and attention. With respect to ventilators, however, I am now fully confirmed in an opinion I have long entertained, that they are inadequate to the purpose of preventing, and still more of eradicating, the gaol-distemper, while the use of dungeons is continued.

† A letter from Dr. *Johnstone*, senior, dated the 18th of December 1783; informs me of the following fact. "A prisoner some time ago dismissed from the jail here, carried the fever to his own family in *Droitwich*, six miles from this place, and famous for its salt springs and works; a place where fevers have seldom been heard of but from contagion: the contagion from the above occasion has spread to the poor neighbours of the family above-mentioned, and fourteen individuals have already died of it."

WORCES.
TER
CASTLE.

County of Worcester. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of the said County pursuant to a Statute made in the Second Year of his Majesty King *George the Second*.

					£.	s.	D.
For the discharge of every debtor, to the gaoler	-	-	-	-	0	6	0
To the turnkey	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
For the discharge of every felon, to the gaoler	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
To the turnkey	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
For the discharge of every defenter, to the gaoler	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
To the turnkey	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
For the lodging of every prisoner in the house <i>per week</i>	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
For signing every certificate	-	-	-	-	0	1	0

Allowed according to the said Statute by us

J Soley
W Bromley
Fra Meysey.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WORCESTER.

This prison joins to the castle. It is too close. Here are two work-rooms; and the prisoners were employed, beating hemp, spinning, &c. Keeper has half the profit. Two courts. Keeper's salary, £20: fees, 1s. 4d. Straw, ten shillings a quarter: no other allowance. At my visits in 1779 and 1782 the prison was remarkably clean. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. At my last visit six new rooms were added; and each prisoner had a three-penny loaf a day, weight 1lb. 15oz.

If there were a chapel in the county gaol (the castle), these prisoners might (as those in Shrewsbury bridewell) have the privilege of public worship.

1775, Dec. 1, Prisoners 3.	1782, April 25, Prisoners 3.
1776, Sep. 10, - - 18.	1783, Sep. 28, - - 23.
1779, May 18, - - 6.	

WORCESTER

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Richard George*, now his Widow.

WORCES-
TER.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2.

Felons, 0 : 5 : 0.

Transports, No benefit to the gaoler.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, three pence a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 23,	4,	5.	1779, May 18,	6,	4.	Def. 2.	Imp. 3.
1775, Dec. 1,	5,	0.	1782, Apr. 25,	4,	2.	3.	
1776, Sep. 10,	4,	0.	1783, Sep. 28,	7,	5.	1.	

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, *Mr. Hallward*.

Salary, none : he makes a bill.

THIS is also the *city bridewell*. The debtors free ward is spacious. Only one day-room for criminals, over which there is now a work-room. One common court: another might be taken from the keeper's large garden. At my former visits he paid window-tax; which he said brought him under the disagreeable necessity of stopping up some windows. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

REMARKS.

City of Worcester. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of the said City pursuant to a Statute made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King *George* the Second.

	£.	s.	d.
For the discharge of every debtor to the gaoler and turnkey	-	-	0 9 2
The like of every felon	-	-	0 5 0
For the lodging of every prisoner in the house <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 2 6
For the copy of every commitment	-	-	0 1 0
On the delivery of every declaration	-	-	0 1 0

Allowed according to the said Statute by us

Edw^d Wellings, Mayor

Tho Giles

Epiphany Sessions 1771.

W Haden

Timy Edwards.

At the Lent Assize 1771 allowed by us

E. WILLES

W: H: ASHURST.

KIDDERMINSTER TOWN GAOL. Two rooms called *dungeons* about 10 feet by 8, down 6 steps, under the market-house. No court: no water: no sewer. The cryer is keeper, has a shilling a month for attendance, and a shilling for straw.

1779, Aug. 30, No prisoners.

STAFFORD-

COUNTY GAOL AT STAFFORD.

STAFFORD. GAOLER, *William Scott, now Lyttleton Scott.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 17 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, £6 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } each *per* week 15*d.* bread, and 9*d.* cheese; and for the
 Felons, } felons 3 *Cwt.* of coals a week from Michaelmas to
 May-day.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 19, 39, 20. 1779, May 15, 40, 14. Impressed 11.

1774, April 1, 44, 17. 1782, Nov. 24, 38, 20. Deforter 1.

1775, Nov. 15, 40, 18.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Unett.*

Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; a sermon once in about two months.

Salary, augmented from £20 to £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ward, now Mr. Richard Hughes.*Salary, £20. (*See Remarks.*)

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is too small for the number of prisoners. The debtors court and free-ward are spacious. In the latter is a *band-ventilator* for the men-felons dungeon which is under it; but being out of repair, has not been used for many years. Were the county to allow the small sum of a guinea a year, it might always be kept in order, as is done in Worcester castle. An alarm-bell in this crowded gaol would be very proper.—Only one day-room for men and women-felons, down 3 steps, 15 feet by 12, and 6 feet 3 inches high*. The dungeon where the men-felons sleep is very close and offensive, having no window, and is about 2 feet below the passage. The felons court is also too small, and the gaoler keeps his poultry in it. There is only one sewer and that is quite exposed. It is pity that the stream just on

* I might here properly refer the magistrates to what has been said in the first note under *Worcester castle*, and further submit to their consideration, that when felons are also confined together at night they not only instruct each other in wickedness, and rob one another; but one ingenious man may effect the escape of many; as lately happened at *De by, Maidstone, &c.*

the outside of the walls is not within them. I was pleased to see plenty of clean *straw* in the men's and women's dungeons; and found it was owing to the generous and exemplary practice of *not farming it*, but allowing the gaoler to order it whenever wanted, and the county paying for it *themselves*. The chapel is small, and at the top of the house. It is painful for prisoners loaded with irons to go up and down the stairs. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. No infirmary: no bath.

Mr. *Hughes* is apothecary to the county infirmary, which is near the gaol. He receives £8 of the salary of £20 allowed by the county; the remaining £12 is paid to the *infirmary* for drugs.

STAFFORD
COUNTY
GAOL.

A TABLE OF FEES—settled at the General Quarter Sessions—18th day of April 1732.

	£.	S.	D.
For entering the action whereon each prisoner is first brought into custody either on <i>process capias latitate execution</i> or writ of <i>excom. ad capiendum</i> and discharging each prisoner by writ of <i>superfedeas</i> or otherwise	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every declaration delivered against prisoners to be paid by the plaintiff in such action	0	2	0
For a certificate for want of a declaration in order to sue out a writ of <i>superfedeas</i>	0	3	6
For a copy of each warrant against each prisoner	0	1	6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon every action or writ	0	2	6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon discharging of each prisoner by <i>superfedeas</i> or otherwise	0	1	6

L O D G I N G S.

Every prisoner that lies in the master's side of the gaol in a bed provided by the keeper of the gaol shall pay <i>per week</i> if a bed to himself	0	2	0
If two prisoners or more lye together in one bed then between them all	0	2	6
Every prisoner that lies in the upper rooms or garret in a bed and bedding found by the keeper of the gaol shall pay <i>per week</i>	0	1	0
And if two prisoners lie together then	0	1	6
Every prisoner that lies in the same side and finds his own linnen and bedsteads	0	0	6
Every prisoner that lies in the county chamber shall pay nothing	0	0	0

E Littleton *Hum: Wyrly* *Fish Littleton* *R. Rider* *Jn^o. Dolphin.*

We the Judges of Assize and gaol delivery of the *Oxford Circuit* have perused and do approve of the above written Table of Fees this 2d day of August *Anno Dom. 1732.*

E PROBYN J COMYNS

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

STAFFORD. At the North-gate. Three rooms for men and two for women. A room below (called the *dungeon*) with four apertures about 3 inches square. No employment. Prisoners always shut up, and in *irons*; the small court not secure. Keeper's salary, £25. Fees, 3s. 6d. no table. Allowance for bread and cheefe the same as at the gaol: and now two hundred weight of coals a week from

BRIDE-
WELLS.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

from Michaelmas to May-day. The keeper a woman, who is the *county baker*. She appoints a man, who, for living rent free, looks after the prisoners.

1775, Nov. 15, Prisoners 4.

1779, May 15, - - 9.

1782, Nov. 24, - - 6.

WOLVERHAMPTON. Only two rooms about 12 feet square, *viz.* a common day-room on the ground-floor; and a night-room above, for men: women sleep in the day-room. The prison dirty, and most of the straw worn to dust. The court not secure: no water: no employment. Weekly allowance supplied by the keeper, in bread, fourteen pence: cheese, seven pence: straw, three pence. Keeper's salary, £25: licence for beer: fees, 1s. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

The prison is greatly out of repair: and so insecure, that prisoners, even for the slightest offences, are kept *in irons*. The county may redress this; for they have a large garden close to the prison (which they did let with an old house on the spot) now occupied by the keeper. Sometimes, here are fourteen or fifteen prisoners, and to prevent suffocation, they are let out into the court, which is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$.

1776, Sept. 11, Prisoners 4 Men.

1779, Aug. 23, - - 2 Women.

1782, Nov. 25, - - 2 Men and 1 Woman.

LICHFIELD CITY AND COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

Two close cells $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 feet high. To these are added two new ones, and two rooms for debtors: a court is enclosed, in which is an offensive sewer. The prison dirty, as is always the case where there is a number of dogs. Act for preserving the health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up. No water accessible to prisoners*: no straw. Keeper's salary, £2. Licence for beer: fees 13s. 4d. no table. Allowance, 1s. 6d. a week.

1773, Nov. 20, Prisoners 2. 1779, Nov. 26, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 1.

1776, Jan. 8, - - 1. 1782, ----- 25, - - 2. - - - 2.

* Water might be laid into the court at a small expence, as it is in a house adjoining: for "*Heffor Bean*, gentleman, gave by feoffment to eight feoffees lands and tenements within the county of "*Stafford*, of the yearly value of £100 and upwards to support and maintain the publick conduits, "*cisterns and pipes*, belonging to this city for ever." This I copied from an inscription in *St. Mary's* church in *Lichfield*.

WALSALL TOWN GAOL. Two rooms under the town-hall; that for debtors has a fire-place. In this (and many such prisons which I have not mentioned) offenders are confined only for a night or two, till they are carried before a magistrate. And debtors have friends who resort to the windows.

1782, Nov. 25, No prisoners.

S H R O P S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL AT SHREWSBURY.

GAOLER, *Samuel Wilding.*

SHREWS-
BURY.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two six-penny loaves a week each.

Felons, 1 s. 4½ d. in bread a week each.

Garnish, cancelled. (*See Remarks.*)

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Mar. 31, 12, 18. 1779, May 15, 21, 18. Def. 1. Imp. 1.

1775, Nov. 27, 16, 15. ----- Aug. 24, 23, 10. - 1.

1776, Sep. 12, 11, 24. 1782, June 23, 19, 19.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Humphreys*, now Rev. Mr. *Rowland*.

Duty, Sunday and Thursday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £35.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cooper*, now Mr. *Wheeler*.

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

APOTHECARY, Mr. *James Winall*.

Salary, now £10.

THIS prison was built, as by date in the debtors court, 1705.—Separate courts for debtors and felons; but the latter have no water. For this reason, and because their day-room is in the debtors court, both debtors and felons are commonly together in that court. Commodious apartments for master's-side debtors: and two large free wards for the common-side. For felons there are two night-dungeons down 11 steps: that for men was a few years ago made more airy by an additional window: and might be freshened by a hand-ventilator which is in the room over the

REMARKS:

Z z

chapel,

SHREWS-
BURY
COUNTY
GAOL.

chapel, but has not been used for many years. The women's dungeon might also be freshened by the same. The day-room for felons is small, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$: a separate day-room is necessary to prevent the dreadful consequences of the men and women being together. Most of the women when moved to the bridewell are with child. The county has enclosed another court, which I thought had been designed for women, but it has not yet been used. Here are three large lamps in the court supplied at the county's expence.

No infirmary: no bath: if the proposed improvements will be some protection against the gaol-fever, which of late years has prevailed here more than once, they will not secure prisoners against the small-pox and other diseases. When the apothecary finds that a sick prisoner should have better diet, he orders the gaoler to provide it, and signs his bill for the amount; which is readily allowed by the justices at quarter sessions.

Of the 24 felons in September 1776, 14 were convicts for transportation. The county allowed transports convicted at quarter sessions as much as those convicted at assize had from the king's allowance, *viz.* 2s. 6d. a week. In 1779, there were several convicts, one of whom had been ordered to the Thames in the summer assize 1777. At my last visit here were 6 convicts.

Mr. *Wood*, who, before the appointing of a chaplain, read prayers three times a week, and had £5 a year, was employed in the same service, and received of the chaplains the same salary, till his death.—I believe the magistrates made the chaplain's salary £5 more, in favour of Mr. *Wood*.

The justices of this county, at the general quarter sessions 11th Jan. 1774, were so considerate and humane, as to prohibit the demanding from prisoners at their entrance into this gaol, or into the county bridewell, any money for drink, by the name of *garnish*, or any other name: and to require that two or more fair copies of their said order should be hung up in the most public places of the gaol, for the inspection of debtors, as well as felons; that the unfortunate might not afterwards be imposed upon.

The clauses against spirituous liquors; the prohibition of *garnish*; and a new table of fees; were all hung up, and very conspicuous in the debtors hall; and these tables, with the act for preserving the health of prisoners, were hung up in the chapel.

Shropshire. A TABLE of the RATES and FEES to be taken by the Gaoler for the County of *Salop*, settled—by the Justices of the Peace for the said County—the 14th day of July 1778.

The Chamber Rent.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler for lodging and his furniture on the master's-side, each person having a bed to himself <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 2 0
But if two lodge in the same bed on their own election, then each to pay <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 1 6
To the gaoler for lodging of each person in the garrets on the gaoler's bed and furniture <i>per week</i>	-	-	0 1 0
			That

That no person pay any rent or money whatsoever for lodging on the common-fide unless he used the gaoler's bed and furniture, in which case he is to pay *per week* - 0 1 0

Note. No person shall be moved out of a room where he is placed by the gaoler without his own consent, or the consent of two justices of the peace for the said county, or neglect of paying chamber-rent.

SHREWS-
BURY
COUNTY
GAOL.

Fees for the Gaoler for Debtors.

To the gaoler for the commitment of each debtor	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
To the gaoler for the discharge of each debtor	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
To the gaoler for entering in his books every charge upon such debtor	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
For the copy of every sheriff's warrant (if demanded)	-	-	-	-	0	1	0

But the debtors to have recourse to see the book of commitment (if demanded) *gratis*.

To the gaoler for every debtor if detained upon two or more actions, fifteen shillings, including the five shillings upon commitment and no more	-	-	-	-	0	15	0
For receiving and entering every declaration against debtors in custody	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
For every certificate in order for a <i>superfedeas</i> , or in order to sue out a rule of court	-	-	-	-	0	2	6

Fees for the Gaoler for Felons or other Crimes.

To the gaoler for the discharge of every prisoner found guilty of felony If at assizes	-	0	13	4
To the gaoler for the discharge of every prisoner found guilty of felony If at sessions	-	0	9	0
To the gaoler for the discharge of every prisoner committed for a certain time, or fined and committed until paid, or bailed out of gaol, or superseded by a justice or justices of the peace	-	-	-	-
But if continued in gaol three months or upwards	-	-	-	-
For the copy of every commitment (if desired)	-	-	-	-
For every certificate of commitment, in order to sue out a <i>habeas corpus</i>	-	-	-	-

The following Articles to be allowed by the County.

To the gaoler for the discharge of every person charged with felony, or other crime, or as an accessory thereto, against whom no bill of indictment shall be found by the grand jury, or who on his or her trial shall be acquitted, or who shall be discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					If at assizes	-	0 13 4
					If at sessions	-	0 9 0

Chas. Baldwyn, W. Y. Davenport, Wm. Smith, Justices.

August 13th 1778. Allowed and confirmed the above Table of Fees, by us

J. SKYNNER, G. NARES, Judges of Assize.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHREWSBURY.

THIS, like the county gaol, is too small: only one day-room for men and women, and a work-room. Two night-rooms above for women. In one of them I saw a poor young creature too ill to come down stairs; she was languishing on the floor in a consumption. The night-room for men is a dungeon down ten steps. There is a small court with water. By means of a door from this into one of the

BRIDE-
WELL.

SHREWS-
BURY
BRIDE-
WELL.

gaol courts, these prisoners have a privilege (which few in bridewells enjoy) of attending public worship in the chapel on Sunday.—Keeper's salary, £50. Fees at discharge of a felon, 8s; of one guilty of a misdemeanor, 6s. 8d; of a vagrant, 3s. 6d. Allowance, to each 1s. 4½d. a week in bread, and half a Cwt. of coals weekly, from Michaelmas to the Lent assize. Little or no employment: keeper has half the profit*.

1774, Mar. 31, Prisoners 4.	1779, May 15, Prisoners 6.
1775, Nov. 27, - - 5.	----- Aug. 24, - - 8.
1776, Sep. 12, - - 11.	1782, June 23, - - 16.

SHREWSBURY TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

At the castle-gate. On the front is inscribed, "In this house the poor of the town are fet to work.—He that will not labour let him not eat. An. Dom. 1636." It consists of sundry rooms on two floors over the gateway. A small court: no sewer: no water, though water is laid in to several houses very near: no employment. Allowance to criminals, three halfpence a day. Fees, debtors 5s. 6d. criminals 3s. 6d. no table. Gaoler's salary, £5.

1779, May 15, Prisoners -	0.
----- Aug. 24, Debtor -	1.
1782, June 23, Petty Offenders	12.

LUDLOW TOWN GAOL, called Gaolford's Tower, was an ancient prison, but was rebuilt, as appears by inscription on the front, in 1764. For felons &c. two lower rooms vaulted, above 15 feet square, with chimneys. Two rooms above, more spacious and airy, for debtors. Allowance, three-halfpence a day. No court: no water. A serjeant at mace keeper, each of the three in annual rotation.

1774, July 1, Prisoners 0.	1779, July 27, Prisoners 2.
1779, May 16, - - 0. Deferters 1.	1782, Sep. 27, - - 0.

LUDLOW TOWN BRIDEWELL. One room at the back of the work-house (14 feet by 6½), with a bedstead. No fire-place; no window; aperture in the door 10 inches square.

1782, Sep. 27, No prisoners.

* This is the *only house of correction* for the county. The gaol being too small and enclosed with buildings, and the windows of the bridewell opening into the courts of the gaol, if the whole were converted into a *house of correction*, every convenience might be made for labour and solitary confinement. A new gaol might then be built that would do credit to the county.—I am informed that Baron *Hotham*, at the assize the 24th of July, 1782, laid a fine of £2000 on the county, to oblige the justices to build a *county court*. I am persuaded, had the Baron known the *state of the gaol*, he would first have laid a fine for the purpose of rebuilding it.

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

HEREFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Ireland.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, }
Felons, } £0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, £5 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
---------	--	----------	------------	--	----------	------------

1774, Feb. 23,	14,	29.	1776, Sep. 9,	8,	3.
----- Aug. 9,	11,	13-	1779, May 17,	19,	9. Impressed 6.
1775, Dec. 2,	17,	4.	1782, Apr. 26,	23,	6.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Baylis, now Rev. Mr. Underwood.*

Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.

Salary, £40. Twenty of it is a legacy of *William Bridges*, Esq. of Tiberton in this county.

SURGEON, *Mr. William Cam, now Mr. Thomas Cam.*

Salary, £15, now £20.

APARTMENTS, and court for master's-side debtors, spacious: but no free ward. A day-room for felons: the men's night-wards, the two *camps*, were too close, 19 feet by 15½, but are lately made more commodious: their court behind the gaol is large, but the felons are not kept separate from the debtors. No infirmary: no bath: no straw or bedding. The chapel was very damp, but it is now floored and dry. Claufes against spirituous liquors, and act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. Here, as in other gaols, several persons were drinking as in a common alehouse. *Mr. Ireland*, who has been there above forty years, said at one of my former visits, he never had a debtor who obtained the groats. REMARKS.

William Bridges, Esq. bequeathed £8 a year to poor prisoners: and on *St. Thomas's* day one shilling is given to each debtor, and six-pence to each felon, by legacy of *Sir Thomas White*. No table of bequests. The table of fees not hung up.

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES.

HEREFORD COUNTY GAOL. At the General Quarter Sessions—held—at *Hereford*—in the first week after the Feast of *St. Thomas* the Martyr (to wit) the 14th of July in the 4th—of—*GEORGE II*—1730 Before *John Stratford Esq.* *Edward Goodere Bart.* *Herbert Aubrey Richard Hopton Esqrs.* &c.—pursuant to an Act for the Relief of Debtors &c.—It is ordered that the several—Sums herein after mentioned and no more may be taken.—

(That is to say)

	£.	s.	d.
For the entering of every action or process whereon a prisoner shall or may be charged	-	0	3 6
To the turnkey or under keeper on each action	-	0	1 0
For entering of the discharge, and for the discharge of every prisoner	-	0	6 8
To the turnkey on the discharge of every prisoner	-	0	1 0
For the receiving and entering every declaration delivered against the prisoners in custody	-	0	2 0
To the turnkey upon every declaration	-	0	0 6
For a certificate for want of a declaration in order to take out a writ of <i>superfedeas</i>	-	0	3 6
For a copy of a warrant or commitment against each prisoner	-	0	2 6
Every prisoner that lyes in the keeper's lodgings in the sheriff's ward in a single bed and sheets, by the week	-	0	2 6
For two in a bed with sheets by the week	-	0	1 6
Every prisoner that lyes in his own lodgings	-	0	1 6
For two persons or more in their own lodgings each	-	0	1 0

J Stratford
R Hopton

Edwd. Goodere
H Thomas

H Aubrey
Rogr. Hereford.

RO. PRICE }
J. COMYNS } The King's Justices.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HEREFORD,

BRIDE-
WELL.

On the castle-green, is quite out of repair. Indeed it is not only ruinous, but dangerous: a cross wall is parted a great way from the wall against which it abutted. In the day-room there was a large quantity of water from the roof. No fire-place: offensive sewers: no court: no water: no stated allowance: no employment. Keeper's salary, £10. He told me that a little before I came, a prisoner died after three weeks confinement. Six prisoners, whom I saw there at my first visit, complained of being almost famished. They were sent hither from the assize a few days before to *hard labour* (as the sentence usually runs) for six months. The justices had ordered the keeper to supply each of them daily with a two-penny loaf: but he had neglected them. They broke out soon after.

The above was the state of this prison in 1776.—In 1779 they were repairing it; for the *cross wall* had fallen in. But the spot on which it is built is so confined, that it cannot be convenient. There are only two rooms for work and lodging for both sexes, 22 feet 9 inches by 21: no chimneys: no straw: as there is no court, the

the sewers make the rooms very unhealthy. It might have been better, if the gentlemen had erected the bridewell in *one* of the *two* very spacious gardens joining to the county gaol, and occupied by the gaoler; then, if they had no chapel, the prisoners (as those in Shrewsbury bridewell) might have had the privilege of public worship in the county gaol.—*The women in irons.*

HEREFORD
BRIDE-
WELL.

1774, Aug. 9, Prisoners 6. 1779, May 17, Prisoners in county-gaol.
1775, Dec. 3, - - 0. 1782, April 26, Prisoners 4.
1776, Sep. 9, - - 1.

HEREFORD CITY GAOL, is one of the gates. The debtors rooms are commodious; and they have a little court. The lower room for felons too close: allowance to them, 2*d.* a day. The gaol clean, but out of repair. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper a widow: salary, none: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table.

1776, Sep. 9, Debtors 3. Felons 0.
1779, May 17, - - 4. - - 0.
1782, April 26, - - 0. - - 0. Defenter 1.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

GAOLER, *John Daverel; James Baker; his Widow; now James Baker.*

Salary, none. £20 a year to supply felons as below.

Fees, Debtors, }
Felons, } £1 : 0 : 10.

Transports, £6 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, one-pennyworth of bread a day each; *now* twelve-pennyworth a week (*weight of a penny loaf, Oct. 1782, 7 oz.*)

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Feb. 23,		10,	12.	1776, Sep. 5,	6,	9.
----- Aug. 10,		9,	16.	1779, June 2,	6,	12.
1775, Dec. 4,		5,	8.	1782, Oct. 24,	10,	1.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, Mr. Powell.

Salary, £10 : 10 : 0, augmented to £12 : 12 : 0.

MONMOUTH.

MONMOUTH.

REMARKS.

ONLY one court: a small day-room and six bed-rooms for debtors. Felons night-room at the top of the house, 22 feet by 15, with only one window about 3 feet square. Besides the difficulty of going daily up and down in irons; when water is to be carried so high, and the staircase, like this, is narrow and inconvenient, a room is seldom clean and healthy. This cannot be so, if it be crowded. At my first visit in 1774, they had the *gaol-fever*, of which *J. Daverel* and several of his prisoners, and some of their friends died.—No bath: no infirmary: there is room to build one at the bottom of the court, where the county has been at the unnecessary expence of building a stable. If the brewhouse were used for a felons day-room, men and women might be separated.—After the mortality mentioned above, all the prisoners were new-clothed by the duke of Beaufort.

At my visit in 1779, ten of the twelve felons were convicts, four of them at the summer assize in 1775.—Act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

Mr. *James Gabriel*, senior, of this town, who died March 26, 1754 (*æt.* 75), had been very kind to the prisoners in his life-time, and at his death left them £100, which is vested in the turnpike security: from which each prisoner receives by order of the Rev. Mr. *Gabriel* his son every quarter day a six-penny loaf: but there is no memorial of the legacy hung up.

A TABLE of DEBTORS FEES as settled—by the several Justices of the Peace for the County of *Monmouth* the 10th August 1751: According to the Direction of an Act of Parliament intituled &c.

<i>Imprimis</i> for entering the action whereon each prisoner is first brought into custody either on	£.	S.	D.
<i>process, capias latitat execution or writ of excom ad capiendum</i>	-	0	18 4
For entering and discharging every second and other action upon <i>process capias latitat or execution</i>	-	0	13 4
For receiving and entering every declaration against prisoners in custody	-	0	2 0
For the certificate of the want of a declaration in order to sue out a writ of <i>superedeas</i>	-	0	6 8
For a copy of each warrant against each prisoner	-	0	3 4
For receiving and entering every warrant against each defendant in custody	-	0	2 6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon each action and writ	-	0	2 6

L O D G I N G S.

Every prisoner that lies in the keeper's lodgings in the sheriff's ward pays by the week	-	0	2 6
Every prisoner that lies in the sheriff's ward in his own lodgings pays <i>per week</i>	-	0	1 6

The Names of the Justices who signed and allowed the above Fees.

Tho. Morgan

Capel Hanbury

Jas. Tudor Morgan

J. Lewis

Charles Van Junr.

John Chambre

E. Bradbury.

Examined and allowed by the

Honble Sir THOMAS DENNISON Knt.

AND THE

Honble Mr. Baron CLIVE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT USK.

This prison was formerly a chapel. On the ground-floor is a lodging-room for men (21 feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$), and another for women. There are two rooms at top of the house, but I saw no prisoners there. The keeper's wife told me that many years ago the prison was crowded; and herself, her father, who was then keeper, and many others of the family, had the gaol-fever: three of them, and several prisoners died of it. The danger of such a calamity for the future would be much lessened, if proper rooms were built in the keeper's large garden.

BRIDE-
WELL.

The rooms which are now built for the keeper are some small improvement of this prison. There is a court with a pump. The prisoners allowance, two pence a day. The spinning-wheels, &c. are not provided by the county. The keeper has all the profit of the work. Salary, £21: licence for beer; clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, 5s. 6d. no table. This prison is now kept clean.

1774, Aug. 21, Prisoners 2.

1779, June 8, Prisoners 7.

1776, Sep. 6, - - - 3.

1782, Oct. 24, - - - 2. Defenter 1.

MONMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

A good room on the first floor for debtors: over it one for felons, not secure. No court: no fewer: no water. Allowance to felons, two pence a day. Gaoler's salary £4. Licence for beer: clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, 5s. 6d. no table.

1779, June 2, Prisoners 0.

1782, Oct. 24, Debtor 1. Petty offender 1.

NEWPORT TOWN GAOL. Two rooms; one below, the other over the gateway; out of repair; no court; no fewer; no water.

1782, Oct. 24, No prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL, GLOUCESTER CASTLE.

GLOUCESTER. GAOLER, *William Williams, now Robert Giles.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - £1 : 0 : 10.

Felons at Assize - 0 : 17 : 8.

at Quarter Sessions 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £6 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, each a six-penny loaf in two days (*good household bread, weight Sep. 1783, 3lb. 11oz *.*)

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 24,	15,	17.	1779, June 1,	16,	24.
1774, Aug. 8,	20,	48.	1782, April 27,	24,	24.
1775, Dec. 5,	13,	24.	----- Dec. 23,	38,	38.
1776, Sep. 5,	8,	35.	1783, Sep. 30,	30,	46.
----- Dec. 15,	10,	41.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans.*

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEONS, Messrs. *Powell and Mills.*

Salary, none : they make a bill.

REMARKS.

THE castle is also one of the county bridewells : yet only one court for all prisoners ; and one day-room (11 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 7,) for men and women-felons. The free ward for debtors is 19 feet by 11, which having no window, part of the plaster wall is broke down for light and air. The night-room (the *Main*) for men-felons, though up many stone steps, is close and dark ; and the floor is so ruinous, that it cannot be washed. Adjoining to the *Main*, there are other night-rooms for fines, &c. These have also their separate day-room. The whole prison was much out of repair, and had not been white-washed for many years. The upper rooms were the bridewell ; but at my last visit they were used for an infirmary. Many prisoners died here in 1773, and I generally saw some sick in this gaol ; eight died

* In the city of *Glocester* there is no assize of bread.

about Christmas 1778 of the small-pox; and in 1783, several died of that disorder and the gaol-fever. Only one fewer. No bath*. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up.

There is no separation of the women, or of the bridewell prisoners. The licentious intercourse of the sexes is shocking to decency and humanity. Many children have been born in this gaol. There is a small chapel, but all the endeavours of the chaplain to promote reformation among the prisoners must necessarily be defeated, by the inattention of the magistrates, and their neglect of framing and enforcing good regulations. Perhaps this is the reason the chaplain seldom attends.

Of the felons &c. in September and December 1776, thirteen were transports: most of them convicted at Lent assize 1775. About twenty were fines; who, not having the county allowance, nor any employment, were in September very pitiable objects indeed; half naked, and almost famished. But in December their appearance was much altered. Mr. Raikes† and other gentlemen took pity on them, and generously contributed toward the feeding and clothing them. Mr. Raikes continues his unremitting attention to the prisoners. Eleven of the twenty-four in 1779, sixteen in 1782, and fourteen in 1783, were fines without any employment or allowance. The gaoler has £10 a year as bridewell keeper.

In this gaol were some prisoners, who had been arrested by exchequer writs; in which an officer is commanded “to bring the body before the barons of the exchequer—at Westminster—to answer our sovereign lord the king concerning divers trespasses, contempts, and offences, &c.” The prisoners are called *contempts*. In different parts of the kingdom, there are many prisoners detained by such writs.

At my visit in Dec. 1782, I found some improvements made in the castle: the floors laid with stone; boxes or bedsteads for the felons and fines; and the whole prison white-washed.—When prisons are repaired, particular care should be taken for the admission of air. The windows should not be close glazed.—I observed numbers of the townsmen drinking in the tap-room here, as in too many other gaols.

I was happy to hear in October 1783, that this county has determined to build a new gaol, and to reform the bridewells; which is principally owing to the spirited exertions of the chairman of the grand jury Sir George Onestephorus Paul.

* A bath, like that in the county hospital, with an easy descent, would induce felons even with their irons to go in. This would freshen and revive them, and might be the means of preventing the gaol-fever.

† This gentleman is also the founder of a benevolent and useful institution for the children of the poor in this city. Having observed great numbers of them in this manufacturing place to spend their Sundays in an idle and dissolute manner, he established several little schools for their instruction on the evenings of that day; which, by his attention and liberal encouragement, have had a happy effect in improving the morals of the younger classes; many of whom now look up to their kind benefactor with great esteem and affection. Perhaps Mr. Raikes's frequent visits to the castle suggested to him this plan, as the best means of preventing youth from coming there.

GLOUCESTER
CASTLE.

A TABLE of DEBTORS FEES allowed by the—Justices—for the County of Gloucester at the Booth-hall 15 July 1729. Approved—by the Judge of Assize—19th same month according to—an Act entituled &c.

To wit

	£.	s.	D.
<i>Imprimis.</i> for entering the action whereon each prisoner is first brought into custody either on <i>process, capias, latitat, execution</i> or writ of <i>excom ad capiendum</i> - - -	0	18	0
For entering and discharging every second and other action upon <i>process, capias, latitat</i> or <i>execution</i> - - -	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every declaration against prisoners in custody - - -	0	2	0
For the certificate of the want of a declaration in order to sue out a writ of <i>superfedeas</i> - - -	0	6	8
For a copy of each warrant against each prisoner - - -	0	3	4
For receiving and entering every warrant against each defendant in custody - - -	0	2	6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon each action or writ - - -	0	2	6

L O D G I N G S.

Every prisoner who lies in the keeper's lodgings in the sheriff's ward, being the castle; pays by the week - - -	0	2	6
Every prisoner who lies in the sheriff's ward in his own lodgings pays by the week - - -	0	1	6

The Names of the Justices who signed and allowed the above Fees at the last Sessions.

<i>Willm. Hodges</i>	<i>J Temple</i>	<i>Ed Field</i>	<i>J Stephens</i>	<i>Thos Cooke</i>
<i>K Delabere</i>	<i>C Hyatt</i>	<i>Nathl Lye</i>	<i>Fr Willis</i>	<i>Maynd Colchester</i>
<i>Thos Hayward</i>	<i>Reg Winniat</i>	<i>Tho Syke.</i>		

The Names of the Justices and Judge of Assize who allowed and confirmed the above Fees at the last Assize

<i>Tho Cooke</i>	<i>J Stephens</i>	<i>Ed Field</i>	<i>Thos Hayward.</i>
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I have reviewed and examined the above Table of Fees and do confirm the same

ROB. PRICE.

O T H E R

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

LAWFORD'S GATE, BRISTOL, built 1716, has two rooms below and two above; 18 feet by 16: in those above are beds for those who pay. There is a dark room, the dungeon (11 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 2), in which felons sleep. No chimneys. Court 22 feet by 18; with a pump. It is not secure; and prisoners are always confined in their rooms. It may be enlarged from the keeper's garden; and should be made secure, that prisoners may use it, and have access to the pump. The keeper readily agreed with me in that opinion. Salary, £10: fees, 6s. 8d. no table. Straw, ten shillings a quarter: allowance, if a prisoner be very poor, 2d. a day: no employment. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. By a register kept in the prison, it appears that in eight years and a half to September 1776, there were committed to it 572 prisoners.

1774,

1774, Aug. 23, Prisoners 2.	1779, Feb. 8, Prisoners 4.
1775, Dec. 8, - - 3.	----- Sep. 1, - - 5.
1776, ----- 16, - - 6.	1782, Mar. 2, - - 6.

BERKELEY. Quite out of repair. Only one room for men and women, 18 feet 4 inches by 15 feet 4, and 7 feet 9 inches high: the window (near 4 feet square) not glazed; no straw: no chimney: court not secure. Nothing has been laid out on this prison these twenty years. The sensible old keeper lamented the bad effects of close confinement in idleness, upon the health of even young strong prisoners. Many such, he said, he had known quite incapable of working for some weeks after their discharge. He told me, that some years ago his prisoners used to grind malt for a penny a bushel; and the justices would not licence any victualler whose malt was not ground here: but that of late years they have done no work at all. No allowance. Keeper, *Francis Norman*: his salary, £20; but he pays out of it £6 to the poor of the parish for ground-rent: fees, 4s. 4d. no table. He wrote me lists of his prisoners, which I here transcribe.

ACCOUNT of PRISONERS in the BRIDEWELL at BERKELEY,

Sent to the HOUSE of COMMONS*.

In 1771, committed to labour and correction, Prisoners	21.
Nothing expended, Nothing earned.	
1772, Ditto, Nothing expended, Nothing earned.	20.
1773, Nothing expended, Nothing earned.	19.
1774, Nothing expended, Nothing earned.	15.
1775, to Midsummer sessions, ditto ditto.	4.

Francis Norman.

A farther ACCOUNT of PRISONERS committed to labour and correction.

In 1778 committed	-	-	-	Men.	Women.
				6.	4.
Nothing expended, Nothing earned.					
1779, Ditto, Nothing expended, Nothing earned.				7.	2.
1780, Nothing expended, Nothing earned.				2.	1.
1781, Nothing expended, Nothing earned.				12.	8.
1782, to Michaelmas sessions, ditto ditto.				4.	0.

1774, Aug. 22, Prisoners 3, two men, one woman.	1779, June 9, Prisoners 0.
1775, Dec. 6, - - 0.	1782, Oct. 25, - - 1.

* Many such accounts would have been received at the House of Commons (in consequence of their order to send the account of money expended and earned), if, keepers had been equally honest with *F. Norman.*

BRIDE-
WELLS.

CIRENCESTER. The ground-floor is the keeper's shop for garden seeds; and his kitchen, &c. On the first story is a room about 16 feet by 11 for men: one corner of it is parted off for a bed-room, called the *cub*, 8 feet by 5 feet 3 inches. On the second story is a larger room for women. The whole out of repair; and the court not secure enough to let the prisoners have the use of it. Felons are now occasionally allowed three pence a day; nothing to any others. No bedding or straw. No employment. Keeper's salary, £13: he pays rent, £12 to the justice in the town. Fees, 6s. 8d. no table. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Sep. 4, Prisoners 3.

1779, June 9, - - 6.

1782, Oct. 25, - - 3. Defenter 1.

WINCHCOMB. In this bridewell prisoners were formerly kept all together in the cellar. Now they are in the garrets: men in one, women in another; each about 14 feet square: roof and floors meet: 8 feet high to the ridge in the middle. A close-glazed window in each: no chimney. Prisoners always confined to their rooms: court not secure. The county have never expended any thing upon the house for many years; and the whole is quite out of repair. It was the freehold of the keeper, who was upwards of fourscore: his salary *per* receipts £12: 10: 0, received only £12. Fees, 13s. 4d. no table. Licence for beer. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Allowance, if charged with felony, three-pennyworth of bread a day. No straw. The keeper said, that "he should be obliged to put irons on all the prisoners to secure them."

1776, Dec. 14, Prisoners, 1 Felon, and 2 Women.

1779, May 19, No Prisoners.

1782, Dec. 24, One Petty Offender.

IN THIS COUNTY IS ALSO

ST. BRIEVELL'S GAOL, FOR DEBTORS.

The castle is in the forest of *Dean*, the property of Lord *Berkeley*, who is the chief ranger. One room for men, greatly out of repair: no court: no water: no allowance: no firing. One of the two sickly objects I found there, told me he had been confined a twelvemonth, and never once out of the dismal and offensive room; the other almost as long.—A room above for women: none there.—Keeper no salary: licence for beer; fees, 2s. 6d. no table.

1775, Dec. 4, Prisoners 2.

1779, June 2, - - 0.

1782, Dec. 23, - - 0.

GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *William Jeynes*, afterwards his Widow.
 Salary, none : she paid £4 : 14 : 0 a year to the sheriffs.
 Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 8.
 Felons, 0 : 12 : 10.
 Transports, £6 each.
 Licence, Beer.

GLOUCESTER.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, three shillings a week. (*See Remarks.*)
 Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 4.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 24,	3,	4.	1779, June 1,	1, 1.
1775, Dec. 5,	7,	7.	1782, Apr. 27,	} Prisoners in county-gaol.
1776, Sep. 6,	2,	2.	1783, Sep. 30,	
----- Dec. 15,	2,	6.		

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none ; but on applying to the mayor.

THIS gaol, the North-gate, is too small. Debtors, felons, and petty offenders, who cannot pay for beds, all together in the *Main* ; but women separated at night. No court ; debtors have the privilege of walking upon the leads. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

REMARKS.

The city pays debtors in common, three shillings a week : they have not received, for nineteen years past, the sixteen shillings formerly paid by the corporation. On the 13th of December, prisoners have ten shillings worth of bread from an estate in Hemstead near this city. It is sent in two-penny loaves. No memorial of it in the gaol. There are some rules, dated 1694, in which the sums for garnish are specified ; but as they are not signed, I did not copy them. The gaoler also kept the city bridewell at the East-gate : but that being taken down, offenders are committed to this gaol.

The above was the state of this prison in 1779 ; but at my visit in April 1782, it was taken down, an act of parliament having passed in 1781, for building a new gaol, "*in some convenient and healthy situation* : as it will tend greatly to the safety and health of persons confined therein."

In September 1783 the new gaol was nearly finished, but not occupied. This is built on too small a scale, the walls and rooms are low, there cannot be a proper separation of the sexes, or of debtors and felons ; and the sewers will be offensive.

Glocester.

*Gloucester City.*GLOUCESTER
CITY
GAOL.

A TABLE of CHAMBER RENT and FEES belonging to the North-gate Gaol &c.

CHAMBER RENTS.

The best room for each man three shillings *per week*.
 The three bed-rooms for each man two shillings and four pence *per week*.
 The chamber called *Daw's-nest* three shillings *per week*.
 The little chamber called *Catt-hole* two shillings and four pence *per week*.
 The little room on the first floor two shillings and four pence *per week*.

F E E S.

	£.	S.	D.
Sheriff's warrants of writs out of King's Bench and Common Pleas, gaoler 8s. 4d.			
turnkey 1s. 4d. - - - - -	0	9	8
All execution-warrants the same - - - - -	0	9	8
City double action - - - - -	0	8	4
City single action - - - - -	0	4	8
Executions out of court of conscience - - - - -	0	2	6
<i>Mittimus's</i> - - - - -	0	12	10

Civit Glouc ꝑs Ad Generalem Quartialem Sessionem &c. 5 Mar:—4to Georgii II—1730

Whereas by an Act made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty—for the relief &c.—no Fees—or Chamber rent to be taken—till settled by three or more Justices—at the Quarter Sessions—and—signed by the Judge of Assize with three or more Justices—And whereas upon the examination of the gaoler of the Prison of the North-gate of this City—it appearing to us that the above—are the ancient and accustomed Fees—we having reviewed and moderated the said Table of Fees in some Articles do hereby allow and confirm the same as they are now settled.

Signed by us

*John Small, Mayor**Cutli Payne**Tho Carill.*

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE, OR THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

GAOLER, *John White.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £1 : 0 : 0.

Felons, 1 : 7 : 4.

Transports, - 5 : 5 : 0 each, and hire of waggon or other carriage.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

WINCHES-
TER.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day (*weight in Sep. 1774, 1 lb. 15 oz. in Feb. 1782, 1 lb. 14 oz.*) and the college allowance. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 16,	21,	18.	1779, Mar. 1,	12,	26.
1774, Sep. 24,	13,	21.	1782, Feb. 25,	30,	35.
1775, Dec. 28,	15,	29.	----- Nov. 2,	33,	28.
1776, Feb. 27,	15,	23.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Westcomb.*

Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.

Salary, augmented from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Lipscomb.*

Salary, augmented from £30 to £50 for felons, common-side debtors, and bridewell prisoners.

THIS gaol is kept very clean; and the alterations in it are improvements. The present dungeon, 48 feet by 23, is down but 5 steps: it is lofty (12 feet), boarded, and has 3 large windows. The former destructive dungeon was darker, and down 11 steps: Mr. *Lipscomb* informed me that more than 20 prisoners had died in it of the *gaol-fever* in one year; and that his predecessor died of the same distemper. There are two rooms over the dungeon, for common-side debtors; three rooms with beds for felons who pay, and two rooms for women. The felons day-room is commodiously enlarged. Their straw mattresses and coverlets are brought out and aired when the weather is fine. The beds are all on crib bedsteads. They had every day a clean towel hung on a roller: the prisoner who took care of it and delivered it next day

REMARKS.

WINCHES-
TER
COUNTY
GAOL.

was paid a penny. If a little court, which is now shut up from the gaol, and totally useless, were cleared, and opened towards the prison, it would be very conducive to health and convenience. The chapel is very low and inconvenient.

St. Cross's *hospital bread* (the *dole*) is about a penny loaf given to each of the prisoners six times a year; viz. on the eve of the following days, 10th August, 31st October, Christmas, Easter, 3d of May, and Whitfunday.

The *College allowance* to felons is, once a week, an ox's head, four sheep's heads and henges, about seventeen pints of oatmeal, three pints of salt, twelve loaves the size of twopenny halfpenny ones, about twenty-four gallons of table beer, and generally three times a week the broken victuals.

The gaoler has two guineas a year for keeping a bread account, to check the baker. The justices also take care of this matter; and, in consequence, the quarterly bills, now the prisoners have three halfpence a day, amount to no more than they did in the last gaoler's and baker's time, when the allowance was but a penny a day, and there was about the same number of prisoners.

The act for preserving the health of prisoners was painted on a board, and hung in the court, by order of the justices; but, there is no bath.

Southton. *sc. Ad-Generalem Quarterialem Sessionem—apud Winton—11mo. Janu 5^{to} Georgii II—1731 coram Ec.*

A TABLE of FEES—settled—pursuant to an Act—the second year of his present Majesty—entitled an Act for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	s.	d.
At the entrance of every felon for cleansing the gaol and finding candles and all other common necessities	0	2	0
At the discharge of every felon to the gaoler	1	5	4
To him for the second and every other indictment	0	12	8
At the discharge of every felon to the turnkey	0	2	0
For the second and every other indictment to him	0	1	0
To the gaoler for every felon for his bed on the master's side weekly	0	3	0
If two lye in the same bed he may take of each for lodging in such bed	0	2	0
At the entrance of every debtor for cleansing the gaol and finding candle and other necessities	0	4	0
Of every debtor for each week's lodging in the gaoler's bed on the master's side	0	2	6
For each debtor discharged to the gaoler	1	0	0
Of him for the second and every other action	0	10	0
To the turnkey at the discharge of every debtor	0	2	0
To him of such debtor for the second and every other action	0	1	0
At the discharge of every person committed for felony and whose bills shall be brought in <i>ignoramus</i> and at the discharge of every person committed for not finding bail or for other misdemeanors under the degree of felony no more than	0	13	4
For copy of every warrant for a debtor	0	1	0
For the copy of every commitment of a felon	0	1	0
And it is ordered—that the gaoler—shall not—receive directly or indirectly—any other or greater fees &c.—And for the better information of prisoners—that the under-written clause in the said Act of Parliament be subscribed at the bottom of the Table of Fees to be hung up—in each and every room &c.			

“ And

WINCHES-
TER.

“ And be it further enacted—that every sheriff, under sheriff, gaoler &c.—shall permit—him or her—
 “ arrested to fend for—any beer ale and victuals or other necessary food from what place they please
 “ and also to have—such bedding linnen &c.—as he she or they shall think fit &c *.”

Copy

Ed Stawell

John Foyle

Ed Hooker

Rob Pyke

Thos. Durnford

Thos. Bates

R. C. Chaloner Cobb

Benj Woodroffe

Ric New

John Alwick.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

WINCHESTER. The four rooms are too close, and the court (which is not paved, 37 feet 5 inches, by 13 feet 10) is too small for the prisoners, who are commonly numerous; especially at quarter sessions, when they are brought hither from the other bridewells. There is only *one* day-room (26 feet by 20 feet 4 inches) for *men* and *women*. The lodging-room below for the former, is 17 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 3. In that above (21 feet by 17 feet 5 inches) are beds, for which each pays 2s. 6d. a week, though three in a bed.—Adjoining is the *women's* room 15½ feet by 11 feet 2 inches.—At my visit in 1779, there were four *young women*, and in 1782 five, among the prisoners, some of whom were felons: at my last visit six were *king's evidence*. I saw also a *girl* about 13 years of age, committed for two years, and had been long confined to her bed.—This prison has been fatal to vast numbers. The misery of the prisoners formerly excited the compassion of the duke of Chandos; and for several years he sent them every week about thirty pounds of beef and two gallon loaves.—A pump lately sunk. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £40: fees, 7s. 8d. no table. Licence for beer and wine. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days: no employment.

1774, Sep. 24, Prisoners 13.

1779, Mar. 1, Prisoners 11.

1775, Dec. 28, - - - 21.

1782, Feb. 25, - - - 23.

GOSPORT. One day-room; a lodging-room below for men, and two above for women. The court airy. An oven to purify the clothes, but no fuel allowed by the county. No straw. Keeper a sheriff's officer: salary, £40: fees, 6s. 8d. no table. Licence for beer and wine. Allowance, two-pennyworth of

* Mr. White, and several other gaolers, have expressed to me their sincere wish, that some *precise orders* were given for their *own* conduct, and for that of the *debtors*, as well as the *felons*; since for want of such orders, the debtors in their irregularities often set at defiance the keepers, who are embarrassed for want of knowing how they are to proceed in treating them.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

bread a day (*weight* Nov. 6, 1782, *exactly* 1lb.): no employment. Claufes of act against spirituous liquors hung up.

1774, Sep. 27, Prisoners 2.

1779, Mar. 6, Prisoners 9.

1776, Feb. 26, - - 5.

1782, Nov. 6, - - 3. Deferters 2.

ODIAM. Only one day-room (12 feet 3 inches by 11 feet 3). A lodging-room for men; and one for women (11 feet 8 inches by 7 feet, and 6 feet 10 inches high). Another room, which is the largest, the keeper uses for a brew-house, dairy, &c. There are two lodging-rooms for those that pay 2s. 6d. a week. Some additions have lately been made to the keeper's house, but none for the benefit of prisoners. Keeper was a sheriff's officer: salary, £15: fees, 6s. 8d. no table. No licence. Allowance about a pound of bread a day: no straw: no employment. Claufes of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. An offensive dunghill in the court, and the prison not clean.

1776, Feb. 28, Prisoners 8.

1779, Mar. 10, - - 5.

1782, Nov. 1, - - 4.

NEWPORT in the *Isle of Wight* BRIDEWELL,
and NEWPORT GAOL.

The bridewell for twenty-eight parishes; and the town-gaol, are now both in the old work-house; four rooms being appropriated to that purpose. No chimney: no straw: no court: no water accessible to prisoners. There are two keepers; one for the county bridewell, whose salary is £19: 15: 0; the other for the gaol, whose salary is £3. Neither the act for preserving the health of prisoners, nor claufes against spirituous liquors hung up.

1774, Sept. 27, Prisoners - 0.

1779, Mar. 5, - - - 0.

1782, Nov. 5, Petty Offenders 2.

The Poor are removed from the old work-house to an *House of Industry* built in the forest of *Parkhurst*, near *Newport*, for the twenty-nine parishes, or whole island. Eighty acres of land, statute measure, was a grant from the crown, to the guardians of the poor, March 21, 1772, for 999 years, at the yearly rent of £8: 17: 9*. At my last visit there were 65 men, 150 women, 155 boys and 146 girls. The house was neat and clean; and *those* lodging-rooms were fresh which had apertures

* 16th George III. Cap. LHI.

in the ceilings (18 inches by 12). The women's sick ward (28 feet wide) was quite clean, and the beds were not crowded*.

The principal work of the house was making sacks, biscuit and nail bags, besides, there were tailors and shoe-makers employed. The provisions were good; the girls and boys were clean, a set of fine healthy children.

The œconomy of giving them (especially the elderly people) no more of their earnings than one penny in the shilling, is not for the advantage of the house.—Here is a fault (which is common in such buildings), that the dining-hall, work-rooms, and bed-rooms, are all too low.—In the passages and staircases of such houses, all expedients should be used to promote the circulation of air.

At WINCHESTER is

A PRISON for DEBTORS, the *Cheney Court* in and for the liberty of the *Soke*: the property of the Bishop. Two rooms, one 17 feet square, the other near 9, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ high. Out of repair. There is a garden into which prisoners who give security are admitted. The bounty of the duke of *Chandos* did supply this prison every week (when there were prisoners) with one gallon loaf, and about twenty pounds of beef. Fees, 17s. 10d. no table. Licence for beer. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Several people drinking, as in a disorderly alehouse.

1775, Dec. 28, Prisoners 6.

1779, Mar. 1, - - 0.

1782, Feb. 25, - - 1.

In this County are also at SOUTHAMPTON†,

The BAR GATE: Sheriff's ward for Debtors. Two rooms: in that for women, no chimney. In 1779, there were some alterations in these rooms, but the sewer

* I observed an excellent contrivance in the windows of the women's sick-ward. By a small hasp in the upper sash and staples in the frames, when that sash is in part, or entirely down; a padlock prevents the nurses or patients putting it immediately up, as they generally do in the county hospitals, and at *Plymouth*, and *Haslar*, when the medical gentlemen leave the rooms. Dr. Lind told me that in summer time he nails down some of the sashes in the passages, &c.

† I went over the Poor-house in this town, where there are some good rules and orders; I copy the last (the twenty-fourth): "That these orders be publicly read once a week, that no one may pretend to plead ignorance thereof."—I shall take this opportunity to make an observation respecting the conduct of these houses, which I think of importance. It is well known that the *grown-up* inhabitants of these places are generally the slothful and idle, and will do no more work than they are absolutely compelled to perform, and are full of contrivances to excuse themselves from labour. Their precepts and example cannot fail of having a very mischievous effect upon the *children* who associate with them. On this account, besides a separation of the different sexes, I would recommend a total separation of all children above seven years of age, from the adults. The want of this, I am persuaded, is the reason why so few good and industrious servants come out of poor-houses.

SOUTHAMP-
TON.

was offensive. There is no court: no water. Keeper, the oldest serjeant at mace: salary, now £10: fees, 13s. 4d. no table. Prisoners pay 9d. a week. The corporation allows 4d. a day to poor debtors. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up.— The old keeper dead; the house *now* perfectly clean.

1774, Sep. 24, Debtors 2.	1779, Mar. 3, Debtors 3.
1776, Feb. 26, - - 2.	1782, Feb. 24, - - 2.

GAOL for Felons (the *Tower*) at the lower end of the town. Two close rooms, 18 feet 9 inches by 8½: very dirty. A court: no water. Gaoler's salary, now £10. Prisoners allowance, three-pennyworth of bread a day.

1774, Sep. 24, Felons 0.	1779, Mar. 3, Felon 1.
1776, Feb. 26, - - 0.	1782, Feb. 24, - - 0.

BRIDEWELL, joins to the gaol. Three rooms up stairs: no chimney: no court: no water: no employment. Keeper, a junior serjeant at mace: salary, £2: fees, 3s. 4d. no table. Prisoners allowance, three-pennyworth of bread a day: ten shillings a year for bedding.

1774, Sep. 24, Prisoners 0.	1779, March 3, Prisoner 1.
1776, Feb. 26, - - 2.	1782, Feb. 24, - - 1.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

The ward or *kitchen* for debtors is towards the street, and up stairs there are five lodging-rooms with beds. In the court is a large room for felons, where I once found debtors lodged with them. This room and two over it for women are very black, having never been white-washed. Neither the act for preserving the health of prisoners, nor clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up. Gaoler is serjeant at mace: no salary: licence for beer and wine. Prisoners allowance, debtors none; felons four pence a day. No bedding nor straw.

A table of fees is hung up in this gaol: it is signed by the town-clerk *George Huiſh* 30th June 1738. He writes at the title, "Fees due to the serjeants at mace of the said borough, which I have known to be paid from the year 1693 and have been informed were antiently paid."

For every commitment 15s. 10d. out of which the town-clerk hath 3s. 6d. &c. &c. &c.

	Debtors.	Felons	&c.		Debtors.	Felons	&c.
1774, Sep. 24,	2,	4.		1779, Mar. 6,	6,	1.	
1776, Feb. 26,	2,	1.		1782, Nov. 5,	6,	4.	

BASINGSTOKE PRISON, for Debtors, is one room in the keeper's public-house, which he rents at £6 a year. He is town-serjeant and has no salary.

1776, Feb. 28, 1782, Nov. 1, No prisoners.

WILTSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT SALISBURY*.

GAOLER, *Thomas Biggs.*Salary, none. But £80 a year (raised from £50) to supply felons as below. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, £1 : 1 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.

Transports, £4 : 4 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)Felons, a penny loaf a day each (*weight in Sep. 1774, 8 oz.*): now 2d. a day: i. e. 1½d. bread (*weight in Feb. 1782, 15 oz.*), and a pint of small beer. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, Debtors Master's-fide, - £0 : 8 : 8.

Felons and Common-fide Debtors, 0 : 4 : 4.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 13,	14,	8.	1776, Sep. 3,	7, 12.
1774, Sep. 23,	12,	9.	1779, Mar. 1,	17, 15.
1775, Dec. 27,	21,	15.	1782, Feb. 27,	20, 16.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Vanderplank.*

Duty, Friday prayers: once a fortnight, sermon.

Salary, £40; of which £20 is a legacy. (*See Remarks.*)SURGEON, Mr. *Crompton*, now Mr. *Curtoys*.

Salary, £10 : 10 : 0 for felons and common-fide debtors, now £21.

THE prison in this city called *Fisberton-Anger Gaol* (from the name of the parish in which it stands) near a fine stream, is also one of the county bridewells. Only one court. No day-room for common-fide debtors, nor felons: each sort have their fire (no fuel is allowed by the county) on a brick hearth raised in the middle of their respective lodging-rooms, without a chimney. The common-fide debtors room over the felons. Women-felons have a separate room, about 15 feet square.

Mr. *Biggs* has £6 : 13 : 4 salary for the bridewell; and £10 a year for fees of prisoners acquitted at quarter sessions, and 7s. 8d. for the fees of each felon. He pays land and window-tax.

* When his Majesty passed through this city in 1778, he was pleased to leave £200 for the discharge of debtors confined for sums less than £50; by which benefaction eleven prisoners were set at liberty.

SALISBURY
COUNTY
GAOL.

In 1776, there was a new building in the court; a stable, cart-house, and brew-house; with an infirmary over them, one room for men, another for women. I could not help wishing that the lower part instead of stable &c. had been two day-rooms with fire-places, one for debtors, another for felons. That part of the prison which was the bridewell is not secure; and petty offenders are confined in the gaol.

Just without the prison-gate was a round staple fixed in the wall: through it was put a chain, at each end of which a common-fide debtor padlocked by the leg, stood offering to those who pass by, nets, laces, purses, &c. made in the prison. The two whom I saw there last were *crown debtors* not cleared by the insolvent act. Now, this is not permitted.

At Christmas, felons chained together are permitted to go about; one of them carrying a sack or basket for food; another, a box for money.

Twenty pounds a year of the chaplain's salary is paid by Lord *Weymouth* by a bequest of *Thomas Thynne*, Esq. who bound for payment the manors of Weobly and Rofs in the county of Hereford. The bequest was recognized by Lord *Weymouth* in a deed of settlement dated 2d of November 1709.

Lord *Pembroke* pays a legacy of £5 a year out of the manor of Swallow Cliff in this county; part to the chaplain himself, viz. a guinea for a hat; the remainder to be by him distributed among the prisoners. Mr. *Smith* of Salisbury left the interest of £50 to be divided among them. No memorial of any legacy hung up in the gaol. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

—Die Julii, 30. Georgii II Anno Dom 1729

A TABLE of FEES now and heretofore usually demanded — and also for Chamber-rent &c. — according to an Act—intituled an Act for the Relief &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For entering and discharging every <i>action</i> or <i>process capias</i> or <i>latitat</i>	1	0	0
Entering and discharging of every second action	0	10	0
Entering and discharging every <i>capias utlegat</i>	0	10	0
For the under-keeper or turnkey each action and writ	0	1	0

F E L O N S.

For every commitment and discharge by a justice of peace or in court	1	5	4
For every commitment for not finding bail for good behaviour	0	13	4
For every commitment and discharge of bastardy	0	13	4
For every <i>ignoramus</i> upon felony	0	13	4
For every commitment and discharge on the statute of <i>præmunire</i>	1	5	4
To the under keeper on each of the causes	0	1	0

L O D G I N G S.

Every prisoner that lyes in the keeper's lodging in the Prize or Sheriff's ward pays by the week	0	2	6
--	---	---	---

We whose Names are here under written—at the General Quarter Sessions—held—at *Warminster*—do hereby—allow the same

H Coker

J Montague

Jno. Cooper

Jno. Eyles

Tho. Phipps

Edw^d Ashe

Edw^d Younge

O T H E R

OTHER

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

DEVIZES. This is also the *town gaol*. It has two night-rooms for men, and two for women: but the day-room ($19\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18) and court-yard, common. A small work-shop; I saw no body in it. An infirmary of two rooms. Four rooms for master's-side debtors. Clean and white-washed at my late visits.

Allowance to offenders, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep. 1776, 18 oz. in March 1782, 14 oz.*) and a pint of small beer. Straw, 2 guineas a year.—In 1779, the bread allowance was one pound and a half. A window is *now* made in the keeper's kitchen which overlooks the court. The prisoners are without employment: the shutters of the work-room nailed up. No fees are demanded of the prisoners: the county pays the gaoler 7*s.* 8*d.* for each.

There was a debtor in 1776 from the court of requests; he had a wife and four small children. In 1782, a weaver who had five children, was confined for a debt of 10*s.* 2*d.* Besides the costs, &c. he was charged 10*s.* 6*d.* for *bringing to prison*, though only from Calne at 7 miles distance. There was also a woman for a debt of 2*s.* 3*d.* costs and fees 5*s.* 2*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* for conveyance. Twelve weeks confinement clears such debtors*.

A few years ago the gaol-fever carried off many: but as the infirmary and some of the other rooms mentioned above have been built since that time, there is now little danger of that distemper; provided care be taken to separate prisoners in the apartments built for that purpose, some of which I found occupied by the keeper, and the men *all* crowded into *one* night-room. The keeper has a salary of £10, and keeps a public house. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

	Debtors. Petty Offenders.			Debtors. Petty Offend.		
1774, Aug. 4,	3,	17.	1779, Feb. 27,	1,	14.	Lunatics 3.
1776, Sep. 4,	1,	13.	1782, Mar. 4,	5,	25.	" - 1.

MARLBOROUGH. A common work-room $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$: a lodging-room for *women* 23 feet 2 inches by 9 feet 8: another for men; this is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10*s* window 19 inches by 15, not to the open air, but to the work-room, which has but one window. All these rooms are on the ground-floor; and by a sewer within doors, they are made very offensive, especially the men's night-room; in which, when I was there first, I saw one dying on the floor of the gaol-fever.

* By an act for *Chippenham, Calne, &c.* 5 Geo. III. cap. ix. similar to that for *Bradford, Melksham, &c.* the 3 of Geo. III. cap. xix.

MARLBOROUGH.

The keeper told me that just before one had died there, and another soon after his discharge. Up stairs are three rooms for those who pay 2s. 6d. a week. No court: no water accessible to prisoners: no straw. Allowance to petty offenders, none; felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day and a pint of small beer. Keeper's salary lately raised from £20 to £50, to supply the prisoners with bread. The county pays the fees, 7s. 8d. at the discharge of every prisoner. (The fees were formerly, as in a table dated 1671, felons, £1 : 6 : 4; petty offenders, 14s. 4d. &c.) Licence for beer. A surgeon; his salary £10 : 10 : 0. At my visits in 1775 and 1776, some prisoners were at work; but none in 1779. One of them said, with evident concern, "he had been there thirty weeks and had not earned one half-penny." In 1782, no employment. On asking the prisoners, if they desired to work; they readily answered in the affirmative. Two said, their wives had brought them wool, but the keeper would not permit them to spin it.—I heard the justices had viewed the *outside* of this prison.

1774, Aug. 5, Prisoners 6.

1779, Feb. 27, Prisoners 4.

1775, Dec. 30, - - 8.

1782, March 4, - - 11. Deferters 1.

1776, Dec. 17, - - 17.

There is also at SALISBURY the

CITY GAOL: the property of the bishop: out of repair. Two rooms for felons, and three above them for debtors. No court: no water: no straw. The late gaoler paid £8 a year to a domestic of the bishop. His lordship sends to the prisoners at Christmas thirty shillings worth of meat, and ten shillings worth of bread. Keeper, a sheriff's officer. Licence for beer: fees, 14s. 8d. no table. Allowance, debtors, none: felons, two pence a day. At my last visit, the lower rooms were let to the *military* for deserters &c. at 2s. a week.

1775, Dec. 27, Debtors 3, Felons &c. 2.

1776, Sep. 3, - - 2, - - 0. Deserters 2.

1779, Feb. 28, - - 1, - - 1.

1782, Feb. 27, - - 1, - - 0. - - 1.

DORSETSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT DORCHESTER.

GAOLER, *James Chaffey.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - - £1 : 3 : 9.

Felons at Assize, - - - 1 : 3 : 8.

Quarter Sessions, 0 : 17 : 4.

Transports, £2 : 12 : 6 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

DORCHES-
TER.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none; but on applying to justices.

Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep. 1774,*
12½ oz.)Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 7. } (*See Remarks.*)
Felons, 0 : 1 : 3. }

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Dec. 14,

21,

9.

1779, Feb. 6,

14,

6.

1774, Sep. 21,

19,

9.

1782, Aug. 3,

17,

8.

1775, Dec. 26,

14,

7.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dobney.*

Duty, Friday; altered to Sunday and Wednesday.

Salary, raised from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Kenn.*

Salary, £30 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is quite out of repair. The court is in front, in which is the chapel. There is only one day-room for felons of both sexes, near which is the condemned rooms; also on the ground-floor is the men's lodging-room, and adjoining a small room for women (8 feet by 6) with a window into the passage. On the first floor there are ten rooms for debtors in a passage 5 feet wide. In September 1774, two debtors told me they had lived five or six weeks on nothing but the county-bread, and water. In December 1775, the small-pox in the gaol: no infirmary: no bath. A garden and a stream at the back of the gaol. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are not hung up.—Mr. *John Derby* left twenty shillings a year for bread to be distributed among the debtors on the four quarter days: no memorial of this hung up.

By the exertions of Mr. *Pitt*, and the gentlemen of this county, a new gaol is going to be built on the same ground, and near the fine stream.

DORCHES-
TER
COUNTY
GAOL.

Edward Morton Plydell, Esq. sends each prisoner at Christmas six-pence in money, and two pounds of beef. This kind donation has been continued many years by his father and himself. Lord *Digby* sends at Christmas two guineas to this gaol, and one to the county bridewell.

Mr. *Chaffey* has been gaoler from the year 1728. I copied a paper of rules and orders signed by him: the last article requires garnish of a new comer.

The following table in the gaol was *hardly legible* at my *first* visit.

Dorset. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by—the Gaoler or Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward at *Dorchester*—settled—at *Shafton*—15th July—34th of GEORGE II—1760 pursuant to an Act—intituled an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Imprimis</i> for the commitment fee of every prisoner for debt damage contempt or otherwise in civil suits though it be on several actions	0	13	4
For the chamber rent of every prisoner so committed who shall have a bed to himself and although there are more beds in the same room and who finds himself bed bedding and sheets weekly and every week	0	2	0
If there be two prisoners and no more in one bed finding their own bed bedding and sheets then each of them to pay weekly and every week for chamber rent	0	1	0
Every prisoner who at his own desire has a bed to himself and although there are more beds than one in each room and the keeper judge bedding and sheeting shall pay for such chamber rent and for the use of each bed and bedding weekly and every week	0	2	0
prisoners in one bed and no more in one bed and the keeper finding bed bedding and sheets then every of them to pay weekly and every week for the use of such bed bedding and chamber rent	0	1	0
For the use of the common room the prisoner finding his bed and bedding	0	0	0
But if the keeper finds bedding then	0	0	6
For the <i>liberate</i> and discharge of every prisoner out of the said prison for debt or otherwise in civil suits or actions	0	2	0
For the turnkey fees of every prisoner discharged	0	1	0

Ric Brodrepp

R Riggs

J Hanham

Jno Jennings

E Okeden

John Freke

The above written Fees have been perused by Us his Majesty's Justices of Assize for the Western Circuit at the Assizes held at *Dorchester* in and for the said County of *Dorset* the 24th day of July 1760 and we do approve the same

E WILMOT

W. NOEL.

Examined with the Original by *John Wallis* Clerk of the Peace
of the County of *Dorset*.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHERBORNE.

BRIDE-
WELL.

Four rooms, two for each sex, but only one day-room and one court. Keeper has a large garden: salary, £40: fees, 13 s. 4 d. no table. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days (*weight in Sep. 1774, 1 lb. 15 oz. now a half-quartern loaf, in Aug. 1782, 2 lb. 3 oz.*) No employment. The keeper formerly told me he had spoken in behalf of his sick prisoners to the clerk of the peace, who said "he thought the late act did not extend to bridewells," but *now* a surgeon is appointed.—There were 26 committed to this prison in 1779,—31 in 1780,—and 45 in 1781.

The justices have very judiciously provided for the relief of prisoners going to different quarter sessions. Their order, dated 12th April 1774, is as follows.

Sherborn, Dorset. The great inhumanity that frequently happens unto the several prisoners—conveyed to the different quarter sessions to be tryed—by the walking loaded with heavy irons—being taken into consideration—it is the resolution and order of this court that for the future the gaol-keeper and bridewell-keeper shall provide for one prisoner only a horse, for two or more a convenient cart or carriage for the conveying them: and to be allowed the sum of three pence *per* mile for one person; for two or more the sum of six pence a mile &c.

1774, Sep. 22, Prisoners 9.

1779, Feb. 6, - - 2.

1782, Aug. 2, - - 13.

DORCHESTER TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms; the lower one called the *blind-house*; the other over it is for debtors, (11 feet 4 inches by 10½, and 7 feet 2 inches high). No chimney: no fewer: no water. Allowance 1½ d. in bread. The debtor had been confined in this offensive room upwards of fourteen weeks; he had eight children, and had not earned a half-penny.

1782, Aug. 3, Debtor 1. Felons &c. none.

POOLE TOWN and COUNTY GAOL. Two rooms, down three steps. No water. Keeper, no salary: fees, 13 s. 4 d. no table. Allowance to debtors and felons, 2 s. 3 d. a week each.—At my last visit the floors were boarded, and the walls of the court raised*.

1776, Feb. 26, Debtor 1. Felons 0.

1782, Nov. 3, - - 0. - - 0.

* I do not describe the single rooms or cages that are in many market towns, for the confinement of drunken or disorderly persons, for a night, before they are taken to a magistrate. One of the largest (called *Salisbury*) is in *Poole*, 18½ feet by 7½. In some market, and even *borough* towns, indeed, there are no places of confinement whatever.

POOLE

POOLE. POOLE BRIDEWELL, is in the work-house yard. Three small rooms now made into two. Keeper is the master of the work-house, which the late keeper farmed; but now, both that and the bridewell rooms are cleaner than at my former visit.

1776, Feb. 26, Prisoners none but a lunatic.

1782, Nov. 3, One prisoner.

DEVONSHIRE.

HIGH GAOL AT EXETER,

FOR FELONS.

EXETER. GAOLER, *Benjamin Sherry, now James Waber.*

Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Felons, £0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, - 1 : 1 : 0 each. (*See Remarks.*)

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, twenty-two ounces of bread a day each.

Garnish, lately abolished.

Number,

Felons &c.

Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 18, 20.

1779, Jan. 31, 33.

----- Sep. 12, 14.

1782, July 27, 25.

1775, Dec. 16, 25.

1783, Feb. 2, 57.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Stabback.*

Duty, Sunday a sermon, and twice a week prayers.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, *Mr. Rule, now Mr. Walker.*

Salary, £42 for gaol and bridewell. (*See Remarks.*)

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is the property of *John Denny Rolle, Esq.* whose family had a grant of it from the duchy of Cornwall: the late gaoler paid him rent £22 *per annum*. The house and court are too small: there is only one day-room for men and women felons; this is used as the chapel. Over it is the women's lodging-room. There are three rooms for fines, &c. one below and two above; that below is sometimes used for the condemned. There are three night-dungeons (about 20 feet by 12) down three steps; the small window of one of them is under a staircase. These dungeons are the more unhealthy as at one part they are 7 or 8 feet under ground. *Mr. Rule* the

late

EXETER
HIGH
GAOL.

late surgeon told me that he was by contract excused from attending in the dungeons any prisoners that should have the gaol-fever. There are *now* two rooms for an infirmary, but the stairs that lead up to the men's rooms are intolerably bad: no bath.—The court is paved with pebbles; (flag stones would be much better). In it is an offensive sewer.—At the top of the gaoler's house is an alarm-bell.—The prisoners formerly made cabbage-nets for two pence a dozen; and purses of different sorts from four pence to seven pence a dozen: the turnkey found the twine and thread*. Two sailors fined a shilling each had £1 : 1 : 4 each to pay the clerk of the peace, besides the gaoler's fees.

It was commendable and exemplary in the justices of this county to fix the felons allowance by a *certain weight* of good bread, not variable with the price.

There is *no table of fees*. But by the close of the preamble at the Sheriff's Ward, the table there seems to have included originally the fees of this gaol also. The gaoler had for each *transport* two guineas from the merchant, to whom the county paid *per contract* £5. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is not hung up.

About Christmas, the gaoler permits his prisoners to solicit charity in the city. When I was there in December 1775, the box was broke open, as was supposed, by the person who conducted them, as he absconded. If any gentleman would undertake the disposal of the contributions, this would not only prevent such a fraud, but the money laid out for meat, firing, &c. would be far more beneficial than their spending most of it in liquor.

At my visit in 1779, 1782 and 1783, I found the *men together* encouraging and confirming one another in wickedness, and the *women* are obliged to associate with them in the day-time †.

An elegant shire-hall is now finished: may it not be hoped that the gentlemen will turn their thoughts to this crowded, offensive and destructive gaol, especially the proprietor, who (in 1782) liberally subscribed £1000 to encourage seamen to enter into his majesty's fleet; and who possesses an estate to uphold this prison?

* This art is very soon learnt, and when the prisoners were thus employed, I found them cheerful and healthy; they said they earned from three halfpence to two pence a day each, with which they got a little milk, or beer to their bread; and the old keeper said "it kept them out of mischief."

† From good information, I might justly refer the magistrates to what I have said under *Glocester* castle (page 363), and the note at *Stafford* (page 350).

SHERIFF'S

SHERIFF'S WARD, EXETER;

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

EXETER
SHERIFF'S
WARD.

KEEPER, *John Fulsum.*
Salary, none.
Fees, £0 : 14 : 4.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.
Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,	Debtors.		Debtors.
1774, Feb. 20,	43.	1779, Jan. 31,	36.
----- Sep. 12,	24.	1782, July 27,	23.
1775, Dec. 15,	34.		

CHAPLAIN, none. On Sunday a prisoner reads prayers and dines with the keeper.

SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THE Sheriff's ward or prison is in the parish of *St. Thomas* the apostle, in the county of Devon. It has several large and convenient rooms for master's-side debtors, and also six rooms and a work-room on the common-side. Court spacious. Good rules of œconomy. A humane keeper. He has a good fire for common-side debtors—he said he would gladly relinquish his fees for a salary of £100—and told me that during his time, about fifteen years, no more than five or six debtors had obtained their aliment, *the groats*. In 1779, one debtor, on attachment from the court of chancery, had continued here from May 1758, who would not take the benefit of the insolvent acts; but at my last visit he was dead. Here is still an older prisoner, *Grace Hooper*, whose warrant of commitment is dated 30th of November 1741.

1760 SHERIFF'S WARD.

Devon, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at the Castle of Exon the 15th Jan. 1760 before *Richard Beavis* Esqr. *George Tanner*, *William Clifford Martin*, *William Kittson*, Esqrs. and others &c. The Court having considered the report of Sir *Richard Warwick Bamfylde* Bart. Sir *George Younge* Bart. *Henry Crewes* Esqr. and *John Snow*, Clerk, Justices of &c.—appointed to enquire into Fees taken by the present Keeper and Gaoler of this County, and having considered the Table of Fees heretofore taken by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward, and the Fees taken by the Keeper of the High Gaol and Keeper of the Bridewell of this County doth in pursuance of an Act—entitled &c.—settle and establish the following Table of Rates and Fees of the Keepers of the said several Prisons &c.

A TABLE

A TABLE of the RATES and FEES allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward for the County of *Devon*.

EXETER
SHERIFF'S
WARD.

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment fee of every prisoner for debt, damages, and contempts though it be on several actions or processses only	0	13	4
To the turnkey	0	1	0
For every <i>liberate</i>	0	2	0
For the use of a bed in a single room for one person by the week	0	3	0
The use of a room where there are two or more beds and two lodge in a bed each person by the week	0	1	3
The use of the common room if the keeper finds bedding each person by the week	0	1	0
If the prisoner finds bedding			nothing

We do hereby approve and ratify the Table of Fees above written pursuant to the said Statute

Rd Warwick Bamfylde

Nich Nutcombe Bluett

Henry Crewes.

E. WILMOT

W^m NOEL.

RULES and ORDERS to be observed in the Sheriff's Ward or Prison for the County of *Devon*.

Cha^t Hayne, Sheriff.

No prisoner to abuse the turnkeys—if they do—to be confined.

If turnkeys use them ill—to complain to under-sheriff or keeper.

Doors of lodging-rooms—to be unlocked—in winter—at sun-rising—in summer at six.

Prisoners to be called over within the fore-door—at candle-lighting—and locking up in their several rooms at nine at night.

Fore-gate to be locked at nine at night in summer, at eight in winter.

No prisoner—to go outside of the rails towards the fore gate.

No comber or weaver to work in lodging-rooms.

No prisoner's family, or wife, to lodge in the prison without consent of the keeper.

No prisoner to be without the fore-door of the prison-house on Sundays in time of divine service.

No person to bring any spirituous liquors into the prison.

After the door is shut at night no large jugs of beer to be brought, but pints or quarts may be put in at the window.

No prisoner to throw any rubbish in the pump-yard.

No prisoner to keep any dog.

No wood to be cut or cleaved in the chambers—it spoils the plastering.

Keeper to place any prisoner where he thinks proper for safety.

No prisoner to remove his bed without keeper's consent.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT EXETER,

IN ST. THOMAS'S.

At my first visits this prison was out of repair: the windows small and glazed; yet no casements. An infirmary.—Keeper's salary, £60: no fees. He was a woollen manufacturer, and did employ some of his prisoners. Others of them might have been employed in the large garden and court at rope making, packthread spinning, &c.

3 D

His

BRIDE-
WELL.

EXETER
COUNTY
BRIDE-
WELL.

His number of prisoners for three years was in 1772, 92;—in 1773, 163;—in 1774, 144: and from Easter sessions 1779 to Easter 1780, 171;—1780 to 1781, 184;—and from 1781 to 1782, 227. When I was there in 1775, eight or ten of the prisoners were women; and yet the house was dirty. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep. 1774, 19½ ounces; in July 1782, 18 ounces*). The county appointed a chaplain, with a salary of £30, and a house joining to the prison which he let for £6 a year, but lately this house was taken into the prison, and the salary is £36: duty no fixed time.

Soon after my visit in 1775 the surgeon and some of the prisoners died of the gaol-fever: afterwards the prison was repaired and improved. On the *men's* side there is a hall or chapel and two large lodging-rooms: on the *women's* side two rooms and a lodging-room; and the courts are *separate*. The prison now white-washed twice a year. The rooms and court for the sick are sometimes used for vagrants. No bath: no employment.

1774, Sep. 12, Prisoners 22.	1779, Feb. 5, Prisoners 27.
1775, Dec. 24, - - 34.	1782, July 28, - - 43.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Sarah Strong, now John Herbart.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors. £0 : 16 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, the expence.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day each.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Debtors.	Felons &c.
---------	----------	------------	----------	------------

1774, Feb. 20,	11,	1.	1782, July 28,	3,	1.
1775, Dec. 15,	7,	2.	1783, Feb. 2,	4,	3. Deferter 1.
1779, Jan. 31,	2,	2.			

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none. But ordered for felons by the *chamber* upon occasion.

[REMARKS.]

THIS gaol, called the *South gate Prison*, has in the keeper's house, two rooms (the *long-room*, and *shoe*) and seven lodging-rooms, for *debtors*.—The three wards on the other side of the gateway, for *felons*, are very close, dirty and offensive: no chimney: no court: no water. In 1779, I found a woman sick, who had been confined

confined three years on the felons side. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up.

Here are sent 51 penny loaves (*weight, July 1782, 8 oz.*) every week to the debtors; if only one, he has the whole; if more, they are equally divided amongst them: from what legacies they come is not known in the gaol, as no other account is hung up than two painted boards, which contain memorials of sundry bequests. They are not dated; one of them seems ancient. I will transcribe the legacies from these after the table of fees.—The tailor's company send them 1s. 4d. on Easter-eve; and at the same time they receive from the *chamber* 36 penny loaves.

City and County of the City of Exon (to wit.)

FEES of the Gaoler or Keeper—of the Gaol—called the *Compter*—at the *South-Gate*—settled—at the General Quarter Sessions—held at the Guild-Hall—10th of April—11th GEORGE II—1738—in pursuance of an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment fee for every prisoner for debt, damages, contempt or otherwise though it be on several actions or processes - - - - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey - - - - -	0	1	0
For every <i>liberate</i> - - - - -	0	2	0
For the use of a bed in a single room for one person <i>per week</i> - - - - -	0	3	0
For the use of a room wherein are two or more beds, and two lodge in each bed, then for each bed - - - - -	0	2	6
For the use of the common room the prisoner finding the bed - - - - -	0	0	6
But the keeper finding the bed then <i>per week</i> - - - - -	0	1	0

Arthur Culme, Mayor

Nathl Dewdney

Tho^s Coppelstone.

The above Table of Fees hath been reviewed and confirmed by us his Majesty's Justices of Assize for the Western Summer Circuit held in and for the City of *Exon* and County of the same City. 24th July 1738.

J FORTESCUE

W^m THOMPSON.

LEGACIES.

A MEMORIAL of certayne Guystes to the yeerlie value of Twenty Poundes geeven by *Laurence Seldon* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, to be distributed by the Maior and Bayliffes of the Cittie of *Exon* for ever as followith:

	d.	Shills yeerly
In bread weeklie to the poore { Prisoners in the kinges gaole neer the castell of <i>Exon</i>	6	26*
{ Prisoners in the sherives warde, gaole, and county of the cittie of <i>Exon</i>	2. 6	6. 10. 0

The other articles in this piece of antiquity, such as 2s. 6d. a year to the mayor of the city, &c. I must omit as foreign to my purpose.

* For many years past the prisoners in the *high gaol* have not received this legacy.

EXETER
CITY.

The memorial on the other board is as follows :

Exon.

Southgate. Mrs. *Hester Reed* gave six-pence a week for ever, to this prison, to be paid out of a tenement called *Ven*, in the parish of *Culmpton*, and laid out in middling wheat bread, and distributed always to the prisoners in the *Shew**.

There is no memorial in the prisons at *Exeter* of the following donations, mentioned in *Richard Izacke's Alphabetical Register*, &c. printed in 1736. Such valuable *Registers* of persons last wills, grants, &c. in other cities, would prevent the misapplication of many charities.

Reynold Hayne in 1354, bequeathed all his lands and tenements lying in the suburbs of the said city to the cathedral church of *St. Peter* there, for the relief of those that are imprisoned in the common gaol in the said city.

William Paramore by will 22d Feb. 1570, bequeathed to the needy prisoners in the king's gaol in *Exeter*, in the *South-gate* gaol there, and in the Counter, to every of them ten shillings for ever, yearly, to be paid by his heirs out of his lands in the *Cookrow* in *Exeter*.

Thomas Bridgman by will 3d of April 1641, gave to the said city the sum of £60 to be continued as a perpetual stock, whereof the interest of £40 to be bestowed upon the prisoners in the upper prison; and the interest of the other £20 to be bestowed upon the prisoners in the lower prison, and this likewise to continue for ever.

Edward Young, D. D. 6th June, 1663, by will gave twenty shillings a year to the prisoners of the castle, to be distributed by the *Dean* of *Exeter* for the time being, on the 29th of May.

TIVERTON TOWN GAOL. Two rooms under the town-hall, with a window in each towards the street. Keeper no salary. Fees, 3s. 4d. Licence for beer.

1782, Aug. 1, No prisoners.

TIVERTON TOWN BRIDEWELL. This was formerly a chapel, and is now an old thatched building, in which is a work-room, and three small rooms below; and three above. In the court there is an old work-shop and three malt mills, which have not been used for some time. Keeper's salary, £8 : 8 : 0. Fees, 3s. 4d. he lives distant and puts in a deputy. The prison is dirty. Allowance, three half-pence in bread and half their earnings. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1782, Aug. 1, Prisoners 5.

* The *Shew* er (perhaps the) *Shoe* is the common ward for poor debtors, who used to beg by letting down a shoe.

PLYMOUTH

Royal Hospital.

Plate 21

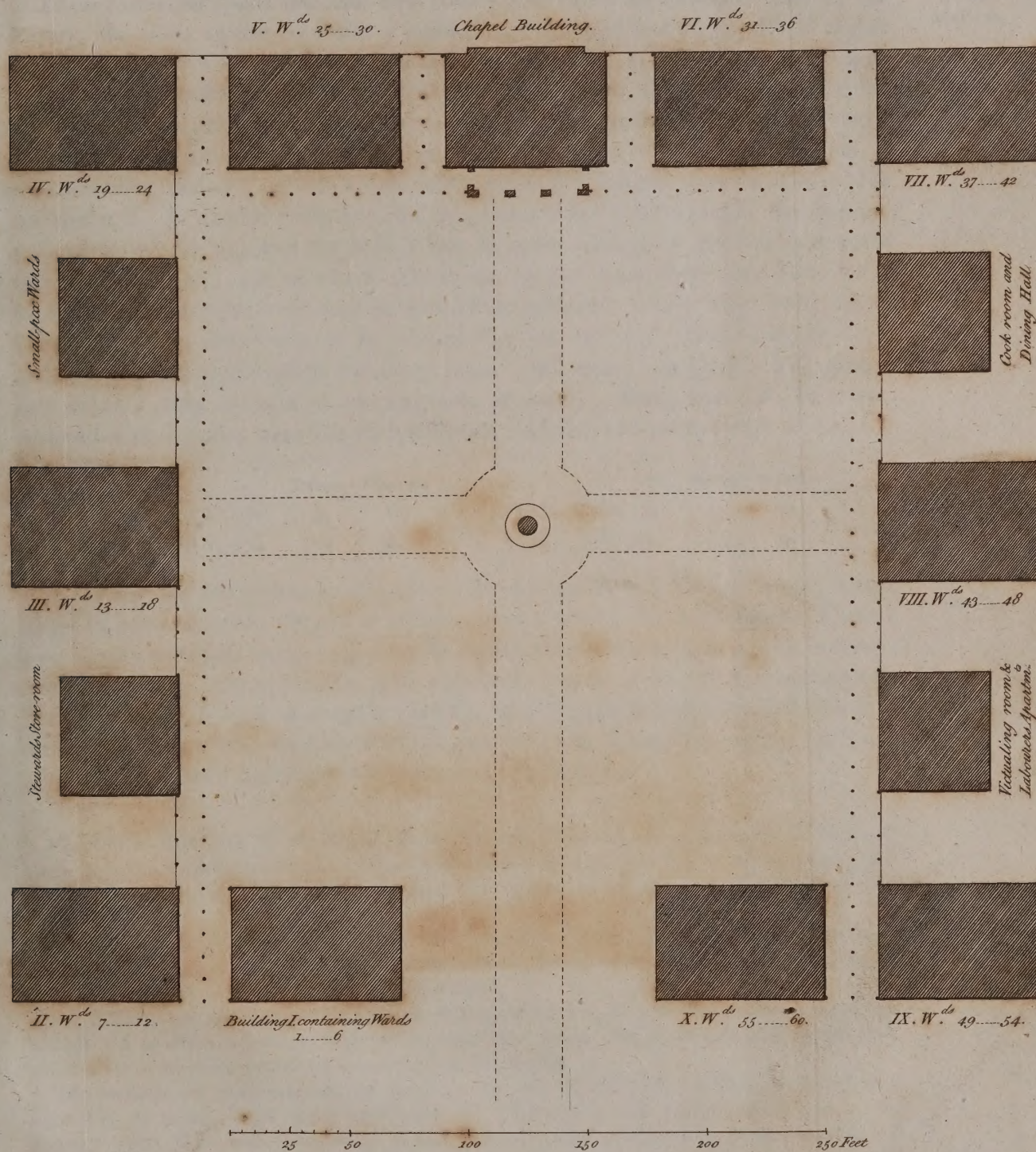


SOUTH WEST VIEW

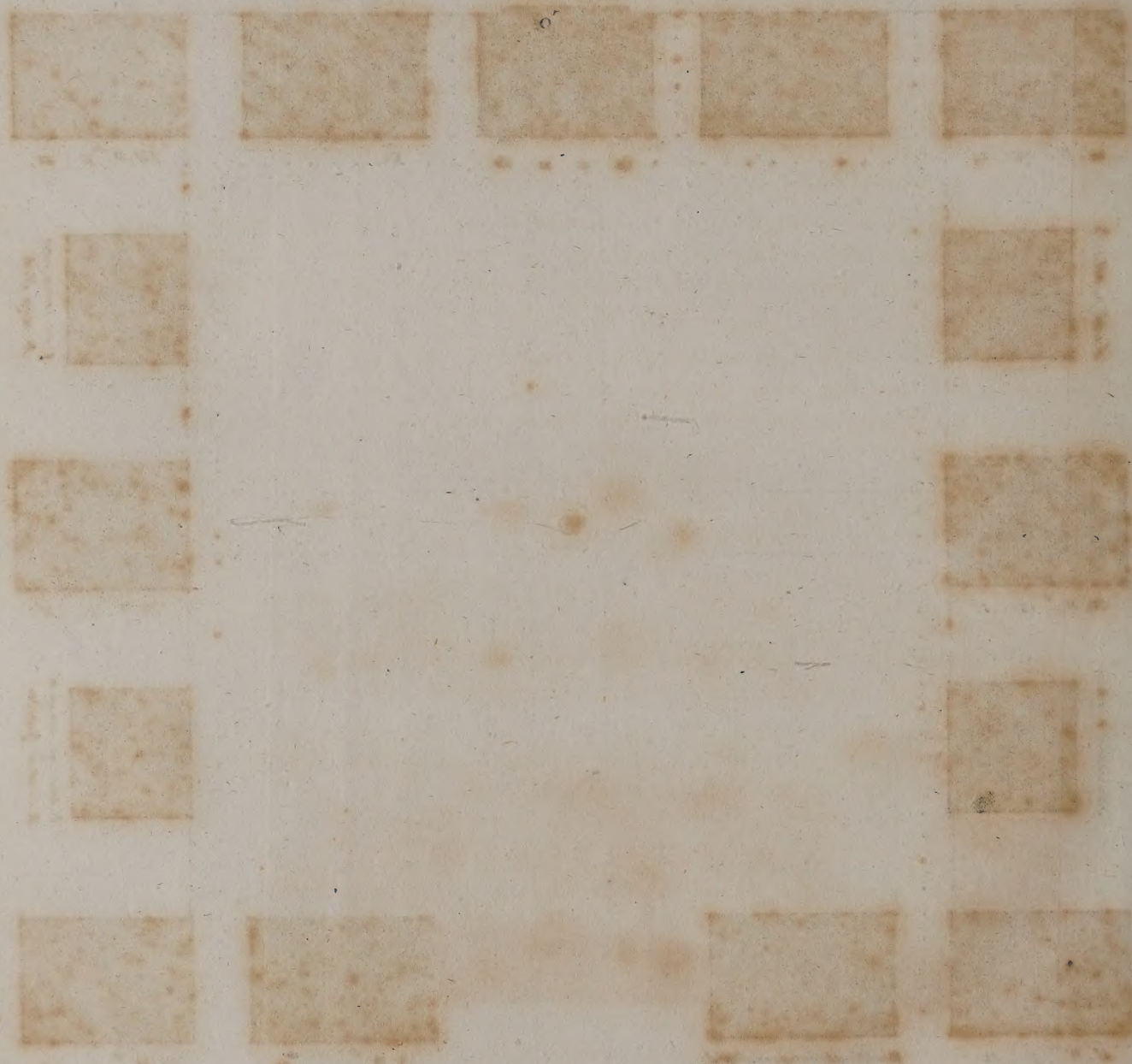
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. *Separate Wards*; 11 *Small pox ward*; 12 *Stewards room*; 13 *Kitchen and Dining hall*;
14 *Victualling-room*; 15 *Chapel*; 16 *Agents office and Porters lodge*; 17 *Stewards and Butlers Offices*.

The Elevations of 9. 10. are omitted to shew the Wards distinctly.

Ground Plan of the Royal Hospital at Stonehouse near Plymouth.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Three rooms for felons &c. and two rooms over them for debtors. One of the former, the *clink*, 15 feet by 8 feet 3 inches, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a wicket in the door 7 inches by 5 to admit light and air. To this, as I was informed, three men who were confined near two months under sentence of transportation, came by turns for breath. The door had not been opened for five weeks when I with difficulty entered to see a pale inhabitant. He had been there ten weeks under sentence of transportation, and said he had much rather have been hanged than confined in that noisome cell. In another room (13 feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 feet 9 inches high, the window only 18 inches by 14, and the wall 2 feet 8 inches thick), at my last visit there were two prisoners; one of whom assured me he had been there upwards of seven weeks, and sometimes, with four or five other prisoners, where they were almost suffocated.—The other room is for women (17 feet by 10). The whole is dirty, and has not been white-washed for many years. No court: no water. The gaolers live distant; they are the three sergeants at mace. Fees, 15s. 4d. no table. Allowance to debtors, none but on application: felons, two-pennyworth of bread a day. No straw.

PLY-
MOUTH.

| | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1774, Sep. 15, | 3, | 1. | 1779, Feb. 3, | 1, | 0. |
| 1775, Dec. 17, | 0, | 0. | 1782, July 30, | 4, | 4. |

In the ROYAL HOSPITAL at this place, the patients lie in a kind of *cradles*, which might be advantageously adopted in prisons, particularly in the sick rooms. These I have already described in *page 39*. As the construction of the hospital itself is in several respects singular, and apparently well contrived, I give a view of it (omitting two buildings, which I think improperly placed); and subjoin a particular description of the whole, with which, together with the annexed plan, I was favoured by my friend Dr. Farr, the worthy and ingenious physician of the hospital.

ROYAL
HOSPITAL.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL for the reception of sick and hurt seamen and marines is situated at Stonehouse, nearly equidistant from the two towns of Plymouth and Plymouth Dock; a small arm of the sea which passes by Stonehouse, under the Hospital wall, admitting of boats to land, at the outer gate, by the time of half-flood tide.

It consists of eleven large buildings, and four lesser, the whole forming a square, but detached from each other, for the purpose of admitting a freer circulation of air, as also of classing the several disorders, in such manner, as may best prevent the spread of contagion.

The buildings are of rough marble, raised in the neighbourhood, with purbeck rusticated coyns, and in front is a handsome colonnade, supported by moor stone pillars, with a flat roof covered with lead, which serves as an airing ground for convalescents in bad weather.

The buildings are numbered, *viz.* ten buildings (exclusive of the center, or chapel building) each containing six wards, in all sixty; each ward will conveniently hold twenty cradles, and in the recovery wards, if required, twenty-five; so that with four under-ground wards, in the 7th, 8th, and 9th

PLYMOUTH
ROYAL
HOSPITAL.

9th buildings, exclusive of the small-pox ward, fifteen hundred patients may on an emergency be accommodated.—Each ward in the ground, and first floor is 60 feet by 23 feet 8 inches and 12 feet 2 inches high; in the attic story, length and breadth the same, height 9 feet 6 inches.

The ground-floor of the center or chapel building, contains the dispensary, laboratory, surgery, and dispensers apartments; the first floor, the chapel, council room, with apartments in that and the attic story, for the matrons, assistant surgeons, assistant dispensers &c.

The area in the middle of the hospital is handsomely laid out with grass-plats intersected by gravel walks, which are kept in very good order; besides which there is a large airing ground, surrounding the whole, containing in all about twelve acres.

At the higher end of the airing ground to the north, is a large reservoir of water, which by means of a chain pump, throws the water into a leaden cistern, which being higher, conveys the water by means of leaden pipes, into every ward, for the use of the patients, cleansing the water closets, filling the baths &c. every building being furnished with a bath and copper for heating the water to the temperature required.

Besides this reservoir, a new one has lately been constructed upwards of 43 feet long by 25 wide, and 5 feet 6 inches deep, capable of containing 180 tons of water, intended for the purpose of scouring all the main drains, as also the leading drains from the five higher buildings—the others are regularly cleansed by scavengers employed for that purpose, the drains being so constructed as to admit of a man walking through them; by this means they are now kept tolerably sweet, the only smell which remains, especially when the wind is in certain directions, probably arises from the *cisterns* (or *sink-traps* as they are called) which are sunk for the purpose of receiving the soil from the pipes and kept covered with water, to prevent any offensive smell; but as they must be emptied by hand, provided a fall could be got sufficient to carry off the soil at once from the leading to the main drain, it should seem to be more eligible than this contrivance*.

Patients on admission are washed and supplied with hospital dresses, and their own clothes carried to the fumigating house. A nurse is allowed for every ten men; the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness, and the keeping the wards always well ventilated.

Some few erections are still wanted to render this Hospital complete, *e. g.* the building a chapel distinct on some part of the airing ground, and converting the present one into a dining hall for patients on full diet; two pavilions at the entrance, one for a receiving room for patients, on admission before they are warded, the other for a council room, surveying invalids &c. for want of which many inconveniences in time of war have been experienced.

The *Regulations* respecting the *nurses*, and other servants of the royal hospital; and the *Orders* to be observed by the *patients* are hung up in the hospital.

A Scheme of *Diet* to be used at *Plymouth Hospital*.

1st. **LOW DIET.** Water gruel, panado, rice gruel, milk pottage, or broth, and bread and butter, if necessary. For drink, toast and water, ptisan, or white decoction.

2d. **HALF DIET.** For breakfast, milk pottage; for dinner, half a pound of mutton, some light bread pudding, or in lieu of it, some greens; a pint of broth, one pound of bread, one quart of small beer; the men upon this diet to dine in their own wards.

3d. **FULL DIET.** Breakfast as above; for dinner one pound of meat, one pint of broth, one pound of bread, three pints of small beer; supper in the two last named diets, to be of the broth left at dinner; or, if thought necessary, to be of milk pottage.

Rice milk, orange whey, orange and lemon water, tamarind whey and water, vinegar whey, balm tea, sage tea. These to be discretionally ordered by the Physician and Surgeons.

* Thus it is done in the New Prison at *Burges*, p. 161.

COUNTY GAOL AT LAUNCESTON,

FOR FELONS.

GAOLER, *John Mules*, deputy, under the constable of the castle, *Coryndon Carpenter*, Esq. now *John Anthony Roe*, Esq.

LAUN-
CESTON.

Salary, augmented by the county from £8 to 12, now £16.

Fees, Felons, £0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, 4d. a mile each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, a three-penny loaf each in two days; white or brown at their option (*weight in Dec. 1775, of white bread 1 lb. 10 oz. brown, 2 lb. 2 oz.*).

| Number, | Felons, &c. | | Felons, &c. |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1774, Feb. 19, | 11. | 1779, Feb. 4, | 4. |
| ----- Sep. 13, | 8. | 1782, July 31, | 0. |
| 1775, Dec. 23, | 6. | 1783, Feb. 3, | 1. |

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lethbridge*.

Duty, Tuesday and Friday.

Salary, £50, for this and the county gaol at *Bodmin*.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bennett*.

Salary, £15.

THIS gaol, though built in the large green belonging to the old ruinous castle, is very small; house and court measuring only 52 feet by 44; and the house not covering half that ground. The prison is a room or passage $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$, with only one window 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$: and three dungeons or cages on the side opposite the window: these are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; one 9 feet long; one about 8; one not 5: this last for women. They were all very offensive. No chimney: no water: no sewers: damp earth floors: no infirmary. The court not secure; and prisoners seldom permitted to go out to it. Indeed the whole prison is out of repair, and yet the goaler lives distant. I once found the prisoners chained two or three together. Their provision was put down to them through a hole (9 inches by 8) in the floor of the room above (used as a chapel); and those who served them there, often caught the fatal fever. At my first visit I found the keeper, his assistant, and all the prisoners but one (an old soldier) sick of it: and heard that a few years before, many prisoners had died of it; and the keeper and his wife in one night.

REMARKS.

I learned

LAUNCES-
TON.

I learned that a woman who was discharged just before my first visit (by the grand jury making a collection for her fees) had been confined three years by the ecclesiastical court, and had three children in the gaol. There is no table of fees.

The King, of his royal bounty, offered £2500 towards a new gaol; but nothing had been done by the county in 1776.

In 1779, five hundred pounds of the king's bounty was appropriated to this gaol. In a passage $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide there were for *men* four *new* cells (8 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 feet 4 inches high) a day-room, and a court. Over these rooms are the gaoler's apartments. Adjoining is the old gaol, which is for *women* and the court is made secure: *no water*.

I was edified by the serious behaviour of the chaplain at prayers. The prisoners respect him, and were very attentive.

The mayor sends the prisoners weekly one shillings worth of bread: no memorial of the legacy in the gaol. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BODMIN.

BRIDE-
WELL.

The county pays £20 a year for this prison. It is much out of repair; and the walls round the court not safe enough to let prisoners use it. The night-rooms are two garrets, with small sky-lights 17 inches by 12, close glazed. I was informed that a few years ago the gaol-fever was very fatal, not only in the prison, but also in the town. Keeper's salary raised from £20 to £28: fees, 16s. 8d. no-table. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days (*weight*, Dec. 1775, 31 *oz.*). A surgeon to this bridewell: his salary £20.

1774, Sep. 14, Prisoners 19.

1775, Dec. 22, - - 29.

1779, Feb. 4, - - 13.

The above was the account in 1779, but now the prison is discontinued, and the prisoners are sent to the *new county-gaol* in this town.

SHERIFF'S

SHERIFF'S WARD AT BODMIN,

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

KEEPER, *Joseph Gatty*, afterwards his Widow.
 Salary, £25.
 Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4.
 besides 0 : 4 : 1 to the sheriff.
 Licence, none.

BODMIN.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

| Number, | Debtors. |
|---------|----------|
|---------|----------|

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| 1774, Sep. 14, | 19. |
|----------------|-----|

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| 1775, Dec. 22, | 18. |
|----------------|-----|

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1779, Feb. 4, | 13. |
|---------------|-----|

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

THIS prison, for which the sheriff paid £20 a year, was out of repair. A spacious back court; with a stream running through it. The keeper paid window-tax, £3 : 7 : 0; and some windows were stopped up*. He said he had been in that office above twenty years; and during the whole time had but four prisoners who obtained from their creditors the allowance commonly called the *groats*. REMARKS.

This was the account in 1779, but now the prison is discontinued, and the debtors are sent to the *new gaol*.

* I have mentioned *this circumstance* in the beginning of my work, page 8. and have besides often occasionally noticed it, since in several counties, no demand is made of this tax in prisons; and where it is, the gentlemen in the commission of the peace probably do not know or attend to it. Keepers always pay it with great reluctance; and it is a temptation to them to stop up windows the air from which may be very essential to the health of the prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT BODMIN.

BODMIN.

GAOLER, *James Chapple.*

Salary, £30.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 17 : 5.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports,

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, men &c. 1 lb. 3 oz. of bread, and on *Sundays* half a pound of meat (*see regulations.*)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 0.

Felons &c. none.

Number,

| | Debtors. | Felons. | Petty Offenders. |
|----------------|----------|---------|------------------|
| 1782, July 31, | 14, | 4, | 8. |

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lethbridge.*

Duty, Saturday : by his curate.

Salary, (*see Launceston*).SURGEON, Mr. *Hamley.*

Salary, £30.

REMARKS.

THIS new gaol is built on a fine eminence, at a little distance from the town, where there is a constant current of water. Here is a good house for the gaoler, in which there are apartments for master's-side debtors, and a chapel. There are separate rooms and courts for *each sex* of debtors, of felons, and of *petty offenders* or bridewell prisoners; and *each* prisoner has a separate lodging-room (about 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 8, and 7½ feet high), which is furnished with a bedstead, straw-bed, two blankets and a coverlet. There are two rooms for an infirmary, and under them three condemned cells. In two of the courts are baths.—In the centre of the gaoler's house there is a turret with an alarm-bell and clock.—The men who are confined for petty offences, are employed in fawing and polishing stone, and, as they have the county allowance, have only one sixth of what they earn. Clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is not hung up, but the gaol is *now* kept very neat and clean.

By a spirited exertion, the gentlemen of this county have erected a *monument* of their humanity, and attention to the health and morals of prisoners*.

Here were committed from Jan. 13, 1780, to July 27, 1782, Debtors 75, Felons &c. 92, Petty offenders 94.

The following tables of fees and regulations were printed and hung up, though not signed.

A TABLE of FEES and RATES, proposed to be taken by the Head Gaoler and Turnkeys, at *Bodmin*.

From DEBTORS. FIRST CLASS.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Every debtor voluntarily going into the master's ward, to pay the keeper at entrance, | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| To the turnkeys, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| To keeper at discharge, | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| To the turnkeys, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Every debtor lodging in the master's house, a bed to himself, <i>per week</i> , | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Two such debtors in a bed each, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Every debtor in master's house, bringing his own bed for lodging-room, | 0 | 1 | 3 |

SECOND CLASS.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Every debtor lodged over the arcades, to the keeper at entrance, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| To turnkeys, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| To keeper at discharge, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| To turnkeys, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Every such debtor over the arcades lodged in the keeper's bed and room to himself, <i>per week</i> , | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Two such debtors in a bed, each <i>per week</i> , | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Common debtors having only straw, mattresses, or their own bed, to keeper at discharge, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| To turnkeys, | 0 | 2 | 0 |

DEBTORS IN GENERAL.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| For signing every certificate to obtain a <i>superfedeas</i> , or a rule, or order of court, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| For copy of sheriff's warrant, if demanded, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For registering any declaration against prisoner, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For discharge of every debtor on composition, or by any act of insolvency, or for want of prosecution, (of which 2s. 5d. is to be the turnkey's fee) | 0 | 17 | 5 |

From FELONS.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| For every felon acquitted and discharged | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| For every person bailed out, or discharged, for which the fee is not paid by the county, | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| For every convict discharged, | 0 | 13 | 4 |

From persons committed to BRIDEWELL.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| For every person discharged from bridewell, | 0 | 13 | 4 |
|---|---|----|---|

* I beg leave here to pay my acknowledgments to *John Call*, Esq. a worthy magistrate of this county, who has taken unwearied pains in this business, for the present of his very elegant drawing and plan of this prison.

BODMIN
COUNTY
GAOL.

Articles, Regulations, and Allowances, established for the Gaol, Bridewell, and Sheriff's Ward, at
Bodmin.

I. No garnish or other exactions at entrance permitted to be taken.

II. No abuse, ill-treatment, or affray, to be suffered between the prisoners; if such do happen, the actors and abettors to be punished at the discretion of the head gaoler, by closer confinement, harder labour, or reduced allowance.

III. All sorts of games for money or liquors, are strictly prohibited, and must be prevented, and innocent exercises and such as are conducive to health only to be allowed.

IV. Irons to be provided at the county expence, and kept ready, but not used, except they are absolutely necessary for punishment or security.

V. Master or principal debtors of property, are to be lodged at their own request and choice, in the keeper's house, paying the established rates and no more, for rooms, beds, and diet.—Ordinary debtors are to be lodged over the arcades in beds of the keepers, or their own, according to their choice or ability of paying the established rates.

VI. Every man felon, and bridewell criminal, shall be allowed every day one pound and three ounces of good wholesome bread, and every woman felon, and bridewell criminal, one pound of the same sort of bread, unless such allowances shall be reduced by order of the head gaoler for ill-behaviour.

VII. All felons who receive a daily allowance, should be kept to some work. All persons committed to hard labour shall be strictly kept thereto; and all other criminals in bridewell should have some employment. The stated time of labouring to be ten hours *per* day in summer, and eight hours in winter. The keeper to have one sixth part of the earnings, the persons labouring one sixth part for their own use, besides the full amount of their *extra* work, and the remaining two third parts to go to the county stock, towards the expence of their maintenance.

VIII. The head gaoler to ring his bell at the hour of locking-up, which is to be at six o'clock in the evening, from the first day of October to the thirty-first of March, and at eight o'clock during the rest of the year. To ring also at opening the cells, which is to be at sun rising in the morning, from the first of November to the thirty-first of March, and at six o'clock the rest of the year. No person to be suffered to go into the night cells in the day time, unless to wash or clean them; the doors and windows to be kept open when the prisoners are let out, except the doors at the foot of each staircase, which are always to be shut.

IX. The night cells to be cleaned by one of the prisoners daily, and washed once a week, or oftener, if thought necessary, for which mops and brooms will be allowed. No filth of any kind to be left in the courts, nor any sticks, stones, or other obstructions thrown down the houses of office, under severe punishment to the offender, and indulgence to the informer.

X. The chaplain will read prayers and preach every Saturday, government fast, and thanksgiving days, in the chapel, at which all persons in the several wards must attend, (if in a condition so to do) otherwise they will be punished at the discretion of the gaoler.

XI. All the felon and bridewell delinquents, who attend divine service the preceding Saturday, and behave well, shall have, besides the established allowance of bread, half a pound of meat, at the county expence, made into broth, every Sunday for dinner.

XII. It is requested and recommended to the justices at *Bodmin* sessions, the grand jury at the assizes, and every justice acting in the commission of the peace, to inspect, as often as possible, the gaol and bridewell, and to enquire into the treatment of the prisoners, and the distribution of their respective allowances.

The sheriff and his deputy, it is to be hoped, will often visit, and enquire into the state and treatment of the felons, as well as the debtors.

XIII. The

XIII. The head gaoler to keep a book of register for each ward, in which he is to enter the following particulars of every person who shall be committed to his custody.—Date of confinement—Persons name—Place of abode—By whom confined—For what offence—Stature, complexion, &c.—Where discharged or how disposed of—Remarks on behaviour, &c. BODMIN.

F A L M O U T H T O W N G A O L.

Two rooms, the largest 10 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 8, dirt floor; no chimney: no court: no water. Keeper one of the town-sergeants, lives near; no salary; fees, 6s. 8d. no table.

1775, Dec. 19, Prisoners 0.

1783, Feb. 5, - - 0.

----- Feb. 13, - - 2.

TRURO TOWN GAOL. Built about ten years ago. Two houses in front, for the two sergeants at mace who are the keepers. In the back court is the prison; which consists of four convenient rooms; the two upper ones are vaulted, and have chimneys: no water.

1775, Dec. 18, No prisoners.

1783, Feb. 4, One prisoner.

PENZANCE TOWN GAOL. Two close rooms: no court: no water.

1775, Dec. 21, No prisoners.

At P E N Z A N C E is also

A PRISON for the Hundred and Liberties of PENWITH.

The property of Lord *Arundel*. Two rooms in the keeper's stable-yard; but distant from his house, and quite out of sight and hearing. The room for men is full 11 feet square, and 6 high: window 18 inches square: no chimney. Earth floor; very damp. The door had not been opened for four weeks when I went in; and then the keeper began to clear away the dirt. There was only one debtor, who seemed to have been robust, but was grown pale by ten weeks close confinement, with little food, which he had from a brother, who was poor and had a family. He said, the dampness of the prison, with but little straw, had obliged him (he spoke with sorrow) to send for the bed on which some of his children lay. He had a wife and ten children, two of whom died since he came thither, and the rest were almost starving.—He has written me a letter since, by which I learn that his distress was not mitigated,

PENZANCE. mitigated, and that he had a companion, miserable as himself.—No allowance. Keeper no salary: fees, 8s. 4d. every action: no table.

A few years ago five prisoners, I was informed, grew desperate by what they suffered in this wretched prison, and broke out.

1775, Dec. 21, Prisoner 1.

LOSTWITHIEL GAOL, for DEBTORS, Is the property of the Duke of Cornwall, lord of the *Stannaries*. A vaulted room below; a large room on the first floor and three rooms over it. These are white-washed once a year. (There are several other rooms designed for confinement, and they were used one year as the sheriff's ward for the county.) The *rules* extend over the whole borough. The keeper told me that he had a prisoner who was arrested for £6: the man had a large family, and not a bad character; yet the plaintiff paid him his groats for two years; and dying then, bound his estate for the continual payment of them: but the insolvent act freed the prisoner and the estate. Keeper no salary: fees, 13s. 4d. no table.

1774, Sep. 14, Prisoners 4.

1775, Dec. 18, - - 2.

1782, July 30, - - 2.

PENRYN BOROUGH GAOL. Two rooms adjoining to the town-hall, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; a chimney in each. The constable is keeper.

1783, Feb. 6, No prisoners.

PENRYN PRISON, for DEBTORS. *St. Leonard's* chapel: the property of the earl of Godolphin. One room 13 feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ high: window 2 feet by 1 foot 4 inches. Keeper now pays rent, £12:12:0. Fees, 13s. 4d. no table. Licence for beer. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up: instead of which, here, as at some other prisons, and even county-gaolers houses, on the outside, is written, *Spirituous liquors sold here.*

1775, Dec. 19, Prisoners 0.

1782, Feb. 6, Prisoner 1.

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

IVELCHES-
TER.GAOLER, *Edward Scadding.*

Salary, £25.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 4.

Felon, 0 : 6 : 8.

Transports, £3 : 12 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felon, two pence a day each, money; lately in bread (*weight,**Aug. 2, 1782, 1 lb. 2 oz.*)

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 21, 31, 22.

1779, Feb. 7, 33, 15.

----- Aug. 2, 45, 18.

1782, Aug. 2, 38, 14.

1775, Dec. 14, 34, 17.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Dumett, afterwards Mr. Pester, now Mr. Pearson.*

Duty, now, only Sunday.

Salary, £50, now £30.

SURGEON, *Mr. Shorland, now Mr. Palmer.*

Salary, £8, now £16.

REMARKS.

THE gaol is near the river, and has no offensive sewers. Debtors have the front court, a day-room and fifteen lodging-rooms, five of which are free wards. The felons have a day-room; and a lodging-room (42 feet by 18), called the *long-gaol*, in which two small windows towards the river are improperly stopped up: straw on the stone floors; no bedsteads. The women felons have a lodging-room and a close court, in which is no water. These have *no separate* day-room: a room, which is fit, and seems to have been designed for that use, is taken by the gaoler for a stable. No infirmary: no bath. This gaol is too small for the general number of prisoners. Assizes never held here. Prisoners are removed for trial to the bridewell at Taunton; or to Bridgewater, where the prison is only one room; or to Wells, where there is no prison at all: and yet, at Midsummer assize 1775, the prisoners were kept in that city eight days. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up.

From a legacy of *Mr. Kelson* of Norton, the poorest debtors have fifty shillings at Midsummer. No memorial hung up.

Somerset.

IVELCHES-
TER
COUNTY
GAOL.

Somerset, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions—held the 31st day of March at *Iwelchester*—1761.
Before *Edward Phelps, Esq. &c.*

A TABLE of RATES and FEES settled and established—allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the common Gaol in and for the said County by virtue of an Act—32d of *Geo. II.*

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|------|
| For the discharge of every debtor | - | 0 | 13 4 |
| To the turnkey | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| For every debtor's lodging singly weekly including the use of a bed and bedding | - | 0 | 1 6 |
| But if two debtors lodge together then each weekly | - | 0 | 0 9 |
| The gaoler is not to compel any debtor to lodge single. | | | |
| If a debtor has a bed and bedding of his own | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| If he lodges in the outside ward, then weekly only | - | 0 | 0 6 |
| If a bed of his own then nothing for it | - | 0 | 0 0 |

Edwd Phelps,
Jno Brickdale,
Thos Camplin,

Wm Rodbard,
Giles Strangway.

29 July 1761. We do hereby approve and ratify the Table of Fees above written pursuant to the said statute.

EARDLY WILMOT
WM NOEL.

Somerset, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at the City of *Wells* in and for the said County of *Somerset*, the 15th day of January in the year of our Lord 1760, before *John Brickdale*, the Honourable *George Somerville*, the Rev. *Thomas Camplin* Doctor of Laws, *William Rodbard*, *John Pinckman*, *Thomas Gunston*, *Charles Strangway*, *John Somers*, Esquires, and other their Companions, Justices of our lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace of our said lord the King, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies Trespasses and other Misdemeanors done or perpetrated in the same County and so forth.

A TABLE of RATES and FEES settled and established at this said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, allowed to be taken by the Gaoler and Keepers within their respective Gaols or Prisons in and for the said County, together with Rules and Orders to be by them respectively observed and kept by Virtue of an Act of Parliament for that Purpose made in the 32d Year of his present Majesty's Reign.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|-----|
| To a Bailiffe: | | | |
| For every night's lodging after twenty-four hours from the arrest | - | 0 | 0 4 |
| For every day's diet after the said twenty-four hours | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| For every other expence, the guard and every charge included, for the whole time he shall remain in custody | - | 0 | 3 6 |

To the Keepers of the Publick Houses of Correction in the said County:

| | | | |
|--|---|---|------|
| For the discharge of every prisoner (except in cases where the court shall think it should not be paid) | - | 0 | 13 4 |
| To the turnkey | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| For the prisoners bed and bedding weekly if found by the keeper if single—if double each pay only one half | - | 0 | 1 0 |

To

To the Keeper of the common Gaol in and for the said County :

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|----|
| For the discharge of every debtor and felon (except in cases where the court shall think it ought not to be paid) | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| To the turnkey | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For every debtor's lodging singly weekly, including the use of a bed and bedding | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| If a bed and bedding of his own | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| If he lodges in the outside wards then only weekly | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| If a bed of his own, nothing for it | | | |

IVELCHES-
TER
COUNTY
GAOL.

Rules and Orders to be observed as follows

Prisoners to be carefully shut up every evening at sun-set; to be let out every morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day at eight of the clock in the morning and between Lady-day and Michaelmas at six of the clock in the morning

To have liberty to buy their own victuals and drink in or out of the prison

The felons to have ten pound weight of clean dry wheaten straw every week

Each felon to have a two penny loaf of household bread according to the assize of bread for the time being each day

Felons men and women to be locked up separately from each other every night

A sick felon to be kept separate from the rest as conveniently as possible

The whole prison hog-house sinks and gutters to be kept as clean as possible

John Brickdale W. Rodbard J. Somers Tho. Gunston

This is a true copy of the original filed with the records of the county of Somerset. Examined this 2d day of May 1782 by me

Geo. Warry Deputy clerk of the peace of the said county of Somerset

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

TAUNTON. This prison, called *Wilton* gaol (from the name of the parish in which it stands), has on the ground-floor, a work-room, a lodging-room for men, the condemned cell, and the chapel. On the first floor the women's lodging-room, a straw-room, and several rooms with beds for prisoners who pay for them.—Men and women are together in the day-room. No employment. Some years ago, eight prisoners, out of nineteen, died of the gaol-fever. Allowance, two pence a day. Keeper's salary, £25: fees, 14s. 4d. no table. Licence for beer. At my visit in 1779, all the prisoners, and at my last visit two women and a man, were in irons. Two inconvenient bathing tubs; never used.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

The county had generously gone to the limit of the act; and appointed to the chaplain of this bridewell, and of that at Shepton-Mallet (as well as to the chaplain of the county gaol) a salary of £50, but the chaplains in the county gaol and at Shepton-Mallet having neglected their duty, I was informed in 1782, that the justices had reduced the salary here to £20, and taken off the whole at Shepton-Mallet.

1774, Aug. 2, Prisoners 7.

1779, Sep. 2, Prisoners 10.

----- Sep. 10, - - 5.

1782, Aug. 1, - - 9.

1775, Dec. 14, - - 16.

and Prisoner of war 1.

3 F

SHEPTON-

BRIDE-
WELL.

SHEPTON-MALLET. The date over the door, 1625. One day-room for men and women. Men's night-room too close. The women's night-room, 16 feet by 7; the keeper has taken what seems to have been part of it, to make his malt-loft. He told me his prison was some years ago so unhealthy, that he buried three or four a week: no infirmary. He is a sheriff's officer. Licence for beer: salary, £25: fees, 14s. 4d. no table. Allowance, two pence a day: no employment. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. This prison is white-washed twice a year.—Chaplain, *now* none.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1774, Feb. 21, Prisoners 44. | 1779, Feb. 7, Prisoners 19. |
| ----- Aug. 3, - - - 10. | 1782, Aug. 2, - - - 12. |
| 1775, Dec. 13, - - - 29. | |

TAUNTON TOWN GAOL. Two insecure and offensive rooms in an old house rented by the keeper at £10 *per annum*. No court: no sewer: no water accessible to prisoners. Keeper no salary. Fees, 6s. 8d. no table. Licence for beer.

1782, Aug. 1, Prisoners 2, and one prisoner of war.

BRISTOL CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

BRISTOL. GAOLER, *Henry Williams, now William Driver.*

Salary, none. Gown-money, £2 a year.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £5 : 5 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day, before trial; two-pennyworth of bread after conviction.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 7.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 22, 58, 38. 1779, Feb. 8, 44, 21.

----- Aug. 23, 33, 15. ----- Sep. 1, 47, 9.

1775, Dec. 7, 36, 16. 1782, Mar. 1, 33, 32. Pirates 10.

1776, ----- 16, 35, 18.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Easterbrook.*

Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £36.

SURGEON, Mr. *Abel Dagge, now Mr. Safford.*

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

BRISTOL

BRISTOL NEWGATE.

REMARKS.

THIS Newgate (as that in the metropolis) stands in the midst of the city. It is too small for the general number of prisoners. For debtors there are about fifteen rooms; yet no free ward. The poorest pay ten pence halfpenny a week: others, two shillings and six-pence. For women-felons, a day-room and several night-rooms. For men-felons, a day-room, which might be conveniently enlarged: a court adjacent 20 feet by 12, very close. Their dungeon, the *Pit*, down 18 steps, is 17 feet diameter, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ high: barrack-bedsteads: no bedding nor straw. It is close and offensive; only a small window. There is another yard, the *Tennis-Court*, larger than that of the felons: here (as in several other gaols) I have seen the debtors mix in diversions with the felons; by which, they become *more* daring and wicked than the felons. In this court is a convenient bath, but seldom used. Pumps out of order. Here is no proper separation of men and women, nor of fines, &c. A room or two at the top of the house for an infirmary. There are many narrow passages: the utmost attention is requisite to keep the prison healthy. I found it clean; considering it was so crowded and so close. It was scraped and white-washed once a year before the act for preserving the health of prisoners. That act is neatly painted on a board hung up in the chapel, which is commodious and has a gallery: several texts of Scripture are painted in sundry parts of it.—Clauses against spirituous liquors are not hung up. No table of gaoler's fees.

The Rev. Mr. *James Rouquet* has been unwearied in attention to the spiritual and temporal interests of the prisoners; officiating near twenty years without a salary. He had only once a gratuity of £20*. Mr. *Easterbrook* now appointed. Besides the service noted in its place, there are thirteen sermons a year, for which the preacher has £4 from a legacy.

John Heydon left £100 to be lent to two merchants, each paying annually to the corporation for the prisoners as interest of his moiety, £1 : 13 : 4. Mrs. *Aldsworth* left about £5 a year, to be paid by the parish of All-Saints; two thirds of it to debtors, who receive the money usually on Christmas eve; the other third part is generally laid out in coverlets or blankets for felons. No memorial in the gaol of any legacy.

A TABLE of FEES Town Clerk *Bristol*.

| | £. | s. | D. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Discharge of prisoners from the highest felony to the lowest misdemeanor | 0 | 13 | 4 |

* This was written before November 1776, when Mr. *Rouquet* died in the forty-seventh year of his age. The general sorrow, and the sermons preached and printed on that occasion, more than justify what I have said concerning the zeal of this pious divine.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL CITY BRIDEWELL. Part of it is in the keeper's house, on one side of a common footway: and part on the other side. In the keeper's house, the master's-side, are three rooms: one a day-room; in the other two are beds at six-pence a night. The common-side, the bridewell, over the way, consists of two parts separated by a court of about 50 feet by 17. Each part has two rooms on the ground-floor, and two chambers. Total eight rooms (22 feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$); windows to the court; no chimneys. The court being quite out of sight of the keeper's house, he does not suffer prisoners to use it; nor the pump in it. They have no water but what is handed to them; and all the rooms are very dirty, and made offensive by sewers. Little or no straw: no employment. Keeper's salary raised from £20 to £30. He receives the money for bread allowance, two pence a day: but the prisoners often assured me, that what he gave them from his own loaf was far short of two-pennyworth. In Dec. 1775, I released an acquitted woman prisoner detained for fees 3s. 6d.

1774, Aug. 23, Prisoners 6.

1779, Feb. 8, Prisoners 8.

1775, Dec. 8, - - 5.

1782, Mar. 1, - - 19.

1776, Dec. 16, - - 7.

BATH CITY GAOL. The ascent to this prison, built in a meadow which is sometimes overflowed, is by a fine flight of stone steps. On the ground-floor is the keeper's kitchen, &c. and four rooms for petty offenders. Above are three stories; five rooms on each; one or two of them used by the keeper: the rest for debtors; one bed in a room, in which if two prisoners sleep, they pay two shillings a week each; if one has it to himself, he pays four shillings a week. Two rooms on the second story are free wards, one for *men*, the other for *women*; on the upper floor is their work-shop. There is a small court with offensive sewers. Keeper, a sheriff's officer: no salary: fees, if from the court of requests, 3s. 6d. Debtors for large sums, 7s. 8d. no table. Licence for beer. Allowance, to debtors, none (they are liberally supplied by voluntary donations); to offenders 2d. a day. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up.

| | Debtors. | Offenders. |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1774, Aug. 6, | 16, | 2. |
| 1775, Dec. 12, | 14, | 1. |
| 1776, ----- 16, | 11, | 0, Deferters 3. |

| | Debtors. | Offenders. |
|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1779, Feb. 10, | 10, | 2. |
| 1782, Feb. 28, | 3, | 5. |

BRIDGEWATER TOWN GAOL. Only one middle-sized room; and one of the two windows stopped up. In this room at Midsummer quarter sessions 1774, were shut up twenty-seven prisoners. At summer assize the same year, thirteen; two of them women. Assize generally lasts from Monday to Saturday. The keeper's mother complained to me of the confusion and distress occasioned by confining prisoners thus for so long a time.

1774, Sep. 10, and 1779, Sep. 2, No prisoners.

YORKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

YORK.

GAOLER, *Thomas Wharton, now William Clayton.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 9 : 6.

Admission, 0 : 3 : 4.

Transports, - 10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, certified by their parish, } a six-penny loaf each on Tuesday

Felons, - - - } and Friday (*weight, Nov. 1774,*
3 lb. 2 oz.)

Garnish, cancelled in 1774.

Number,

Debtors.

Felons &c.

Debtors.

Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 25, 110, 33. 1779, May 7, 76, 14.

----- Nov. 3, 49, 30. ----- June 28, 73, 16.

1776, Jan. 26, 89, 44. 1782, Jan. 27, 69, 13.

----- Sep. 21, 38, 32.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Peacock*, and Rev. Mr. *Bridges*.Duty, Mr. *Peacock* Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; and *only*
from Lady-day to Michaelmas, Sunday. Mr. *Bridges* a sermon on
Friday.Salary, Mr. *Peacock* £50 from the county; Mr. *Bridges* £25 from a legacy.
Not in the list.SURGEON, Mr. *Stillingfleet*, now Mr. *Favell*.

Salary, £40 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS.

IN the spacious area is a noble prison for debtors, which does honour to the county. There is an ascent by a fine flight of stone steps to a floor on which are eleven rooms, full 16 feet square, near 12 feet high. Above them is the same number of rooms: one or two of these for common-fide debtors. The rooms are airy and healthy. The debtors weave garters, purses, laces, &c. in the passages, as there is no work-room. On the ground-floor are the gaoler's apartments, &c.

The felons court is down 5 steps: it is too small, and has no water: the pump is just on the outside of the palisades. The day-room for men is only 24 feet by 8: in it are three cells: in another place nine cells: and three in another. The cells are in general about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ high; close and dark; having only either

YORK
CASTLE.

a hole over the door about 4 inches by 8, or some perforations in the door of about an inch diameter: not any of them to the open air, but into passages or entries. In most of these cells three prisoners are locked up at night; in winter from fourteen to sixteen hours: straw on the stone floors; no bedsteads. There are four condemned rooms about 7 feet square. A sewer in one of the passages often makes these parts of the gaol very offensive: and I cannot say they are clean. Indeed a clean prison is scarcely ever seen, where the water is to be brought in by the gaoler's servants. The next house to the castle-gate, and others in the neighbourhood, have river-water laid in at a moderate expence, and at my last visit it was brought into the castle-yard, but not into the felons court. No bath.

Women-felons are kept quite separate: they have two courts, but no water: you go down four steps to their two close rooms, a day and a night-room. Their condemned room is in another part of the gaol: near it is a room to confine debtors who do not behave well.

The infirmary near the gate is only one middle-sized room. When prisoners of one sex are there, those of the other are excluded: at one of my visits a sick man was kept out for that reason.

At assize some prisoners appear in court on their trial in the county-clothing*. The county pays Mr. *John Sherwood* £21 a year to inspect and weigh the bread, and deliver it to the prisoners. He constantly attends for this purpose on Tuesday and Friday. The gaoler is a sheriff's officer. Transports convicted at quarter sessions had, besides the bread allowance, one shilling a week. Those cast at assize had the king's allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a week.

The grand shire-hall in the castle-yard is now finished. May it not be hoped the gentlemen of this great county will not stop there, but proceed to build a proper prison for felons, in which boys may be separated from old offenders, and the other inconveniences of the present gaol avoided?—At my last visit, an additional building, opposite to the shire-hall, consisting of several rooms, was nearly finished†.

Yorkshire. ORDERS and FEES settled by the Justices of the Peace of the several Ridings of the County of *York* and confirmed by the Justices of Assize—which are to be observed and kept by the gaoler—and all prisoners—until the same shall be legally altered.

| | £. | s. | D. |
|--|----|----|----|
| First That every knight shall pay for his weekly commons at table if he eats with them | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Every esquire for his commons at table weekly if he eats with them | 0 | 10 | 4 |

* See a more judicious practice, page 338.

† The public-spirited Gentlemen of this County have shewn themselves particularly attentive to the improvement of this branch of police. I have to return my acknowledgments (transmitted to me by that active and worthy magistrate, the Rev. Mr. *Zouch*) for the polite notice they were pleased to take of my suggestions relative to the state of their county gaol.

| | £. | s. | D. | |
|---|----|----|----|-----------------|
| For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action | 0 | 10 | 4 | YORK
CASTLE. |
| Every gentleman for his commons at table weekly if he eats with them | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| Every yeoman, tradesman or artificer for his weekly commons at table if he eats with them | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| And it is further ordered that every knight shall pay nightly for his bed | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Every esquire for the same | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Every gentleman for the same | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Every yeoman tradesman or artificer for the same | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| And that when the gaoler lodgeth two or more prisoners in one bed they shall pay for their lodgings amongst them after the rates above | | | | |
| And every prisoner who provides his own bed and bedding shall have a room assigned suitable to his or their quality and shall pay nothing for the same | | | | |
| And that upon the discharge of a debtor if there be several actions against him the gaoler shall take no more than one fee and that to be | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| And upon the discharge of every debtor to the turnkeys and no more | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| And that every prisoner shall have liberty to provide and send for victuals drink and other necessaries from any place whatsoever at all seasonable times for their own proper use only and not to sell the same | | | | |
| And every prisoner committed from the bar by the judge or judges of assize and gaol delivery in the assize week shall pay for their commitment fee only | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| And every person committed to the gaol for suspicion of felony, or for misdemeanor, if upon his or her trial he or she shall be found not guilty and be thereupon discharged, shall pay to the gaoler for his discharging fee | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| And to the turnkeys | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| And that every person convicted or attainted of felony or found guilty of a misdemeanor which shall be reprieved and discharged by pardon shall pay to the gaoler for his discharging fee | 0 | 7 | 6 | |
| And to the turnkey | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| And every person that shall appear upon recognizance for suspicion of felony and is thereupon committed to gaol and shall not be indicted but acquitted by proclamation, shall be discharged paying to the gaoler | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| And all others that shall be committed to gaol before the assizes or gaol-delivery and shall not be indicted but acquitted by proclamation be discharged paying to the gaoler | 0 | 2 | 0 | |

Yorkshire, to wit. At the Assizes—held at the Castle of York—14th July 1735—the 9th of GEORGE II. before the Honourable *Alexander Denton* Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Honourable *William Lee* Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench,—These Orders and Fees, were allowed and approved of by—

ALEX DENTON
W^m LEE.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Yorkshire East Riding</i> | <i>John Grimston</i> | <i>Ramsden Barnard</i> | <i>Tho. Grimston.</i> |
| <i>West Riding of Yorkshire</i> | <i>Geo Nelthorpe</i> | <i>N Hawey.</i> | |
| <i>North Riding of Yorkshire</i> | <i>John Dodsworth</i> | <i>John Milbanke</i> | <i>John Wastell.</i> |

An

YORK
CASTLE.

An Account of the CHARITY given to the Prisoners in his Majesty's Gaol the Castle of York.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| The Lady Lumley, to be given yearly on <i>St. Thomas's</i> day and paid by the lord mayor of York | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| The honourable and ancient city of York weekly in bread | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. <i>Frances Thornhill</i> for straw, the lord mayor of York has £30 in his hands for that purpose | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. <i>Phineas Hodgefion</i> paid weekly in rolls to all that hear sermons | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Alderman <i>White's</i> bread by the name of <i>Swain's</i> bread, paid out of a close belonging to <i>John Legg</i> , quarterly 6s. 6d. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Mr. <i>Bowes</i> gave twenty shillings to be paid quarterly in bread | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. <i>Mary Lawson</i> of <i>Micklegate</i> in the city of York widow by will dated the 22d July 1729 gave £100 for the discharging of poor prisoners for debt out of the county gaol of York whose debts did not exceed the sum of £20—and her executrixes—Mrs. <i>Catharine Bower</i> —and Mrs. <i>Ann Maxwell</i> discharged with said money thirty-two prisoners. | | | |
| The right honourable <i>Richard</i> earl of <i>Burlington</i> and Sir <i>George Savile</i> Bart. gave each of them ten guineas for the like use—with which twenty guineas the Rev. Mr. <i>Kayley</i> ordinary of the said gaol discharged eighteen prisoners. | | | |

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

WEST-RIDING, WAKEFIELD. This prison is unfortunately built upon low ground; so that it is damp, and exposed to floods. Four of the wards are spacious; but all the wards and the men's three lodging-rooms are made very offensive by sewers, which are dark. Prison and court out of sight from the keeper's house, though adjoining; and some prisoners have escaped. They are now let out to the court only half an hour in the day. A prison on ground so low as this, requires the utmost attention to cleanliness.—Keeper's salary lately raised from £80 to £105; he contracting to supply straw and coals. No fees. Allowance, two pence a day: little or no employment.—The infirmary consists of two rooms arched with brick, 21½ feet by 17, and 10 high.

1774, Nov. 4, Prisoners 27.

1779, May 13, Prisoners 20. Impressed 4.

1776, Jan. 11, - - 32.

1782, Jan. 26, - - 26.

----- Oct. 27, - - 19.

NORTH-RIDING, THIRSK. Six rooms on the ground-floor, in one of them a chimney. The county has ground enough about this prison to enlarge it, and separate the men and women. If they do, they should think of an infirmary; for the keeper told me his prisoners had the gaol-fever not long ago. His salary, £26 : 10 : 0. Fees, 2s. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Jan. 13, Prisoners 3.

1779, June 28, - - 2, and one lunatic.

1782, Mar. 23, - - 9.

EAST-

EAST-RIDING, BEVERLEY. On the ground-floor, three small night-rooms; and a new work-room with a chimney: above, four rooms for those that pay. In the court not only a pump, but a cistern of rain-water. Coals, two chaldron and a half a year. No straw. I saw some tile-herds, which probably were designed for employment. Keeper's salary, £30: fees, 4s. no table.

BRIDGE
WELL.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1774, Nov. 2, Prisoners 2. | 1779, May 7, Prisoner 1. |
| 1776, Jan. 28, - - 1. | 1782, Jan. 29, - - 1. |
| ----- Sep. 21, - - 2. | |

YORK CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Quintin Ackam, now Francis Meggeson.*

YORK.

Salary, now £10. He pays £10 : 10 : 0 a year to the under-sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.

Transports, probably the same as at the castle.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but legacies. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, of late, nine pence a week in bread.

Garnish, £0 : 7 : 0.

| Number, | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1774, Jan. 25, | 11, | 7. | 1776, Sep. 21, | 10, | 2. Deserters 2. |
| ----- Nov. 3, | 5, | 1. | 1779, May 7, | 12, | 2. |
| 1776, Jan. 26, | 9, | 3. | 1782, Jan. 27, | 5, | 3. |

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, Mr. Wallis, occasionally.

THIS gaol upon Ouse-bridge, called the *Kidcots*, has on one side of the bridge four convenient chambers for debtors, about 11 feet square: for these they pay six-pence a week. Below them is a free ward with barrack-beds; and a room to the street. At the window they sell nets, purses, laces, &c: over it is an inscription on a stone tablet, "*He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord.*" The act for preserving the health of prisoners, painted on a board, is hung up in the debtors hall.

REMARKS.

The men-felons ward on the other side is down 11 steps: that adjoining, for women, down 10. There is a new room, level with the ground, 31 feet by 14, with opposite and lofty windows, for prisoners committed on suspicion of felony. At the inner door of this prison, which was of iron grates, I have seen liquors handed

YORK
CITY.

to those who seemed to have had enough before.—At my first visits there was no water in this prison, but when there was too much; that is, in a very high flood; then it flows into the rooms: now water is laid in.—Gaoler, a sheriff's officer for city and county. There is now a table of donations hung up.

City of York. At the General Quarter Sessions—at *Guildhall*—15th July—1737 before the Right Honourable Sir *John Lister Kaye* Bart. Lord Mayor—*Thomas Place* Esq^r. Recorder—*Charles Slingsby* Esq^r. of Counsel—Sir *Taucred Robinson* Bart—&c.

GAOLER'S FEES settled and ORDERS made &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|-----|
| For the discharge of every debtor for the first action, to the gaoler | - | 0 | 5 4 |
| And for the discharge of every other action to him | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| To the porter or turnkey for the first action | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| And for every other action to him | - | 0 | 0 6 |
| For the discharge of every other person from the assizes or sessions to the gaoler | - | 0 | 6 8 |
| And to the turnkey | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| For the first week's diet of all persons in the upper gaol | - | 0 | 7 0 |
| And for all further time as the prisoner and gaoler can agree. And the gaoler is to permit prisoners to provide their own diet after the first week if the prisoner pleases | - | - | - |
| For lodging if the gaoler finds bed bedding and sheets for the first night | - | 0 | 0 6 |
| And for every other night | - | 0 | 0 3 |
| And if two lie in one bed for the first night each | - | 0 | 0 4 |
| And for the second and every other night each | - | 0 | 0 2 |
| For lodging in the upper gaol if the prisoner finds his own bed, bedding and sheets for every week | - | 0 | 0 6 |
| If two in a bed each | - | 0 | 0 3 |
| And every prisoner shall have liberty of finding the same if he thinks proper. | - | - | - |
| And the gaoler shall have liberty if he sees occasion to have two beds in each room and no more. | - | - | - |
| And it is Ordered that every person of what degree or condition soever—who shall use—swearing, cursing, railing or other indecent behaviour—shall—pay for every such offence twelve pence to the gaoler or his deputy on demand; and on refusal—to be levied by distress on goods—or stopped out of share of box-money—or stand in charge to be paid before release—the fines to be distributed at gaoler's discretion amongst the most needful in the low gaol. | - | - | - |
| Every prisoner who attempts—or assists an escape—to be ironed. | - | - | - |
| Those who mutiny on gaoler or deputies—or hinder or disturb &c.—to be kept in close confinement. | - | - | - |
| On default of weekly payments aforesaid—after demand and refusal—a prisoner may be moved from the master's side—to the common room. | - | - | - |

J L. Kaye, Mayor.

T. Place

Sam. Clarke.

City of York, to wit. Donations to the Prisoners in the Gaol upon *Ouse-bridge* in the said City.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Taylor*; by will, dated 21st October 1580, gave three shillings and four pence yearly, to be divided amongst the prisoners, on Lady-day.

The corporation of *York* pay yearly *Peacock's* gift, being three pounds four shillings, to be divided amongst the poor prisoners.

Mr. *William Edmonson's* gift, being one pound six shillings, is distributed weekly in bread to the prisoners.

YORK

YORK
CITY.

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL. Has a day-room for men, and another for women: the latter is damp. Down 4 steps are five night-rooms for men; and a large one, with barrack-bedsteads for women. The whole dirty and offensive, not white-washed these thirty years. No court: no water: no sewer. Keeper's salary, £20: fees, 2s. straw, £5 a year: no bread allowance. One chaldron of coals annually from the corporation.—At one of my visits some prisoners were employed, in beating or pounding tile-sherds for the bricklayers, which is sold at 8d. or 9d. a bushel.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1774, Nov. 3, Prisoners 3. | 1779, May 8, Prisoners 4. |
| 1776, Jan. 26, - - 1. | ----- June 28, - - 8. |
| ----- Sep. 20, - - 4. | 1782, Jan. 27, - - 3. |

ST. PETER'S GAOL, for the liberty of St. *Peter* of York, near the Minster-gate, is the property of the Dean; who holds his courts here. He has lately purchased an adjoining tenement for his gaoler to live in; in consequence, the two rooms in which he lived before are added to the debtors apartments, and they have now four rooms. Under those are two cells for criminals. All out of repair: no court: no sewers. No allowance.

There is a printed list of parishes, towns, and parts of towns which are in the liberty of St. *Peter*. Within the city and ainsty, nine places: in the East-Riding, sixty-two; West-Riding, forty; North-Riding, fifty-one: and there is one place in each of the following counties; Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, Southampton, *i. e.* Hants. In Nottinghamshire, seven places.

Gaoler a bailiff: no salary. He pays rent, £4: fees, 6s. 8d. no table.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1776, Jan. 27, Debtor 1. | 1779, June 28, Debtors 5. Felon 1. |
| ----- Sep. 20, - - 1. | 1782, Jan. 28, - - 2. - 0. |
| 1779, May 8, - - 2. Felon 1. | |

BEVERLEY TOWN GAOL. Has on the ground-floor two rooms for men-criminals; and above, a room for women: and two for debtors. No water: no straw. Keeper no salary, but as serjeant at mace has £3: fees, 4s. no table. Licence for beer. A common alehouse, like many other town gaols.

| Debtors. Criminals. | | | Debtors. Criminals. | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---------------------|----|----|
| 1774, Nov. 2, | 1, | 0. | 1779, May 7, | 2, | 0. |
| 1776, Jan. 28, | 2, | 0. | 1782, Jan. 29, | 0, | 0. |
| ----- Sep. 21, | 1, | 1. | | | |

The **HALL-GARTH**, for Debtors, in the liberty of St. *John's* of *Beverley*, the property of *Charles Anderson Pelham*, Esq. built a few years since, has over the hall five rooms (16 feet by 10); two of them have fire-places. No court: no water:

BEVERLEY. fees, 4s. 1d. no table. There is a list of 113 towns or parts of towns, that are within the liberty of St. John's of Beverley or Beverley-Hall-Garth.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1774, Nov. 2, Prisoners 2. | 1779, May 7, Prisoner 1. |
| 1776, Jan. 28, - - 0. | 1782, Jan. 29, - - 2. |
| ----- Sep. 21, - - 0. | |

RICHMOND GAOL, For the very extensive liberty of Richmond and Richmondshire, late the property of Lord *Holderness*, now of Sir *Thomas Dundas*. It is also the bridewell, and the borough gaol. For debtors, a kitchen and bed-room, close glazed. For criminals, two arched dungeons down 5 steps; the inner one 15½ feet by 6, and 6 feet 8 inches high: the aperture in the door only 6 inches by 3. No straw. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. A court, and a well. Gaoler a bailiff: no salary for the liberty: for the bridewell, £13 : 10 : 0: for the borough, £4 : pays window-tax: fees, debtors, 6s. 8d. at entrance, and 6s. 8d. at discharge: criminals, 16s. 4d.: allowance to the latter, four pence a day.

Here is a table of fees, dated Aug. 17, 1671, and signed *W: Wylde* and *Ty: Lyttleton*. The several articles for the commons, and commitments of knights, esquires, gentlemen and yeomen, are the same as those in the castle at York. The two following are not in the table at the castle, of which the latter is *properly* omitted there. “ And
“ be it further ordered that every person or persons of what degree estate or condition whosoever they be, being or remaining a prisoner within the said gaols that
“ shall use or frequent any unlawful swearing, railing, reasoning or other undecent
“ conference of any matter whatsoever, at any time or times whilst he is a prisoner,
“ that every such person or persons so offending, shall forfeit for every such fault
“ the sum of 12d. to be levied upon his goods, and to be bestowed upon the poor
“ men and women in the low gaol or prison, or every such person so offending to be
“ committed to the said low prison, at the discretion of the keeper of the gaol or his
“ deputy there.”

“ Every person or persons that shall be committed upon any warrant—upon his her
“ or their commitment to gaol shall pay to the rest of the prisoners, 2s. 4d. for
“ their *garnish*.”

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 6. | |
| 1779, May 8, - - 6. | Petty Offenders 1. |
| 1782, Nov. 19, - - 13. | - - - 2. |

RIPON LIBERTY GAOL, Is the property of the Archbishop, by a charter from king *Edward IV.* His court adjoining, is called the *Court Military*. The liberty includes twenty-four parishes. For debtors, four or five good rooms in the keeper's house; but no free ward. For felons, one strong room quite dark; another with a little

little window. Formerly there was a deep dungeon, but the present steward, instead of repairing it, very humanely ordered it to be filled up. Allowance to felons, 6*d.* a day. Keeper, no salary; he pays rent: he is a bailiff. Fees, debtors, 15*s.* 4*d.* no table: licence for beer. RIPON.

1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 2.

1779, May 8, - - 3.

1782, Nov. 19, - - 0.

RIPON GAOL, For the Canon-Fee Court, belongs to the dean and chapter of Ripon. It is not only a gaol for that court, but a house of correction for the liberty. Three rooms for debtors, but no free ward. The bridewell part, two dark rooms, 8 feet by 7. No court: no water. No salary as gaoler; as keeper of bridewell, £10 : 10 : 0. Fees, debtors, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table: licence for beer. Keeper a bailiff.

1776, Oct. 26, Prisoners 0.

1779, May 8, Debtor 1. Petty Offender 1.

1782, Nov. 19, - - 0, - - - 0.

KNARESBROUGH PRISON, for Debtors, In the honour or forest of Knarefbrough, the liberty including nineteen townships &c. is the property of the duke of *Devonshire*, lessee to his Majesty. It is almost the only remains of a castle granted by king *Edward III.* to *John of Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster*. One room about 12 feet square, is *now* boarded, has a chimney, and the window is glazed: another inner room is about 8 feet square, and has no window. No court: no sewer: no water. Keeper lives distant: salary none: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.*

1776, Oct. 26, Prisoners 0.

1779, May 8, - - 0.

1782, Nov. 20, - - 1.

KNARESBROUGH PRISON, for Town Debtors, Is under the hall. Of difficult access; the door about 4 feet from the ground. Only one room, about 12 feet square: window 17 inches by 6. Earth floor: no fire-place: very offensive; a common sewer from the town running through it uncovered. I was informed that an officer, confined here some years since, for only a few days, took in with him a dog to defend him from vermin; but the dog was soon destroyed, and the prisoner's face much disfigured by them.

At my last visit the door-way was altered, the floor paved with flag-stones and the drain covered.

1776, Oct. 26, 1779, May 8, and 1782, Nov. 20, No prisoners.

KNARES-

KNARES-
BROUGH.

KNARESBOUGH TOWN GAOL, Is under the landing-place between two flights of stone steps, that lead up to the hall. Only one room about 8 feet by 5: two windows 18 inches by 6. I mention this small prison, because in it are sometimes confined for a night or two at quarter sessions six or seven prisoners, men and women. —At my last visit this prison was arched with brick, and made more convenient (now 13 feet 8 inches by 5 feet).

1776, Oct. 26, 1779, May 8, and 1782, Nov. 20, No prisoners.

DONCASTER TOWN GAOL. Two rooms for felons, and two over them for debtors: all have chimneys. No water. Keeper one of the sergeants at mace. Fees, 1 s. 4 d. Allowance to felons, four pence a day.

1775, Jan. 5, Prisoners 2.

1779, June 27, - - 0.

1782, April 4, Debtor 1.

BRADFORD PRISON, for Debtors from the Court of Requests, for Halifax, Bradford, &c. &c.—In 1779 the prison consisted of four rooms, and a work-room. Court not secure: no water. The deputy keeper paid rent £2 : 5 : 0 for his house to the gaoler, who paid rent to the clerk of the court, by whom he was appointed. Prisoners were discharged at the end of three calendar months. Fees, 5 s*.

At my last visit this prison was disused, and another occupied at the back of the keeper's public house. It consists of four rooms about twelve feet square. Keeper's salary £20, and he receives £5 rent for the prison. One of the prisoners whose debt was only four shillings, had five children, and he said he never before had been in prison. —By a new act 20th Geo. III. Cap. LXV. (on a plan more humane than the former) the court fees are reduced, and confinement "not exceeding sixty days."

1779, May 13, Prisoners 12.

1782, Nov. 21, Prisoners 7.

LEEDS TOWN GAOL. Four rooms fronting the street, 12 feet by 9, and a small one. No chimney: no court: no water: no sewer. Keeper lives distant. Two deserters lately escaped by filing the bars: since this the windows are double barred, so that no files can be conveyed to the prisoners †.

1774, Nov. 4, Prisoners 0.

1782, Jan. 26, Prisoners 0.

1776, Jan. 12, - - 0.

----- Nov. 20, - - 1.

1779, May 13, - - 0.

* By the 17th Geo. III. Cap. xv.

† In this town is a small neat infirmary of forty-eight beds. The wards are lofty, and were not offensive; and the construction of the building seemed to me better calculated for the health of the patients, than that of most of our county hospitals and infirmaries.

Kingston

Kingston upon HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL. The debtors ward is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $16\frac{1}{2}$. Over it one as large for men, and over that, another smaller for women: both for criminals. The ground-room is a dungeon, now used for the military. In the keeper's house are five rooms with beds, for those who pay a shilling a week. Leads for debtors to walk on: no court: no water accessible to criminals: no fewer; and the felons rooms are offensive. Gaoler no salary. Fees, 13 s. 4 d. no table. Mr. Whitehouse the surgeon has two guineas a year, to report at the quarter sessions, the state of the health of the prisoners. Allowance to felons, three pence a day. A collection is made, from which the debtors receive some supply, on Sundays and Thursdays. Gaol delivery once in three years*. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is hung up, but not the clauses against spirituous liquors.

| | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1774, Nov. 1, | 5, | 0. | 1779, May '7. | 8, | 1. |
| 1776, Jan. 29, | 6, | 3. | 1782, Jan. 30. | 7, | 4. |
| ----- Sep. 21, | 4, | 5. | | | |

Kingston upon HULL BRIDEWELL. Two rooms below, two rooms on the first floor, and three on the second, about 12 feet square; very offensive: no fire-place. Court only 22 feet by 10; not secure, and prisoners not permitted to go to the pump: no fewer: no allowance: no straw. Debtors from the court of conscience sent hither, or the common-gaol, for three calendar months by the 2d George III. Cap. xxxviii.

The prisoners pound tile-herds to mix in mortar (for which they have $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a bushel); and pick oakum (for which they are allowed $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone). Keeper's salary, £5; a chaldron of coals; and four thousand turfs: fees, 2 s. 6 d. no table.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1774, Nov. 1, Prisoners 2. | 1779, May 7, Prisoners 11. |
| 1776, Jan. 29, - - 5. | 1782, Jan. 30, Debtors 2. |
| ----- Sep. 21, - - 0. | Petty Offenders 4. |

Every time a raving lunatic †, and the two last times another lunatic.

SHEFFIELD PRISON, for Debtors, For the liberty of Hallamshire, was the property of the duke of Norfolk, now of the earl of Surrey. The two lower rooms are free wards: there are two rooms over them. The court is only about 10 feet square. Both this and the prison might be enlarged on ground adjacent that belongs to his lordship. Keeper no salary: he rents a public house joining to the

* See page 15.

† The neatness and cleanliness of the poor-house, do the gentlemen of this town much credit; therefore, I was the more surpris'd at such total inattention to the house of correction, that they permitted one of the most profane lunatics, Mr. S—b, to continue there for so many years.

SHEFF-
FIELD.

prison. Debtors from the court of requests are discharged at the end of thirteen weeks.—At my last visit, one of the debtors, a cutler, was at work; his debt only fifteen pence, and the charges seventeen shillings and six-pence.

1776, Jan. 10, Prisoners 6.

1779, May 14, Prisoners 8.

----- Oct. 28, - - 4.

1782, Jan. 25, - - 3.

SHEFFIELD TOWN GAOL. The *Lobbies* under the town-hall are two small rooms, the largest only about 8 feet square, and 6 high. Aperture in the door of 6 inches diameter. When the quarter sessions for the West-Riding are held at this town, offenders are locked up a night or two in this prison.

1776, Oct. 28, Defenter 1.

1779, May 14, Prisoners 0.

1782, Jan. 25, - - 0.

ROTHWELL PRISON, for Debtors, Belongs to the liberty of the honour of Pontefract in the duchy court of Lancaster. Is out of repair.

A new prison is lately built at

BATLEY. Behind a house for the keeper is the prison. Plan rectangular: the front is the wall and gate. On three sides are rooms for men-debtors; five or six about 10 feet square; four much larger for two beds in each. Two day-rooms; two work-rooms; and a dark room for the unruly: but at my last visit the day and work-rooms were used for lodging-rooms. There are in a *separate court* two rooms for *women-debtors*: a provision very kind and prudent, and, I believe, peculiar to this prison. All the prison rooms are on the ground-floor. The keeper is a bailiff: has no salary. Licence for beer and wine. Fees, *see table*. He pays the chief bailiff £21 *per annum*: and rent £60.

1774, Nov. 4, Prisoners 25, } *Rothwell* *.

1776, Jan. 25, - - 22, }

----- Oct. 27, - - 4, }

1779, May 13, - - 18, } *Batley*.

1782, Nov. 21, - - 25, }

* In the old prison at *Rothwell*, I saw both times I was there, one *William Carr*, a weaver: he had given a bad name to a woman who was said not to deserve a very good one: she cited him to the ecclesiastical court; and he was imprisoned 4th of May 1774. He had a wife and three children. I will transcribe a line or two of the warrant.—“For as much as the royal power ought not to be wanting to the holy church in its complaints—attach the said W.C.—until he shall have made satisfaction to the holy church as well for the contempt as for the injury by him done unto it.”—He was discharged 26th July 1776 by the insolvent act; a clause being *then inserted* for those prisoners.

I wish

I wish my reader be not tired with so many tables of fees, even for the counties. Yet I think I must not omit the fees which I saw in this private Prison at Rothwell: because some of them are high; and at Halifax they are the same. The table was regularly signed, 11th January 1732.

BATLEY.

At my first visit at Batley, I found a new table of fees dated 26th July 1776, the sums entirely the same.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|--------|
| <i>Imprimis.</i> That every gentleman shall pay for his first week's commons at table, and for his commitment fee | - | - | 0 16 0 |
| And for every week following | - | - | 0 5 0 |
| <i>Item.</i> Every yeoman, tradesman, or artificer, for the first week's commons at table and commitment fee | - | - | 0 13 4 |
| And for every week following | - | - | 0 4 0 |
| And be it further ordered, that every gentleman shall pay nightly for his bed | - | 0 | 0 4 |
| And every yeoman, tradesman, or artificer, lodging in good rooms and on feather beds | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| And it is also ordered that when the gaoler lodgeth two or more prisoners in one bed they shall pay amongst them <i>per</i> night according to their numbers | - | 0 | 0 3 |
| And that every prisoner shall have liberty to provide for him or herself whatever necessaries he or she shall want from any person or place whatsoever. | | | |
| And that every prisoner shall be furnished with necessaries according to his, her or their degrees and quality, paying a reasonable price for the same. | | | |
| And that but one fee shall be taken by the gaoler for any prisoner's discharge, although there has been more than one action against him or her, which fee shall be | - | 0 | 17 4 |
| And to the turnkey | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| <i>Item.</i> For allowing every <i>superfedeas</i> in every action | - | 0 | 6 8 |
| <i>Item.</i> For allowing every writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> besides conduct money to be paid and allowed according to the distance from the said gaol to the place where the body is to be removed | - | 0 | 6 8 |

Hen. Wickham

P. Milnes

H. Zouch.

We—do hereby confirm the same—this 26th day of July 1776.

J. Norton

P. Milnes

H. Zouch.

W. H. ASHURST.

HALIFAX PRISON*,

HALIFAX. For the manor of Wakefield, dated 1662, is the property of the duke of *Leeds*. For master's-side debtors, four rooms in the keeper's public house. Through this you pass to a court about 14 yards by 7: at the further end of which is a sizeable room on the ground-floor for common-side debtors, it is called the *Low Gaol*: over it a chamber (the *Low Gaol Chamber*) where prisoners pay one shilling a week. The whole prison greatly out of repair: it rained in upon the beds: the rooms were clean. Keeper, no salary: he pays the duke £24 a year; and pays window-tax for the gaol. Fees, see Batley, preceding page.

Here is distributed to the prisoners 3s. 4d. in bread the first Saturday in every month, from a legacy of Mr. *Jonathan Turner*, who died about 1724. This is mentioned in *Watson's History &c. of Halifax*, 4to. 1775, page 645. "Jonathan Turner of Halifax, butcher, left by will forty shillings yearly to the poor prisoners in Halifax jail, to be given them in bread. This annuity is charged on some housing in Cheapside, in Halifax, or the street leading from the north end of Southgate to Bull green." These houses are in the possession of Mr. *Waterhouse*, who constantly pays the legacy, and his name almost ensures the continuance of the benefaction.

| | | |
|----------------|---------|----|
| 1776, Jan. 24, | Debtors | 9. |
| ----- Sep. 16, | - - | 7. |
| 1779, May 13, | - - | 5. |
| 1782, Nov 21, | - - | 7. |

* In this town, formerly the barons (as in many other places), and after them, various proprietors had power of life and death. The method of execution was decollation by an axe in an engine. The axe is preserved in the gaol to this day. Two men in 1650 were the last who suffered by it.

When any felon was here found guilty, the bailiff immediately returned him back to prison for the space of one week or thereabouts, and on every market-day, there being three a week, the felon was set in the public stocks; and either upon his back, if the thing stolen was portable, or if not, then before his face the goods were so placed, that they might be noted by all passengers.

If it was a horse, an ox, or cow, &c. that was taken with the prisoner, it was thither brought along with him to the place of execution, and fastened by a cord to the pin that stayed the block, so that when the time of the execution came (which was known by the jurors holding up one of their hands) the bailiff, or his servant, whipping the beast, the pin was plucked out, and execution done. But if there was no beast in the felon's case, then the bailiff, or his servant, cut the rope.

See *Halifax and its Gibbet-Law*.

COUNTY GAOL AT DURHAM.

GAOLER, *Bainbridge Watson*, now *Thomas Bungey*, by patent from the bishop DURHAM.
durante bene placito.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - £0 : 10 : 0.

Felons, at Affize, - - 0 : 16 : 8.

Quarter Sessions, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, about £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, two pence a day.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

| Number, | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|---------|----------|------------|--|----------|------------|
|---------|----------|------------|--|----------|------------|

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|----|
| 1774, Mar. 20, | 37, | 21. | 1776, Oct. 25, | 18, | 6. |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|----|

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|-----|----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1775, Jan. 6, | 9, | 20. | 1779, June 29, | 14, | 22. Deserter 1. |
|---------------|----|-----|----------------|-----|-----------------|

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|
| 1776, ---- 14, | 21, | 12. | 1782, Mar. 24, | 20, | 19. |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Decent*.

Duty, Sunday and Tuesday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bainbridge*.

Salary, none: he make a bill.

THE high gaol is the property of the Bishop. By patent from his lordship Sir *Hedworth Williamson*, Bart. is perpetual sheriff. The court for master's-side debtors is only 24 feet by 10: they are permitted sometimes to walk on the leads. They have beds in the upper hall and in several other rooms. Their rooms should be ceiled, that they might be lime-whited, to prevent infectious disorders, and that great nuisance of bugs, of which the debtors complain much *here* and at other places.—Common-side debtors have no court; their free wards, the *Low Gaol*, are two damp unhealthy rooms 10 feet 4 inches square, by the gateway: they are never suffered to go out of these, unless to chapel, which is the master's-side debtors hall; and not always to that: for on a Sunday when I was there, and missed them at chapel, they told me they were not permitted to go thither. No sewers: at more than one of my visits, I learned that the dirt, ashes, &c. had lain there many months. There is a double barrelled pump, which raises water about 70 feet.

REMARKS.

DURHAM
COUNTY
GAOL.

Felons have no court; but they have a day-room and two small rooms for an infirmary. The men are put at night into dungeons: one 7 feet square for three prisoners: another, the *great hole*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 12, has only a little window. In this I saw six prisoners (in 1776), most of them *transports*, chained to the floor. In that situation they had been many weeks; and were very sickly. Their straw on the stone floor almost worn to dust. Long confinement, and not having the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, had urged them to attempt an *escape*: after which the gaoler chained them as above. There is another dungeon for women-felons 12 feet by 8; and up stairs a separate room or two.

The common-side debtors in the *low gaol*, whom I saw eating boiled bread and water, told me, that this was the only nourishment some had lived upon for near a twelvemonth. They have from a legacy one shilling and six-pence a week in winter, and one shilling a week in summer for coals. No memorandum of it in the gaol; perhaps this may in time be lost, as the gaoler said two others were, *viz.* one of bishop *Crewe*, and another of bishop *Wood*; from which, prisoners had received no benefit for some years past. But now the bishop has humanely filed bills in chancery and recovered these legacies, by which several debtors have been discharged.—Half a crown a week is paid to a woman for supplying the debtors with water, in the two rooms on the side of the gateway.—The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. Gaol delivery *once* a year. At several of my visits there were boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age, confined with the most profligate and abandoned.

There was a vacant piece of ground adjacent, of little use but for the gaoler's occasional lumber. It extends to the river, and measures about 22 yards by 16. I once and again advised the enclosing this for a court: as it might be done with little expence, and it appears that formerly here was a door-way into the prison: but when I was there in January 1776, I had the mortification to hear that the surgeon, who was uncle to the gaoler, had obtained from the bishop, in October preceding, a lease of it for twenty-one years, at the rent of one shilling *per annum*. He had built a little stable on it.

T A B L E O F F E E S &c.

RULES and ORDERS established by the—Justices for the County Palatinate of *Durham* and *Sadberge*—at their General Quarter Sessions—16th July 1729—and Fees allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the said Gaol and his officers as follows.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|--|----|----|-----|
| <i>Imprimis</i> , For every prisoner lodging in either of the common-sides commonly called the low gaol, no chamber-rent | 0 | 0 | 0. |
| <i>Item</i> For an entire chamber without a bed-fellow in the high gaol | 0 | 3 | 6. |
| For lodging with a bed-fellow in any other chamber except the common chamber, for each prisoner every week | 0 | 2 | 0. |
| | | | For |

| | £. | S. | D. |
|--|----|----|-----|
| For lodging with a bed-fellow in the common chamber, of each prisoner every week | - | 0 | 1 3 |
| For lodging in a single bed in that common chamber without admitting of a bed-fellow in every week | - | 0 | 2 6 |

DURHAM
COUNTY
GAOL.

Out of which abatement shall be made

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| For every prisoner that findeth his own bedding bedcloaths and sheets and admitting a bed-fellow with him every week | - | 0 | 0 4 |
|--|---|---|-----|

For Diet of Prisoners.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|------|
| Item For every knight for every week | - | 0 | 10 0 |
| Of every esquire or gentleman not exceeding for every week | - | 0 | 7 6 |
| Item Of every yeoman artificer or labourer not exceeding weekly | - | 0 | 6 0 |
| For wine ale and brandy at the common rates used in the town. | - | - | - |

For Liberates or Final Discharges of Prisoners.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|------|
| Item For the discharge of every prisoner upon process or order from the court of chancery | - | 0 | 10 0 |
| For the first liberate | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Item For every knight esquire or gentleman for the second ditto | - | 0 | 3 9 |
| For every one more | - | 0 | 1 6 |
| Item For every yeoman artificer or labourer for the first | - | 0 | 8 8 |
| For the second | - | 0 | 3 9 |
| For every one more | - | 0 | 1 6 |

Fees to the Under Keeper and Door Keeper.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| Item For attendance of every prisoner that goeth abroad into the town every time | - | 0 | 0 4 |
| For every knight esquire or gentleman for his final discharge and enlargement only | - | 0 | 0 6 |
| For every yeoman artificer or labourer for such discharge only | - | 0 | 0 6 |

Tho Burdus

Henry Foster, Mayor

Jos Morland

Giles Raine

Mic Brabin

We Sir Francis Page Knight one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Sir Barn. Hale Knight one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster now Justices of Assize for the Northern Circuit have reviewed the above Table of Fees and have thought fit to moderate the item or article of two shillings a week for lodging with a bedfellow in any other chamber except the common chamber to be paid by each prisoner, and instead thereof do appoint one shilling and six pence per week to be paid by each prisoner for lodging with a bedfellow which said table with such alteration is hereby confirmed by us.

Dated the 2d day of August 1729

F. PAGE.

B. HALE.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT DURHAM,

BRIDE-
WELL.

Was built, as appears by the date over the door, in 1634. Being on the side of a hill, the rooms are airy. No court: now a pump in the prison with good water: the late keeper *Watson* had a garden which he let for a guinea a year. He lived at the high gaol; and put in a woman to take care of this prison. But the justices since very properly put in a keeper to reside in the prison: he is now dead and his widow is keeper. At my visit in 1779 the house was clean, the prisoners were at work, and their looks bespoke the attention of a good keeper. At my last visit too, the house was very clean. Salary, £30, and £9 : 2 : 0 from the rents of the adjoining houses.—Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1775, Jan. 6, Prisoners 5. | 1779, June 29, Prisoners 9, and three lunatics. |
| 1776, ----- 14, - - 7. | 1782, Mar. 24, - - 8, and one lunatic. |
| ----- Oct. 25, - - 6. | |

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

NEWCASTLE TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

NEW-
CASTLE.GAOLER, *John Crafter, now Thomas Harle.*

Salary, £50, and £2 gown-money.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 10 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, only expence.

Licence, now Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two pence a day, on petition.

Felons, two pence a day.

Garnish, cancelled.

Number,

| | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|-----------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1774, Mar. 21, | 6, | 2. | 1779, June 30, | 13, | 4. |
| 1775, Jan. 8, | 12, | 4. | 1782, Mar. 25, | 12, | 1. |
| 1776, ----- 15, | 14. | 3. | | | |

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Brunton*, now Mr. *Brown*, and Rev. Mr. *Brand*.

Duty, on Sunday none; but on Wednesday and Friday prayers: and once a month a sermon. The chaplains officiate alternately a month each.

Salary, £10, the corporation, and £10 Sir *Walter Blacket*.SURGEON, Mr. *Bacon*, now Mr. *Maxfield*.

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

NEWCASTLE.

IN this Newgate, which is the gate at the upper end of the town, all the rooms except the condemned room are up stairs, and airy: I always found them remarkably clean, strewn with sand &c. The corporation allow both debtors and felons firing and candles in plenty: and every prisoner has a chaff bed, two blankets, and a coverlet: debtors and felons are thus accommodated in few other prisons in England. They also allow brooms, mops, and all such necessaries. The sums generously allowed for those articles, amount to £40 : 12 : 8 *per annum*. This is one of the very few gaols that have what is called in London the *rules*. Part of two streets near the gaol is in the prison-liberty.

REMARKS

The debtors walk on the battery at the top of the gaol, which is 38 feet by 34. There is no court: but one might be made of the vacant ground that lies west of the gaol, at little expence, as the town-wall is on one side of it. The debtors beds are in closets: if on iron bedsteads and in the wards (as in some hospitals) it would be more salutary.—No prisoners here have fetters, unless they be riotous. For some years past, prisoners acquitted have been discharged in court; the corporation paid the gaoler's fees if the prisoners were poor.—Gaol delivery *once* a year.

I was concerned to find that the humane gaoler *Crafter* was dead. But his successor Mr. *Harle* seems equally worthy of the trust.

Dr. *Rotheram*, a physician in this town, visits the prisoners very assiduously without fee or reward. This is one of the few instances of the kind I have met with.

The act for preserving the health of prisoners was hung up, both on the debtors and felons side. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

A palisaded wall is erected at a little distance from the felons window, to prevent files, &c. being conveyed to them.

An exact Copy of the RATES and FEES to be from henceforth received by—the Gaoler or Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol—called *Newgate* within this Town of *Newcastle upon Tyne*—settled—at the General Quarter Sessions held at Guild-hall in *Newcastle* aforesaid, on the 15th of July *Anno Domini* 1730. And approved of at the Assize following by *Francis Page* and *John Fortescue* A two of his said Majesty's Judges of Assize According to an Act of Parliament—(*viz.*)

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|-------|
| Every prisoner upon any civil action shall pay to the keeper at his first coming in | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Every prisoner charged by process or processes out of the court of record held before the mayor and sheriff of the said town of <i>Newcastle upon Tyne</i> respectively shall pay to the said keeper upon his discharge from the said process or processes only | - | 0 | 6 8 |
| Every prisoner charged upon any execution or executions out of the court of conscience held within the said town shall pay to the said keeper upon his discharge from the said execution or executions | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Every prisoner on any criminal account or accounts whatsoever shall pay unto the said keeper upon his discharge only | - | 0 | 13 4 |
| | | | Every |

£. S. D.

NEW-
CASTLE.

Every person appearing upon a recognizance at the assizes and afterwards tried upon any indictment or indictments whatsoever and shall be committed thereon shall pay to the said keeper upon his discharge - - - - - 0 6 8

Every prisoner shall pay to the turnkey of the said gaol or prison upon his discharge - - - - - 0 1 0

Confirmed by us

Henry Reay, Mayor.

John Isaacson,

Recorder.

Richard Ridley,

W^m Ellifson,

Francis Rudston,

Nathanael Clayton,

Stephen Coulson,

} Aldermen.

We do approve of this Table of Fees July 27. 1730,

FRANCIS PAGE

JOHN FORTESCUE A

Judges.

There is also at NEWCASTLE,

A small GAOL, the *Tower in the Close*, consisting of three rooms over the gate-way. No court: no sewer: no water. Allowance, two pence a day, and coals. Salary, £10. Fees, 1s.

1775, Jan. 8, Prisoners 2.

1779, June 30, Prisoners 1.

1776, ----- 15, - - 1.

1782, Mar. 25, - - 2.

THE OLD HOUSE OF CORRECTION, called the TALLOW-HOUSE: two rooms, one for *men*, the other for *women*, and a dungeon *now* not used: no court: no water: allowance two pence a day, and coals. Salary, £15. Fees, 1s.

Criminals are first committed to the *Tower in the Close* for a day or two, and if not discharged by a magistrate, are removed hither or to the other prisons.

1776, Jan. 15, Prisoner 1.

1782, March 25, Prisoners 2.

BRIDEWELL. A room for men; another for women. A new building is now added, consisting of six rooms with chimneys. Three of them on the ground-floor are 17 feet by 12, and arched with brick. In one room, the men by a machine, beat hemp and flax. The walls of the court not being secure, the prisoners have no access to it. Their allowance is two pence a day, and firing. The keeper is a sergeant at mace. He has no salary, but the profit of the prisoners work, whom I always found employed. The water is brought *near* the prison *. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1775, Jan. 8, Prisoners 1.

1779, June 30, Prisoners 7.

1776, ----- 15, - - 5.

1782, Mar. 25, - - 5.

* Where prisoners are always locked up, there should be water laid in to each ward, as I have seen in foreign houses of correction.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

GAOLER, *John Kent.*

MORPETH.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6.

Felons, 1 : 3 : 0.

Transports, only expences.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to justices.

Felons, two pence a day each, paid *once a month*.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Mar. 22, 8, 8.

1779, July 1, 10, 6.

1775, Jan. 9, 6, 7.

1782, Mar. 25, 15, 4.

1776, ---- 16, 9, 11.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Nicholson.*

Duty, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday.

Salary, £10, and £5 for condemned felons; lately raised to £30.

SURGEON, *Mr. Leidman.*

Salary, none : he makes a bill.

THE debtors have six sizeable rooms which are out of repair, and a free ward called the *Middle-tower*. Some commodious rooms lately built are occupied by the gaoler. Only one court, which is for debtors. Felons are always shut up in the *tower*. In the women's room I saw (Jan. 1776) two; who, the gaoler said, were cast for transportation; one in Sep. 1773, the other in Nov. 1774: but at my visit in 1779, I found they had been humanely released at the assize.

REMARKS.

Of the other two rooms, generally appropriated to men-felons, one is a day-room (14 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 9), the other an offensive dungeon, the window only 18 inches by 9. In the latter were three transports (1776) who, upon *suspicion* of *intending* an escape, were chained to the floor. They had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

Gaol delivery *once* a year. Assize held at Newcastle, whither prisoners are conveyed; and men and women confined together seven or eight nights in a dirty damp dungeon down 6 steps in the old castle, which having no roof, in a wet season the water is some inches deep. The felons are chained to rings in the wall.

MORPETH
COUNTY
GAOL.

The county for some years paid the gaoler's fees for acquitted prisoners, if poor: and clothed such transports as were quite indigent.

The debtors court should be allotted to felons: or two courts might be taken from the gaoler's spacious garden.

Clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, painted on a board, was in the debtors hall or chapel: no bath. The following table of fees is framed and glazed.

TABLE OF FEES &c. Settled and allowed to be due to the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol at Morpeth—by the Justices—at the Quarter Sessions—held—at Hexham 1759.

Commitment Fees.

Every debtor £0 : 1 : 4 Every felon £0 : 2 : 8.

Chamber-Rents.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| To the room called the green room with one bed in it and if only one person will have it to himself, to pay weekly | - | - | 6 |
| If two persons therein to pay each | - | - | 6 |
| To the room called Burton's room having two beds, and the gaoler finding bedding and linen, each person to pay weekly | - | - | 0 |
| But if one will have a bed is to pay | - | - | 0 |
| To the little green room having one bed and if one person will have it to himself he is to pay weekly | - | - | 6 |
| If two therein only to pay each | - | - | 6 |
| To the gaoler finding good and wholesome bedding | | | |
| To the room called the fencing room with three beds and the gaoler finding wholesome linen each person to pay weekly | - | - | 0 |
| To the little room called Mrs. Carr's room the gaoler finding beds and linen each person is to pay weekly | - | - | 0 |
| If the prisoner finds the bedding | - | - | 6 |
| To a room called Mr. Johnson's room; being on the same floor, the gaoler finding bed and linen each person to pay | - | - | 0 |
| If they find their own bedding, only | - | - | 6 |
| There is a large room that prisoners pay nothing for, which holds a great many beds, called the middle tower | - | - | 0 |
| Every debtor upon his discharge to pay to the gaoler | - | - | 2 |
| To the turnkey | - | - | 0 |
| Every felon on his discharge | - | - | 4 |
| To the turnkey | - | - | 0 |

John Orde
Step. Watson
Wm. Ward.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MORPETH.

A work-room and two small bed-rooms for men on the ground-floor, only 7 feet high. That above the women is larger. The court not being secure, the prisoners are always locked up, and appear dirty and sickly. Over the way is a long room (72 feet) which is a warehouse and work-shop: and above it another workshop. The keeper a clothier, *now* resides at a distance: he employs his prisoners; the men and boys from eight o'clock to four, at two shillings a week: women from eight to five, at one shilling and six-pence a week. He gives them also firing. No county allowance: no water: no sewer. His salary, £30: no fees. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

BRIDE-
WELL.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1775, Jan. 9, Prisoners 2. | 1779, July 1, Prisoners 3. |
| 1776, ----- 16, - - 8. | 1782, Mar. 25, - - 6. |

BERWICK UPON TWEED.

BERWICK* TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *John Richardson, now John Hill.*

BERWICK.

Salary, £16.

Fees, Debtors, *Freemen*, } none.
Felons, }

Debtors, not free, £0 : 2 : 6.

Licence, Beer, now none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, *Freemen*, four pence a day, and coals.Ditto, not free, } two pence halfpenny a day.
Felons, - - }

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number, Debtors. Felons &c.

1776, Jan. 17, 5, 2.

1779, July 1, 2, 0. Impressed Men 8.

1782, Mar. 26, 2, 0.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none; but on application to the magistrates.

* This place, though a distinct jurisdiction, in none of the circuits, is inserted here, rather than at the end of the *English* and *Welsh* counties, because its situation gives it a natural connection with the last-mentioned county, and it falls in here in the order of my journies through the northern part of the kingdom.

BERWICK.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is part of the grand town-hall, which was finished in 1754, and has a fine steeple: the only one in the town. The four rooms or cells on the ground-floor are damp, and prisoners are not put into them, but over the hall, where there are two long rooms, or galleries, and seven other rooms, sizeable, but dirty. No court: the debtors are permitted to walk on the leads: no water: no sewer. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. The gaoler told me he went to the gaol thrice a day: at nine, one, and eight.

CUMBERLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE. GAOLER, *Brathwaite Atkinson, now Thomas Dixon.*

Salary, £21.
Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 11 : 0.
Felons, }

Transports, £1 each to Whitehaven.

Licence, Beer. The tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, on applying to the justices some obtain a shilling a week, some nine pence.

Felons, nine pence a week *before* conviction; a shilling *after*.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

| Number, | Debtors. | Felons &c. | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| 1774, Mar. 23, | 49, | 4. | 1779, May 10, | 32, 21. French pris ^{rs} . 12*. |
| 1776, Jan. 20, | 29, | 7. | 1782, Sep. 1, | 30, 9. |
| ----- Sep. 19, | 15, | 2. | | |

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Farish*.

Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; first Sunday in the month, sermon.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Losh*.

Salary, £2 : 2 : 0 for attendance. Medicines paid for by bill.

REMARKS. THE court spacious, 85 yards by 36: it was common to all prisoners; but now a part is appropriated to the felons, and separated by iron palisades. In the court is a chapel, built, as appears by the date, in 1734. Five rooms for master's-side

* See page 188.

debtors;

debtors: and as many on the common-side. Four of these are 23 feet by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. They have windows now opening into the court, as well as the street. Where there are so many rooms, not to separate the men and women is certainly inexcusable.

CARLISLE
COUNTY
GAOL.

The wards for felons are two rooms down a step or two; dark and dirty. One of them, the day-room, had a window to the street; through which spirituous liquors and tools for mischief might be easily conveyed: but it is now bricked up. The night-room is only 11 feet by 9: at one of my visits, *men* and *women* were lodged together in it. Two rooms over the felons wards, which have been used as tap-rooms, seem to be intended for the *women* only, but in one of these I also found *three men* and *four women* lodged together. In the court, near the pump, there is the too common nuisance of a dunghill, which seems to have been accumulating for a year or two. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. No infirmary: no bath. Act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Prison not white-washed for three years. Gaol delivery *once* a year. Few gaols have so many convenient rooms for common-side debtors. It is the more remarkable here, because there is *no table* signed by the magistrates to particularize the free wards. Some gaolers avail themselves of such a circumstance, and demand rent for rooms which were undoubtedly designed for common-side prisoners.

The gaol fever, which some years ago carried off many of the prisoners, did not deter Mr. *Farish* from visiting the sick every day.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COCKERMOUTH.

Is behind the keeper's house, and part of it his freehold. A room on the ground-floor, the *strong room*. Up stairs another room; and a closet called the *lunatic room*. All out of repair, and insecure: and so is the court, which I suppose is the reason that many for small offences are sent to the county gaol: this being the only county bridewell. No allowance: no straw. Keeper's salary or rent, £20: no fees.

1776, Sep. 18, 1779, May 10, No prisoners.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL,

Over the *Scotch-gate*. It was only one ruinous room about twenty feet square; but it has been repaired lately and made more convenient. The window 4 feet by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. No allowance, but a very small quantity of peat taken as a toll upon that commodity, and water brought twice a day.

I was told that many a poor traveller from the north, who by some calamity had contracted an unavoidable debt of forty shillings, has been confined at a distance from his friends in this prison, where there is no provision, nor any means of procuring it.

1776,

CARLISLE.

1776, Jan. 20, Debtors 3. 1779, May 10, Debtors 3, two Men, one Woman.

----- Sep. 19, - - 1. 1782, Sep. 1, - - 0.

WHITEHAVEN TOWN GAOL, is part of the work-house. Two rooms up stairs; and a dungeon in which they used to confine transports brought hither to be shipped. All dirty and offensive.

1779, Sep. 18, No prisoners.

WESTMORLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

APPLEBY.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Ainsley.*Salary, £10. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 6 : 8.
 Felons, }

Transports, a shilling a mile each to Whitehaven.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, four pence a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Mar. 24,

7,

4.

1779, May 9,

8,

2.

1776, Jan. 22,

3,

0.

1782, Sep. 2,

8,

0.

----- Sep. 19,

3,

3.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol was built by the county. The earl of *Thanet* is hereditary sheriff, and pays the gaoler his salary. Happily for the prisoners in a gaol so circumstanced, the present gaoler is a man of temper and humanity.

At page 21, I complained of this prison being within reach of floods; but in January 1776, there was a new building on the highest part of the yard. It consists of four vaulted wards for felons, $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 13; a window in each, but no chimney: and over them three good rooms with chimneys, for debtors.

Gaol

Gaol delivery *once* a year.—No table of fees. Neither the act for preserving the health of prisoners, nor clauses against spirituous liquors, at my last visit, were hung up. APPLEBY.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

APPLEBY. Built, as appears by the date, 1639. Two rooms 11 feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$: no chimney: each has a window (only 18 inches by 12) into a stable: subject to floods.—No allowance. Keeper's salary £8: no fees.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1776, Jan. 22, Prisoners 0. | 1779, May 9, Prisoners 0. |
| ----- Sep. 19, - - 0. | 1782, Sep. 2, - - 1. |

KENDAL. Only one room for men and women, 18 feet by 13, with one window about 2 feet square: no chimney: no court: no water: no sewer. The keeper has a garden: salary, £6: 10: 0, and a little *close* which he lets for twenty shillings a year. No fees.—The town sometimes commits prisoners hither, and allows them six-pence a day; the county, four pence.

| |
|---|
| 1776, Jan. 23, Prisoners 3, two Men, one Woman. |
| ----- Sep. 18, - - 0, Defenter 1. |
| 1779, May 11, - - 0. |
| 1782, Sep. 3, - - 1. |

KENDAL TOWN GAOL.

Only two vaulted dungeons under the chapel, called *black holes*: 15 steps under ground (12 feet by 11, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ high). In one of them was a bedstead with straw on it. No court: no water. Allowance, six-pence a day. The two town sergeants keep the prison by turns; a week each*.

1776, Jan. 23, 1779, May 11, and 1782, Sep. 3, No prisoners.

* I here take the liberty to extol the oeconomy, industry and cleanliness of the *Kendal* work-house. It makes some amends for the inconvenience of the town gaol, which occasions the sending town-prisoners to the county bridewell as above.

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

LANCASHIRE.

GAOLER, *John Dane, now John Higgin.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £5 each. (*See Remarks.*)

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } one shilling each on Saturday morning.
Felons, }

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 2.

Felons 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Mar. 25, 74, 13.

1779, May 11, 72, 11. Impressed 17.

1775, Nov. 20, 48, 17.

1782, Sep. 3, 57, 17.

1776, Sep. 17, 32, 19.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Spicer, now Rev. Mr. Watson.*

Duty, Sunday twice; Wednesday and Friday once.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, *Mr. Dixon, now Mr. Wright.*

Salary, now £10 : 10 : 0.

REMARKS.

THE castle-yard is spacious, and is supplied with water. Part of it is an enclosed bowling-green. Master's-fide debtors have many apartments. One of them which they call the *oven*, is said to have been used as such in the time of *John of Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster*: the diameter, 24 feet; the height, that of an ordinary room. Debtors are allowed to walk and work (spin, knit, &c.) in the crown and shire halls. The latter is used as a chapel*.

One of the rooms for debtors (60 feet by 27) is a free ward, and called the *Quakers room*; because, it is said, when those people were so cruelly persecuted in the last century, vast numbers of them were confined in it.

Petty offenders are sometimes sent hither, because the bridewells are distant. There is a large room for them near the gate; and they are kept separate from felons.

Men and women felons have their day-rooms apart, at the upper end of the court. Women sleep in their day-room: but the court being common, the *men* associate

* Over the judge's bench in the shire-hall is this text; "Let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream."

with them.—Men have for their night-rooms two vaulted cells. One of them, the *low dungeon*, is 10 steps under ground*, 21 feet by 9, extremely close, dark, and unwholesome; very hot even in winter. Their other cell, the *high dungeon* (20 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 2,) is close and offensive, though not under ground; and has an iron-latticed door.

In one of these dungeons, there were three felons sick: the recorder, Mr. *Fenton*, gave immediate orders for their relief by better nourishment, &c. and they soon recovered. No infirmary: no bath. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. When prisoners are convicted at Preston or Manchester, and from thence brought hither, the gaoler has a shilling a mile conduct-money for each.

If the large stable which is not much used, and the great room under the shire-hall (in which there was only one poor lunatic; who had been there many years, and is since dead) were converted into night-rooms for felons, one small room for each; the court divided, and an infirmary were built, this would be a good gaol. From Mr. *Fenton's* humanity, and the regard that is justly paid him, I cannot but hope for some of these improvements.

These remarks were made in 1776: at my visit in 1779, I had the pleasure to find six cells made in the upper stable, 10 feet by 6 feet 8 inches, each having an aperture about 2 feet by 1½, and two good rooms fitted up for an infirmary in the *dungeon* tower. One of the six cells is appropriated to drunken and riotous debtors, over which this inscription is painted on a board, "This room is for unruly misbehaved debtors, to be confined in, until they promise to behave well."

At my last visit there were three new cells (10 feet by 6½), two doors in each, one of which was iron-latticed. Here was also a *separate closet* for women, which is generally wanted in gaols.—This gaol is regularly white-washed, and kept very clean. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up very conspicuously.—The gaoler lives distant.

The chaplain's salary, £50, is from the county; and from the dutchy £4.

I will give a copy of the table of fees, though it is not authentick;—a list of donations,—and an order for attending divine service, which are hung up in one of the court rooms.—Much good, I hope, may be expected from the exertions now making by the gentlemen of this county, for the further improvement of their prisons.

FEES taken by the Gaoler of Lancaster Castle. (*viz.*)

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|------|
| For every debtor's discharge when by a <i>superfedeas</i> | - | 0 | 8 0 |
| On a common discharge 8s. and 2s. & 6d. for the sheriff's certificate | - | 0 | 10 6 |
| When a debtor is surrendered in discharge of his bail | - | 0 | 2 4 |

* The gaoler's wine cellar is down 20 steps, and has evidently been used for the confinement of prisoners. The different purpose to which it is now applied, is the only instance I know of the *benefit* of taps in gaols.

| | | £. | S. | D. |
|----------------------|--|----|----|--------|
| LANCASTER
CASTLE. | When a debtor is charged with a declaration 2s. & 4d. with the rule to take the prisoner to the bar and 2s. & 4d. with the remandato | - | - | 0 4 8 |
| | When a debtor takes the benefit of the insolvent act 1s. and 2s. & 4d. to bring the prisoner to the bar by rule, and 2s. & 4d. for the sheriff's certificate | - | - | 0 5 8 |
| | Fees for all crown prisoners | - | - | 0 18 0 |
| | Lately altered to | - | - | 0 13 4 |

John Dane Gaoler.

At my visit in 1782, the two last articles and the gaoler's name were erased, and there is now inserted "Crown prisoners to pay no fees." John Higgin, Gaoler.

CHARITY LEGACIES to the Debtor Prisoners in Lancaster Castle 1770.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|--------|
| From Mrs. Henrietta Rigby's executors to twelve of the most necessitous and well behaved prisoners five shillings each paid by Doctor Fenton and the mayor of Lancaster about the first day of March every year | - | - | 3 0 0 |
| From Mrs. Langton paid by Lawrence Rawsthorn Esq. each assize | - | - | 2 0 0 |
| From Sir Thomas Gerrard of Gartwood paid by Mr. Starkie, due about the first of August | - | 8 | 0 0 |
| Paid under a decree of the court of chancery of this county out of an estate in Skermisdale called Sand late belonging to Peter Latham deceased; distributed at every August assize, by the trustees of the said Peter Latham or their order, paid by Mr. Ratcliffe of Ormskirk attorney at law | - | - | 6 0 0 |
| By the will of William Edmundson of Outbwaite, one pound fifteen shillings yearly, or half the rent of land in Scotforth purchased by the money left for such purpose by the said will, paid by the treasurer of the county in bread | - | - | 1 15 0 |
| From Mrs. Abigail Rigby's executors paid by Doctor Fenton and the mayor of Lancaster every St. Thomas's day | - | - | 2 0 0 |
| [Qty. Jebson's legacy.] (So in the list.) | | | |

At the general quarter sessions of the peace held at Lancaster in and for the said county palatine of Lancaster, the 15th day of July in the seventeenth year of king George the third's reign; whereas, it appears to this court on the representation of the keeper of the gaol or the castle of Lancaster, that several prisoners in his custody, being members of the Church of England and having no lawful excuse, make a common practice of absenting themselves from divine service performed in the said gaol, and misbehaving themselves during service, It is therefore ordered by this court, that if any prisoner or prisoners confined in the said castle (except Roman Catholics and Quakers) and having no lawful excuse, shall absent him or themselves, from attending divine service within the said castle, or shall in any way misbehave, such prisoner or prisoners shall immediately be deprived of the county allowance until further orders to the contrary. And it is further ordered, that the treasurer of the said county stock, shall immediately upon receiving a complaint from the said keeper against any prisoner or prisoners to strike his her or their name or names out of his books, and to forbear to pay such prisoner or prisoners any more money until further order.

KENYON.

N. B. Whereas many of the debtors of late have absented themselves from attending divine service, this is therefore to give them notice, that for the future the above rule of court will be strictly put in execution.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

PRESTON. This prison, a little distant from the town, was a friary. On the ground-floor is a passage, in which are eleven offensive closets, called *boxes* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 6), to sleep in; and another room, the *dungeon*. Over these are a large work-room for men, and a less for women. The prison out of repair: but at my visit in 1779, the work-rooms were clean, and the prisoners were spinning worsted. A court in front (of which the prisoners have no use) and a stable; and a spacious garden backwards for the keeper. No bath.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

These prisoners have the other moiety of *William Edmundson's* legacy mentioned in the list at Lancaster Castle. The keeper receives it for them. No water accessible to prisoners: no allowance. Keeper's salary, £60: but the keeper was obliged to pay £50 to his predecessor, who died in 1780; now his salary is augmented to £80 in lieu of the tap. Fees, from those tried at sessions, 10s. 6d. from others, 7s. no table. To this prison in 1778, there were committed 112 prisoners, *viz.* for felony 14, bastardy 15, misdemeanors 46, vagrants 15, deserters 18, debtors 4. In 1779, there were committed 133:—in 1780, 98;—in 1781, 115;—in 1782, to Sep. 9, 88*.

1774, Mar. 26, Prisoners 8.

1779, May 12, Prisoners 17. Impressed 5.

1775, Nov. 18, - - 19.

1782, Sep. 3, - - 19.

1776, Sep. 16, - - 11.

MANCHESTER. Rebuilt as *per* date, in the year 1774. Separate courts and apartments for men and women. Two rooms for an infirmary (14 feet by 11 feet 8 inches). The men have work-rooms, over which are chambers. Their four night-rooms or cells in a passage 45 feet by 6, are close; 11 feet by 8; 11 steps below the court; but not properly under ground, being on the declivity of a hill. Women have three rooms on the ground-floor, and three chambers: here is a dungeon, down 9 steps, 14 feet by 13; an inconvenient bath, no water in it. The iron-grate door into each court has a lock and fastenings of a contrivance singularly curious. No allowance. Keeper's salary was raised from £25 to £60, in lieu of fees, and is now raised to £80 in lieu of the tap.

The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up. The keeper is a chandler, and employs some of the prisoners in spinning candle-wick at three-halfpence a pound. In the front of the prison is

* In these numbers are not included the *corporation* prisoners, who are confined here, there being now no town-gaol.

BRIDE-
WELL.

a stone with an aperture into a box, having this inscription;—" *Sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.*" Matt. xxv. 43.

1774, Nov. 5, Prisoners 21.

1779, May 12, Prisoners 11. Impressed 6.

1775, ----- 16, - - - 6.

1782, Nov. 22, - - - 14*.

1776, Sep. 15, - - - 12.

LANCASTER TOWN GAOL. A room just finished at the new town-hall, 15½ feet by 11½, in which there is a window and fire-place.

1782, Sep. 3, No prisoners.

LIVERPOOL† BOROUGH GAOL.

Seven close dungeons in a passage 11 feet wide, 10 steps under ground; each 6½ feet by 5 feet 9 inches, and 6 feet high. Apertures in the doors 11 inches by 6. Three prisoners are commonly locked up in each of them at night. There is another dungeon, larger, but not secure. Only one day-room for criminals of both sexes. No infirmary. The keeper told me in November 1775, that after I was there last year and said his prisoners were in danger of the gaol-fever, twenty-eight of them had been ill of it at one time. What led me to think so was, the offensiveness of the dungeons, and the number of prisoners. The prison is surrounded with other buildings, and cannot be made healthy and convenient‡. Allowance in common on Sunday, bread 4s. beef and broth about 6s. Firing from October to May. Gaoler, *Rosendale Allen*, serjeant at mace, paid the widow of the late gaoler, £20 a year; and put in a deputy who paid him £65 a year. Fees, debtors, felons &c. 4s. 6d. no table. Chaplain, duty,—Tuesday and Friday: salary, £12 : 12 : 0.

Felons are generally sent to Lancaster castle: the prisoners kept here are for the most part debtors. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, are both hung up.

At my visits in 1779 and 1782, this gaol was much cleaner than at my former visits: the court paved: the act for preserving the health of prisoners hung up; but the unhealthy dungeons still in use. The late surgeon, Mr. *Shertcliffe*, whose salary was £10 (which is now paid to the *dispensary*), informed me, that many more had the gaol-fever in 1775, than I mentioned in my publication. The gaoler now is *Thomas Lyon*: his salary, £10.

The debtors about Christmas receive £10, left by a lady. No memorial in the gaol.

* By the Calendar at the quarter sessions at *Manchester*, the 22d of January, 1784; there were *fifty-one* persons in custody.

† The Gentlemen of this Corporation will please to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honour done me in presenting me with the freedom of the town.

‡ I have the pleasure of being informed (1784) by the present worthy chief magistrate of this town, that the corporation have resolved upon building a new gaol.

LIVERPOOL.

1774, Nov. 7, Prisoners 58.

1775, ----- 23, - - 60.

1779, ----- 30, - - 25. Impressed 2. Deferters 2.

1782, Sep. 5, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 14. - - 1.

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL. This prison was built in 1776, on an eminence adjoining the work-house*, near the town. The men and women have separate rooms, courts, &c. The women have six rooms below, and the same number above: the men have four rooms below, and four above. These are 12 feet by 10, and 8 feet 9 inches high; are furnished with bedsteads, blankets and coverlets; but are too close, having no window, only an aperture in the door about 9 inches square, and another near the ceiling. They have a *work-room*, 20 feet by 16 feet 9 inches. Near this room in the men's court is a *pump*, to which the *women* are tied *every week* and receive discipline. In this court is also a *bath*, with a new and singular contrivance. At one end of it was a standard for a long pole, at the extremity of which was fastened a chair. In this all the *females* (not the *males*) at their entrance, after a few questions, were placed, with a flannel shift on, and underwent a thorough ducking, thrice repeated—an use of a bath, which I dare say the legislature never thought of, when in their late act they ordered baths with a view to cleanliness and *preserving the health* of prisoners; not for the exercise of a *wanton* and *dangerous* kind of *severity*. But I was glad to find this use of the bath has been discontinued since my visit in 1779. The severe weekly discipline of the women in the *men's court* is still continued.—This prison is kept remarkably clean by the matron. All the prisoners were employed in picking oakum. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's salary, £30. Matron, £10. Turnkey, 6s. a week, an apartment and firing.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1779, Nov. 30, Prisoners 8.

1782, Sep. 5, - - 12.

WARRINGTON TOWN BRIDEWELL. Two rooms in the work-house yard; one about 9 feet square, with bedstead and straw; the other about 9 feet by 5: no windows. Allowance for diet, the same as the poor, who, by their appearance, seem to have a humane attention paid to them. The constables of the town are keepers.

1776, March 20, 1779, Dec. 30, and 1784, February 24, No prisoners.

* This poor-house is a large new building; and the management of it shews a humane attention which does honour to the gentlemen concerned.

CHESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

CHESTER. GAOLER, *Faithfull Thomas*: he held it of the late constable *George Nossiter* the king's patentee, to whom he then paid £40 a year.

Salary, £18 : 5 : 0 from the exchequer. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 9 : 8.
Felons, }

Transports, £5 each, and £1 for expences.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } six pounds of bread a week each.
Felons, }

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.

| Number, | Debtors. | Felons &c. | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1774, Mar. 29, | 22, | 24. | 1776, Sep. 14, | 7, 12. |
| ----- June 24, | 23, | 12. | 1779, Aug. 27, | 19, 4. |
| 1775, Feb. 1, | 9, | 15. | 1782, May 24, | 22, 5. Deforter 1. |
| ----- Nov. 25, | 11, | 6. | 1783, July 25, | 33, 15. |

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Boswel*, now Rev. Mr. *Willan*.

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £30.

A debtor officiates as clerk, for which the county allows £2 a year.

SURGEON, Mr. *Williamson*.

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS.

THIS castle is the property of the King. The first room is a hall: there are two staircases leading up from it to four rooms for master's-side debtors. Down 18 steps is a small court, which was common to debtors and felons. It is lately divided, but the high close pales which separate the two courts, now so very small, deprive both debtors and felons of the benefit of fresh air, and the keeper has no view of the felons court or day-room, in which men and women are together: the debtors, in the *pope's kitchen* (improperly called their free ward, as they pay one shilling a week each); the felons, in their day-room, the *king's kitchen*. Both these are 6 steps below the court: each of them about 35 feet by 22. Near the former is the condemned room. Under the king's kitchen is the *king's cellar*; quite useless. Under the pope's kitchen is a dark passage 24 feet by 9: the descent to it, is by 21 steps from the court. No window: not a breath of fresh air: only two apertures (lately made) with grates in the ceiling into the pope's kitchen above. On one side of it are six

cells (*stalls*) each about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3, with a barrack-bedstead, and an aperture over the door about 8 inches by 4. In each of these are locked up at night, sometimes three or four felons. They pitch these dungeons two or three times a year: when I was in one of them, I ordered the door to be shut; and my situation brought to mind what I had heard of the *black hole* at Calcutta.

The felons day-room is not secure. They escaped in 1775, by breaking through the slight floor into the king's cellar below; and through the decayed walls of that they made their way down the hill. The keeper, who is careful and humane, was not blameable.

Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Of the debtors whom I saw in 1776, five were imprisoned by *exchequer* writs; and five also in 1782. The costs of some were equal to the debts.

The county has lately built two good rooms for the gaoler, and fitted up one room for a chapel. But there is no infirmary or bath, which are peculiarly necessary in so close a prison. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

The present *constable* is Mr. *Ferdinando Gillio* a surgeon in London. He obliges the gaoler to pay rent £30 a year, and takes himself the salary of £18 : 5 : 0, the gaoler paying the tax of £2 : 13 : 0 thereon. I need hardly mention the impropriety of one receiving the salary, and another doing the duty*.

A T A B L E O F F E E S

To be taken by the Constable of the Castle—as the County Gaol—settled—in the—Quarter Sessions—at *Namptwich*—15th July 1729 and afterwards confirmed—by his Majesty's Chief Justice of *Chester* and Judge of Assize—and Justices of the Peace—in pursuance of a late Act—for the Relief of Debtors &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|-----|
| Commitment fee, for every prisoner | - | 0 | 8 2 |
| Chamber rent, prisoner finding his own bedding <i>per week</i> | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Bedding <i>per week</i> if found by the constable | - | 0 | 1 0 |

* “ There is a singularity in the manner of the treatment of the prisoners who are released by capital punishment out of their dreadful cells, which merits mention. They are delivered by the constable or his deputy, at a stone called *Glover's-stone*, about ninety yards distant from the outward gate, into the hands of the sheriffs of the city; who receive them at that stone, which is the extreme limit of the castle precincts, and from thence convey them to the place of execution, which they also have the charge of.”

Mr. Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, p. 163.

I have in three of my visits seen the place of confinement for deserters in this castle, who are not under the care of the gaoler, but of the invalids of the garrison. It is a bad unhealthy cell; often productive of the gaol-fever; a room should be appropriated to the sick, for the surgeon told me he could not attend them there. An officer at *Worcester* informed me, that having sent a serjeant and two men for two deserters lodged here, three of them died a few days after they came to their quarters, and he had them buried privately, without military honours, to the surprise of the soldiers, who knew not the reason.

Discharging

| | | £. | s. | D. |
|---------|--|----|----|----|
| CHESTER | Discharging fee | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| CASTLE. | To the turnkey on discharge | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | For a copy of every commitment | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | For attendance into court with every prisoner brought there by rule of court | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | For the stone parlour, bed and furniture if required <i>per week</i> | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | For every felon committed <i>per week</i> | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Signed by eight Justices.

Confirmed by J. WILLES Sep. 13. 1729.

We whose names are subscribed his Majesty's Justices of the Peace do approve the above Table of Fees and the additional Fee of six pence *per week*. Witness our hands April 7. 1730.

Signed by five Justices *.

A LIST—of all Gifts Legacies &c. upon the best Examination—given for the Benefit—of poor Prisoners—within—the Castle of *Chester*.

Mr. *John Norney*—citizen and merchant-taylor of *London*—by his will—10th October 1615 left—six shillings and eight pence to be distributed on Candlemas yearly for ever by the mayor &c.—to the poor prisoners—in money or bread.

Valentine Broughton—of *Chester* alderman—by his will 16th June 1603 left—thirteen shillings and four pence to be distributed at Michaelmas and Lady-day yearly for ever by the mayor—to the prisoners in the castle—by equal portions, or twenty days after.

The above written Table of Fees—and List—of Gifts—are true Copies—

Tho Tagg Cl. Pacis.

RULES to be observed within the Gaol of the Castle of *Chester*.

- 1st. All prisoners to behave—respectfully to keeper—whoever—strike or assault any—to be punished by a justice at discretion.
2. No cursing or swearing—No gaming in the hall nor in private.
3. Prisoners to retire to their respective rooms—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at nine—from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight—to be let out in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas at six and from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.
4. Friends or relations—to bring necessaries,—being—searched for instruments if required—Not to stay long—without leave, except in—sickness—nor after the hours of locking up.
5. Felons &c.—to be in the lower court—except leave &c.
6. Whereas it is usual for the prisoners to go into the castle-yard an hour morning and afternoon for air except in time of assize sessions &c.—None to go to the castle-gate or over the pavement leading &c.—nor out of the limits—nor intermix with the soldiers on guard.
7. No prisoner to remove—the keeper's beds &c.—nor his own bed—without gaoler's consent.

* The table having hung against a damp wall, the justices names are not legible.

8. Prisoners may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they choose the keeper's bed—pay a shilling at the end of every week. Upon non-payment the gaoler may take the bed, and put the prisoner to lie in the pope's kitchen or any other free ward.
9. The public hall to be swept and cleaned by the prisoners daily.

CHESTER
CASTLE

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at *Namptwich*—14th July—4th George II. 1730

We whose names are subscribed Justices of the Peace assembled in open Sessions aforesaid do approve of the said Rules to be observed in the Gaol of the said Castle of *Chester*.

*Cha Dukenfield**F Poole**T Cholmondeley*

Three more not legible.

We do approve of these rules

J WILLES

W JESSOP.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MIDDLEWICH.

This prison has been improved by the addition of a work-room; a little room at the end of it, which they call a *shop*; and three chambers over them. At one side of the work-room is a strong brick bench against the wall, long enough for several to sit on: and fronting the fire-place is another brick seat, almost a semicircle. Two of the four lower rooms have now a window in each: the other have only three perforations in the doors of about two inches diameter. I found at my visit in 1776 all the prisoners, but two, employed in picking oakum; the other two were shoe-makers, working at their own trade: but at my two last visits all were without employment. The court is somewhat enlarged from the keeper's garden, and flagged with broad stones, which are very convenient, not only for cleanliness &c. but particularly for drying the oakum. The partition between this and the garden, is a brick wall 6 feet high about one third of the height, and the rest strong palisades with tenter-hooks. This is a judicious contrivance for keeping the court and house airy and healthy: but I since learn this court has been contracted by some new buildings. Allowance to each, six pounds of household bread a week: scales and weights are provided by the county. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £50. No fees. A chaplain lately appointed, Rev. Mr. *Leigh*: salary, £20: duty, three times a week. Surgeon, Mr. *Graves*: he makes a bill*.

BRIDE-
WELL.

1774, Nov. 8, Prisoners 3.

1779, Aug. 28, Prisoners 5.

1776, Sep. 14, - - 9.

1782, Nov. 23, - - 14.

* Since my last visit, the *gaol-fever* has been in this prison; and in the *Chester* papers, a testimony to the care, attention, and success of Mr. *Graves* has been published by order of the justices. The prison was crowded, several having been sent from *Chester* assizes. However, only three prisoners and a child died.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

CHESTER. GAOLER, *Samuel Waterwoods, now Thomas Woodworth.*

Salary, £10.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 6 : 6.

Transports, - 6 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day. (*Little more than half a pound in Feb. 1775; ten ounces in May 1782.*)

Garnish, £0 : : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Mar. 29, 8, 10.

1776, Sep. 14, 1, 2.

1775, Feb. 1, 6, 2.

1779, Aug. 27, 7, 5.

— Nov. 25, 8, 2.

1782, May 24, 5, 1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Duke*, now Rev. Mr. *Price*. (*See Remarks.*)

Duty, Tuesday and Thursday.

Salary, £10.

SURGEON, (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £5.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, called the *North-gate prison*, rebuilt in 1722, has many convenient apartments for debtors. The felons day-room is spacious: but to their dungeon, or night-room (which is 14 feet by 8) the descent is now by 18 steps: for at my visit in 1779, I found that the room was very injudiciously, (not to say cruelly) sunk some feet*. In it is a barrack-bedstead. No light, nor any communication with the external air; but by two leaden pipes of about an inch diameter laid in from the gate-way. The prisoners in March 1774, complained of excessive heat. The women-felons lie up stairs, in a room called the *upper dungeon*, which has no window, only an aperture in the door (14 inches by 7) into one of the debtors rooms. No bedding or straw. The court is common to debtors and felons: but the former have the privilege of walking in the keeper's garden.

Mr. *Price* is chaplain to the blue-coat school; and officiates in little *St. John's* chapel belonging to the school. A navigation parts that from the prison-yard; and a foot-

* There seems to have been the same neglect here of a clause in a late act, that is noted in page 295; which would scarcely have happened, had the act been hung up as therein directed.

bridge,

bridge, made for the purpose, gives these prisoners an opportunity of attending divine service when it is performed; that is, prayers twice a week, and sermon once a month. Few prisoners in city or town gaols have such a privilege.

In November 1775, several prisoners were ill in bed of the cold which then generally prevailed; yet the surgeon had not, for three weeks, either seen them himself, or sent his assistant. No infirmary: nor any convenience for the *proper separation* of the sexes (which impropriety the late keeper mentioned).

A legacy of £1 : 13 : 4 is paid annually by the corporation, but there is no memorial of it in the gaol.

TABLE OF FEES AND RULES.

The rules for this gaol being in substance, and almost in words, *the same as the first four Rules for the Castle*, I will not transcribe them; but desire my reader to refer to them.

THE GAOLERS' FEES.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|---|----|----|------|
| Upon any arrest for any person that shall be brought and committed to the said prison | - | 0 | 5 10 |
| For every execution charged upon the prisoner | - | 0 | 4 2 |
| Upon every commitment by the mayor for a misdemeanor if a freeman | - | 0 | 2 4 |
| If a foreigner | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| For the blue room to a gentleman committed prisoner, <i>per week</i> | - | 0 | 5 0 |
| For lodging every night in a feather bed | - | 0 | 0 4 |
| In a flock or chaff bed | - | 0 | 0 2 |
| Chamber-rent <i>per week</i> the prisoner finding his own bedding | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| For every felon committed to prison the keeper's fees for irons and continuance | - | 0 | 2 6 |
| If any person attached by form of attachment out of the exchequer at <i>Chester</i> be brought to the said prison the keeper's fee thereon | - | 0 | 6 8 |
| If any person shall be arrested by form of a writ out of any of the courts at <i>Westminster</i> and be brought to the said prison the keeper's fee | - | 0 | 6 3 |
| For attending the court with every prisoner | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| For every felon committed <i>per week</i> | - | 0 | 0 0 |
| For a copy of every commitment | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| To the turnkey on discharge | - | 0 | 0 6 |

The above table was neither signed nor dated.

CHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL. In the keeper's house there is a room or two for those that can pay for a bed; and there is now built a work-shop and a room over it 25 feet by 16½. The employment is spinning. Down 10 steps are two *new* dungeons. No water: no allowance: clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £4 : 4 : 0.

Here were several leaden weights marked 30, 40, 60 pounds, with a ring and chains to each: these are fastened, as the magistrates order, or the keeper finds

CHESTER
CITY.

needful, to the legs of refractory prisoners, so that they cannot walk without carrying the weight. The keeper said that it was extremely difficult to make prisoners behave orderly, while they were kept together.

1775, Feb. 1, Prisoners 2. 1779, Aug. 27, Prisoners 1.
----- Nov. 25, - - 0. 1782, May 24, - - 3. Impressed 1.
1776, Sep. 14, - - 12.

MACCLESFIELD PRISON. This prison for the liberty of the hundred, manor, and forest of Macclesfield, in the pinfold or pound for that hundred, is the property of Lord *Cholmondeley*. It has four rooms; and a dungeon down 7 steps (11 feet by 9); the window 6 inches square. The building is slight, and the whole of it ruinous. Keeper is a bailiff, keeps a public house; and pays rent £18. No salary: fees, 7s. 6d. no table.

1776, Sep. 15, Debtors 2. 1782, Nov. 23, Debtor 1.

MACCLESFIELD TOWN BRIDEWELL, is a ruinous room behind the keeper's house. Only one aperture 10 inches by 6. The keeper told me he was sometimes obliged to confine men and women together in it. Salary, twenty shillings; fees, one shilling.

1776, Sep. 15, and 1782, Nov. 23, No prisoners.

NANTWICH PRISON, for Debtors. This prison for the manor or barony of Nantwich, or Wich-Malbank, is the property of Lord *Cholmondeley*. It consists of two or three rooms in the keeper's public house.

1779, Aug. 28, Prisoners 2. 1782, Nov. 23, Prisoner 1.

As the table of fees is of a late date, and so comprehensive, I here give the copy.

County of Chester, to wit. A TABLE of FEES, to be taken by Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other Officers within the said County; Made, settled and allowed, at the General Quarter Sessions—held by adjournment at the Castle of *Chester*, in and for the said County,—the Fifteenth Day of April—1777, and in the 17th—George III. before Sir *Thomas Broughton*, Baronet, *George Heron*, *John Townshend*, *Charles Mainwaring*, *Samuel Barrow*, *Samuel Finney*, and *Henry Offley Wright*, Esquires; *Samuel Aldersey*, *Robert Hill*, and *John Baldwin*, Clerks, Justices—in pursuance of an Act—made in the 32d year—of George II.

To the Bailiff for every Arrest, as under.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| For an arrest or an attachment for contempt, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For a debt of 10 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i> | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For a debt of 20 <i>l.</i> and under 30 <i>l.</i> | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| For a debt of 30 <i>l.</i> and under 50 <i>l.</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| For a debt of 50 <i>l.</i> and under 80 <i>l.</i> | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| For | | | |

| | £. | s. | d. | |
|---|----|----|----|----------------|
| For a debt of 80 <i>l.</i> and under 100 <i>l.</i> | 1 | 11 | 6 | NANT-
WICH. |
| For a debt of 100 <i>l.</i> and under 200 <i>l.</i> | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| For a debt of 200 <i>l.</i> and under 500 <i>l.</i> | 2 | 12 | 6 | |
| For a debt of 500 <i>l.</i> and under 1000 <i>l.</i> | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| For a debt of 1000 <i>l.</i> and upwards | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| Travelling charges to make such arrest, in case the arrest be made (except on an attachment for contempt) each mile | 0 | 0 | 6 | |

For Attendance on Arrest to be taken as follows (except on an Attachment for Contempt).

Where the debt does not exceed 100*l.* for each day 2*s.* and each night 2*s.*

Where the debt does exceed 100*l.* and is not 200*l.* for each day 3*s.* and each night 3*s.*

Where the debt does exceed 200*l.* for each day 4*s.* and each night 4*s.*

Nothing to be taken for Attendance unless the Defendant does not offer good Bail in six hours, or is not discharged in that Time.

For executing every writ of *Ca: sa: Fi: ffa: Levavi facias*, and writ of possession, or other execution, besides sheriff's poundage

1 1 0

Travelling Charges as in Case of Arrest.

For conducting every prisoner to gaol, or so far as such prisoner shall be conducted, in his way to gaol, each mile

0 1 0

House expences whilst in custody before carrying to gaol (but not on the road) to be allowed after the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every twenty-four hours, and so in proportion for a less time, all expences of prisoners and bailiffs included.

For making every distress for rent, under 20*l.*

0 5 0

For 20*l.* and under 100*l.*

0 6 8

For above 100*l.*

0 10 6

For attending goods under distress, or taken in execution, for each twenty-four hours, until the sale is finished, one person 2*s.* 6*d.* if two persons

0 4 0

Travelling charges to make such distress, and house expences, as in case of arrest.

No further or other allowance to be taken on account of bailiffs followers, but every bailiff to pay his own followers out of the above fees.

And it is ordered by the said Court, that this Table of Fees be printed, and immediately dispersed throughout the said County, by the Clerk of the Peace thereof. And to the end that no Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Bailiff, or other Officer or Minister, may plead Ignorance of the Law, *they may hereby take notice*, that none of them are to take any other or greater Fee or Reward than what is above set forth and allowed, upon the Pains contained in the said Act.

By the Court,

W. Widdens,

Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Chester.

NANTWICH TOWN GAOL. This prison (called the *round house*) was built by the county in 1782. Two rooms and a kitchen for the keeper. For prisoners, a room arched with brick (12 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 2), with a barrack-bedstead: no chimney: no court: down 12 steps two dungeons with apertures 12 inches by 9.—The gentlemen seem to have overlooked a clause in 14th Geo. III. Cap. XLIII.—“to

“ prevent

NANT- " prevent the prisoners from being kept under ground, whenever they can do it con-
WICH. " veniently." The water has been 18 inches high, by the marks, in these dungeons.
Only one fire-place, that in the keeper's kitchen.

1782, Nov. 23, No prisoners.

HAULTON CASTLE GAOL. I should scarcely have mentioned this prison, since for a number of years past no person has been confined in it, had I not found that in an inscription in the court-room, dated 1737, it is still called a gaol with a court-yard. Lord *Cholmondeley* is proprietor under the crown; and quarterly courts are held here for the manor. Two cellars appear to have been used for the purpose of confining prisoners.

1777, March 19, No prisoners.

FLINTSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT FLINT.

FLINT. GAOLER, *John Williams, now James Perry.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.

Transports, the expence.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } each weekly 1s. 6d. in bread, and 6d. money: *afterward*
Felons, } one pound of bread a day: *now* 1s. weekly in bread
and 6d. money. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 25, 4, 1. 1779, Aug. 27, 1, 3.

1776, Sep. 13, 1, 0. 1782, May 24, 9, 3.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies*, now Mr. *Parry*.

Duty, Wednesday and Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ingleby* at Holywell.

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is also a bridewell. On the ground-floor are the gaoler's apartments and *tap-room*. For debtors there are, up stairs, a common ward; and two other rooms. They have also a court, backwards. For *felons* and *petty offenders*, two dark closets,

closets, the *black holes*, in the debtors rooms: they are each 5 feet by 4 with apertures 12 inches by 6 in the doors; and were the only receptacles for criminals till a few years ago, when a dungeon in the yard was added, which is 16 feet by 11. This is down 8 steps. A court before it about 5 yards square: water laid in. When men are here, women are put in the dark closets. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up: no infirmary. The debtors and felons not being satisfied with the kind allowance from the county of 1 s. 6 d. in bread and 6 d. in money *per week*, the justices very properly ordered only a pound of bread a day to each.

Great sessions at Mold: conveyance thither at the gaoler's expence. He has *now* a salary of £30 as keeper of the bridewell.—There is no work-room nor employment for petty offenders, nor day-room for felons.

About five and twenty years ago, here was a debtor who insisted upon not being subject to the gaoler, nor to any orders but such as should be enjoined by the magistrates. Upon this occasion, as I was informed, the justices at the quarter sessions held at Holywell in July 1759, made some salutary rules for the government of this prison, which are hung up in the gaol. It is probable the man knew he had a statute to support his claim, namely, the act the 32d of *George II.*

TABLE OF FEES.

Flintshire, to wit. At the Court of Great Session held at *Flint*—on—22d of August—5th—of our Sovereign Lord *George III*—1765 before the Honble *John Morton* Esq. Chief Justice of—*Chester, Flint, Denbigh,* and *Montgomery*; and *Taylor White* Esq. his Majesty's other Justice there assigned &c.—It is—Ordered that the Gaoler for the time being do take no more than the Fees and Allowances hereafter mentioned which the court conceive to be sufficient and reasonable

(That is to say)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|--|----|----|----|
| For the receipt of every prisoner for debt | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For the use of the bedstead and chamber by the week the prisoner finding his own bedding | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| If the bedding found by gaoler <i>per week</i> then | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| For a copy of every commitment | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Attending every prisoner brought by rule of court | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fee on prisoner's discharge | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Turnkey's fee on prisoner's discharge | 0 | 1 | 0 |

The above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON.

RULES to be observed within the Gaol of *Flint*.

1. All prisoners to behave—respectfully to keeper—Whoever—strike or assault any—to be punished by a justice at discretion.
2. No curling or swearing—No gaming in the hall nor in private.

3. Prisoners

FLINT
COUNTY
GAOL.

3. Prisoners to retire to their respective rooms—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at nine—from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight—To be let out in the morning—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at six—Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.
4. Friends or relations—to bring necessaries,—being—searched for instruments if required—Not to stay long—without leave, except in—sickness—nor after the hours of locking up.
5. The prisoners for felony and misdemeanors shall keep in the upper ward—except leave to the contrary, and then not to intermix with the debtors.
6. No prisoner to remove—the keeper's beds &c.—nor his own bed—without gaoler's consent.
7. Prisoners may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they choose the keeper's bed pay two shillings at the end of every week. Upon non-payment the gaoler may take the bed, and put the prisoner to lie in any other room as is usual for prisoners who cannot bring beds or pay chamber-rent.
8. That the public-rooms—be kept and made clean daily—by the prisoners.
9. That no prisoners shall have any offensive weapons—or instruments—that may conduce to their escape.

At the General Quarter Sessions held at *Holywell*—12th July—33d *George II.* 1759.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed his Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled in open Sessions aforesaid approve of the above Rules to be observed within the Gaol of *Flint*.

Roger Mostyn,

David Pennant,

John Glynne,

Thomas Thomas.

Thomas Hughes,

William Wynne, Clerk of the Peace.

A N O T H E R

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HANMER.

BRIDE-
WELL.

Two rooms in a ruinous thatched house; no chimneys in them. No court: no water: no employment: fees, 3*s.* 6*d.* no table. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £10; out of which he pays rent for the house.

1779, Aug. 29, No prisoners.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

RUTHIN.

GAOLER, *Joseph Stoddard.*

Salary, £10.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.

Transports, £1 each to Chester.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, 1 s. 6 d. a week.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 25,

8,

5.

1779, Aug. 26,

2,

2.

1776, Sep. 13,

2,

1.

1782, June 22,

8,

7.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Pierce.*

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, *Mr. Nicholls.*

Salary, now £12.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol (lately built) is also a county bridewell. In the front are the gaoler's apartments. Backwards, on the ground-floor, a day-room or kitchen for debtors 27 feet by 15; and another as large for criminals: and for the latter, only four cells $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$; two on each side of a passage but 3 feet wide. The cells are arched with brick, and lined with oak planks. In each there is a bedstead with two blankets and a coverlet. A window in each 3 feet by 1, which was glazed; but being found too close, is now open. In both the debtors and felons day-rooms are 8 cupboards with separate locks and keys, that each may secure his provision. Above are nine rooms for debtors (about $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$), and a neat chapel, but no free ward. In each of the debtors rooms is an *iron bedstead*, two chairs, a table, and a fender. Separate courts for debtors and criminals; in each a pump with excellent water, and a bathing-room, with a copper &c. made so convenient that they are in constant use.

Gentlemen so considerate, will scarcely forget an infirmary, and separating women from men, as this is a county bridewell. If a door-way was made between the windows of the felons day-room into their court, they might be more separated from the debtors.—This gaol is kept clean, but has not been white-washed since it was

RUTHIN
COUNTY
GAOL.

occupied; a fault too common in new prisons. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up: but the clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. Great feffions, of late, at Wrexham. The gaoler has a salary of £20 as keeper of bride-well.

TABLE OF FEES.

Denbighshire, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions—at *Denbigh*—on the 16th day of April in the 5th—of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE III—1765 before *John Edwards* Junr. and *John Conway* Esqrs. and others—Justices—Whereas the Under-Sheriff of this County has applied to this Court to have the Gaoler's Fees settled and fixed, pursuant to the Statutes in such case made, it is therefore Ordered that the Gaoler—do take no more than the Fees and Allowance hereafter mentioned—(That is to say)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Fees on the receipt of every prisoner | - | - | 6 |
| For the use of the bedstead and chamber by the week the prisoner finding his own bedding. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| If bedding be found by the gaoler then by the week | - | - | 0 |
| For a copy of every commitment | - | - | 0 |
| Attending every prisoner brought up by rule of court | - | - | 0 |
| Fee on prisoner's discharge | - | - | 6 |
| Turnkey's fee on prisoner's discharge | - | - | 0 |

The above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON.

By the Court

John Hosier Clerk of the Peace.

OTHER

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

WREXHAM. This is only part of an house, the whole of which seems to have been formerly the bridewell; but most of it is now the parish poor-house. The prison has—on the ground-floor the keeper's rooms and stable; and for prisoners, two dark offensive rooms, with apertures in the doors 10 inches by 7: a wall within 6 feet of the doors: prisoners have, with just cause, complained of being almost suffocated; and begged to be let out for air into the keeper's garden, on the other side of the house.—Up stairs are three rooms for those who can pay. The prison out of repair. No pump. The late keeper was a sheriff's officer: salary, £8. Fees uncertain, not being settled by the justices.

1774, Mar. 30, Prisoners 2.

1779, July 26, Prisoners 2.

1776, Sep. 12, - - 1.

1782, June 22, - - 1.

DENBIGH. Part of an old house. No court: no water: no sewer. Keeper's salary, £6: out of which he pays to the parish £3 rent for the house.—Under the town-hall, the *black hole*, 24 feet by 10, is used as a prison.

1779, Aug. 26, Prisoners 0: 1 distracted man, 2 paupers.

1782, June 22, - - 0: 2 paupers.

MONTGOMERY.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY.

GAOLER, *William Davies.*

Salary, £12 : 12 : 0 from the sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, about £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, on application, the same as Felons.

Felons, two 14 *d.* loaves a week. *Now* a 6 *d.* loaf every other day from the gaoler.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 29, 3, 4.

1779, May 16, 4, 3. Impressed 1.

1775, Nov. 29, 2, 0.

1782, Sep. 26, 11, 4.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Powell.*

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEONS, two, in quarterly rotation. *Now* only *Mr. Stephens.*Salary, £7 : 10 : 0 each. *Now* £8.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is finely situated on a rising ground. Here are eight rooms for debtors, three of which are free wards, and two cells 8 feet by 7, and a condemned cell for felons; all clean. No day-room. Court common. The fine stream of water, which at my first visit was running through the court, is turned off. A large brew-house is built for the gaoler. There might be a room over it much more convenient for a chapel than that now used. Great sessions always at Welch Pool; whither prisoners are conveyed at the gaoler's expence. Act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. The gaol has been white-washed but once since the act passed. No bath, though very conveniently situated for plenty of water.

Debtors are sent from the county-court for small sums, and no term is fixed for their discharge, as is generally ordered in the *acts* for the *court of requests*. One was here confined for £1 : 11 : 6; costs £1 : 1 : 11, exclusive of the gaoler's fee. The gaoler said, many had been committed for much less sums, and lay for several years in gaol.

The table of fees not legible.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MONTGOMERY.

BRIDE-
WELL.

Two rooms in the keeper's thatched house; the largest of which is 18 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9; no fire-place: and down 8 steps a damp dungeon 13 feet by 9 feet 3 inches, with stocks: out of repair: not secure. No materials for work. No allowance. Keeper has a garden: his salary, £13 : 13 : 4: no fees.

1775, Nov. 29, Prisoner 0.

1779, May 16, - - 1.

1782, Sep. 26, - - 0.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

A N G L E S E Y.

COUNTY GAOL AT BEAUMARIS.

BEAU-
MARIS.GAOLER, *William Thomas, afterwards John Prichard, now his Widow.*

Salary, £5 from the sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, }
Felons, } £0 : 5 : 0.

Transports, the expence.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a shilling loaf a week, and one pound of butter.

| Number, | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|---------|----------|------------|
|---------|----------|------------|

| | | |
|----------------|----|----|
| 1774, June 27, | 2, | 0. |
|----------------|----|----|

| | | |
|----------------|----|----|
| 1779, July 24, | 4, | 1. |
|----------------|----|----|

| | | |
|---------------|----|----|
| 1782, May 26, | 7, | 1. |
|---------------|----|----|

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is also the county bridewell. In 1780 it was altered much for the better. It has five rooms and a court for debtors, and a court for felons. There are three bedrooms and a day-room (21 feet by 14½) with a fire-place for men-felons, and a day-room in which there is a small night-room for women-felons. The keeper's window is properly towards the felons court. No water: no straw. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up. The gaoler has £5 a year as keeper of bridewell. No table of fees.

CARNARVON.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARNARVON.

CARNAR-
VON.GAOLER, *Thomas Prichard.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6 entrance.
0 : 2 : 6 discharge.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, the expence.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, 2 s. 4 d. a week each. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, a shilling.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 27,

2,

1.

1782, June 21,

7,

0.

1779, July 24,

5,

1.

----- Sep. 24,

3,

0.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

THIS gaol, which is also the bridewell, was formerly a chapel, and is in a ruinous condition. Two rooms for debtors, and two for felons: one of the latter down 11 steps, with an aperture 18 inches by 3; the other under the stairs only 9 feet by 7, with no window: all of them very dirty, and never white-washed. Joining to the gaol is a large room, formerly a house of correction, but lately used by strolling players. A court, but no sewer: no water. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up. Great session in Lent at Conway. The gaoler has £5 a year as keeper of bridewell. He stops from each felon's allowance six-pence a week for (what he calls) his trouble of weekly payments. No table of fees.

REMARKS.

Among the various improvements that are making in this town, may it not be hoped, that the county-magistrates will think of a better prison.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT DOLGELLY.

DOLGELLY. GAOLER, *Rice Edwards.*

Salary, £8.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, }

Transports, the expence.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, now 3 s. a week for each, but paid to the gaoler.

Number, Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 28, 1, 1.

1779, Aug. 25, 3, 2.

1782, Sep. 25, 8, 2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *John Jones.*

Duty, Prayers on Friday.

Salary, £10.

SURGEON, Mr. *Owen.*

Salary, now £10.

REMARKS. THIS gaol was repaired about twenty years ago. Six rooms for debtors, two below and four on the first floor, but no free ward; four rooms above for criminals. The windows were all close glazed, but now have casements. The court not secure: no water in the court. Claufes against spirituous liquors not hung up. Act for preserving the health of prifoners, on paper, hung up. No table of fees. Great session in Lent at Bala.

John Davis, committed Oct. 6, 1774, and sentenced for transportation for fourteen years, was here in September 1782.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDE- DOLGELLY. Two rooms under the town-hall. No court: no water. Keeper, WELLS. the county gaoler. Salary, £6.

1779, Aug. 25, and 1782, Sep. 25, No prifoners.

BALA. Two rooms joining to the town-hall, 11 feet square. Allowance, three shillings a week for each, paid to the keeper. No court: no water. Keeper's salary, £2.

1779, Aug. 26, No prifoners.

CARDIGAN-

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIGAN.

CARDIGAN.

GAOLER, *Charles Thomas.*
 Salary, formerly £12, now £10.
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 13 : 4.
 Transports, the expence.
 Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none.
 Felons, two shillings a week.

| Number, | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1774, Aug. 13, | 4, | 0. |
| 1779, June 4, | 2, | 0. |
| 1782, Oct. 20, | 3, | 1. |

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies*, now Rev. Mr. *Evans*.

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Davies*.

Salary, £10.

THIS gaol, which is also the bridewell and town gaol, was just finished when I was first there. A slight building. It consists of two rooms below about 15 feet by 13, and two over them. They were close glazed, but now every pane is broke for air. There is a dungeon down 11 steps. The rooms, and the court (35 feet by 24), were very dirty, which is often the case where there is *no water*. Neither the act for preserving the health of prisoners, nor clauses against spirituous liquors, are hung up. No allowance from the county, either of bedding or straw; or of fuel. No table of fees.

REMARKS.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HAVERFORDWEST.

HAVER-
FORDWEST.

GAOLER, *Richard Griffith.*
 Salary, none, now £16.
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 13 : 4.
 Transports
 Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Debtors, certified by their parish, a penny a day. (*See Remarks.*)
 Felons, a penny a day.

| Number, | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1774, Aug. 14, | 4, | 1. |
| 1779, June 5, | 1, | 2. |
| 1782, Oct. 21, | 6, | 0. |

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Jones*, now Rev. Mr. *Phillips*.

Duty, Wednesday and Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Davies*, now Mr. *Thomas*.

Salary, £20, now £15.

REMARKS.

THE old gaol was also the bridewell. Six rooms. The two lowest were very damp dungeons: in one of these, as I was informed, a prisoner lost, first the use of his limbs, and then his life: since that time, none have been confined in either of them. The upper rooms were dirty and offensive, with small windows. No fevers: no court. No table of fees.

But a new gaol is now built within the walls of the old castle. Here are five cells and a kitchen for felons, and a bridewell room for *men*; and five rooms over them for debtors, and a room called the *women's* bridewell. The cells (12 feet by 6 feet 9 inches) open into a passage 4 feet wide. These cells being four steps under ground and damp, makes it almost absolutely necessary to have bedsteads. Here is a chapel: but there is no infirmary or bath. There is a fine well of water in the spacious court. A pump is necessary, for wells and ropes are dangerous in gaols. Neither the act for preserving the health of prisoners, nor clauses against spirituous liquors, were hung up.

Mr. *Martha Bowen* declared in her will, that £100 had been deposited in her hands by an unknown person, about the year 1751, for the benefit of insolvent debtors, and the poor: which said sum of £100 was invested in *New South Sea annuities* in

in trust to the rectors of St. Mary's Haverfordwest. The present rector, the Rev. *Charles Ayleway* very wisely distributes the interest, in bread weekly, a fixpenny loaf to each poor debtor, and the remainder in twopenny loaves to the poor in the town.

HAVER-
FORDWEST.

At HAVERFORDWEST is also the

TOWN and COUNTY GAOL; which is likewise the bridewell. Two rooms below, one for debtors, the other for felons. The bridewell, a room above ($13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 13). No court: no water. Gaoler, *R. Griffith* the county gaoler. No salary.

1774, Aug. 14, Prisoners 0.

1779, June 5, Debtor 1.

1782, Oct. 21, - - 1.

PEMBROKE TOWN GAOL. Two rooms ($24\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 12) the lower one damp and dirty; no fire-place: no court: no water: no sewer. (*See French Prisoners*, p. 188.)

1782, Oct. 21, No prisoners.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

CARMAR-
THEN.

GAOLER, *John Williams*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Petty Offenders, 0 : 3 : 4.

Transports, £5 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a shilling a week.

| Number, | | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|---------|--|----------|------------|--|----------|------------|
|---------|--|----------|------------|--|----------|------------|

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|----|
| 1774, Aug. 15, | 16, | 10. | 1779, June 4, | 14, | 8. |
|----------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|----|

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----------------|-----|----|
| 1776, Sep. 8, | 4, | 7. | 1782, Oct. 20, | 15, | 3. |
|---------------|----|----|----------------|-----|----|

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies*.

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £12 : 12 : 0.

SURGEON, Mr. *Price*.

Salary, £20.

CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is also the county bridewell. Both the old and new cells for criminals are too close, about 7 feet by 6: apertures in the doors only 8 inches square: earth floors. The day-room is used as a chapel. Over it is a free ward: and over that a room for the sick. The condemned dungeon is damp; a small window. One courtyard; but it is spacious. A house of four rooms on a floor for the gaoler, lately built in the court; but he still lives distant, as before: it has convenient rooms for master's-side debtors; and an alarm-bell at top: by ringing it, a debtor prevented an escape of the felons. No water: the well is useless; and the gaol offensive. Water might be laid in from a conduit at a little distance, for which the debtors have frequently petitioned the *Bench*, but in vain. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, are not hung up. No table of fees. *J. Williams* has £12:12:0 a year as keeper of bridewell. To this prison there are *rules* or bounds, which extend about half a mile round.

Two of the offenders, whom I saw in 1776, were for *fines* which they could not pay. They had not the county allowance, and were almost starved.

The gaoler was desirous of *farming* the allowance: but the abuse of such a trust by the gaoler at Brecon had been detected; and the request of this gaoler was not granted.

At *two* of my visits, here were a number of idle and *profane* people playing at tennis*.

At CARMARTHEN is also the
COUNTY-BOROUGH-GAOL.

To the four rooms of this gaol at the gate, there is an ascent by stone steps on the outside. No court: no water. Keeper, one of the town sheriffs, lives distant. At my first visit, a young creature committed for a petty theft had been there four months, and was sick on the floor. At another visit, a debtor sick in bed. Besides the four prisoners whom I saw in 1776, the sheriff told me he had one in the *rules*: for here, as in the county gaol, *debtors* who give security, have the privilege of the *rules*; for which they pay the gaoler a guinea each, and the same on the appointment of every sheriff. Food, &c. for the prisoners was put through an aperture at the bottom of the door: a little girl, the daughter of a prisoner, could just get through it to fetch water, &c. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.—At my two last visits, very dirty, and full of vermin. Fees, debtors 13s. 4d.

| | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1774, Aug. 15, | 0, | 1. | 1779, June 4, | 0, | 1. |
| 1776, Sep. 8, | 3, | 1. | 1782, Oct. 20, | 2, | 1. Deserters 2. |

* See pages 13, 26, 219, 238.

COUNTY GAOL AT PRESTEIGN.

GAOLER, *John Thomas, now William Thomas.*

PRESTEIGN.

Salary, £10 from the sheriff; afterwards £5 : 5 : 0, now £10.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 10 : 0.

Transports, the treasurer has £5 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on application.

Felons, a three-penny loaf for two days (*weight Sep. 1782, 1½ lb.*)

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

Debtors. Felons &c.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 30,

4,

3.

1779, May 17,

2,

2.

1775, Nov. 30,

3,

1.

1782, Sep. 27,

9,

4.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

THIS gaol is also the county bridewell. At my last visit I found some alteration. Besides the keeper's apartments, there are now five rooms and a hall for debtors, two of which (18 feet by 12) are new, but no free ward; a cell for criminals (11½ feet by 6), and a day-room. No straw. Down three steps is a damp dungeon, which I hope is never used. The bridewell room (11½ feet by 10½) has *no window*. The keeper's garden is now taken into the court, but debtors are not separated from felons. There are still wanted two rooms for criminals, an infirmary and bath, and casements to the windows, they being all close glazed. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up: no table of fees. The gaoler has £2 a year as bridewell keeper.

REMARKS.

A day-labourer, who had a wife and two small children, was confined here from the county court, for a debt of only 9s. costs, 6s. 8d. gaoler's fee, 3s. 4d.

COUNTY GAOL AT BRECON.

BRECON. GAOLER, *Magdalen Williams, now John Lloyd.*
 Salary, £31 : 10 : 0 a year to supply felons with necessary food
 (*see Remarks*); now, salary none.
 Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 7 : 0.
 Felons, }
 Transports, £5 each.
 Licence, Beer, now no Licence.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to justices.
 Felons, now one pound and a half of bread each.
 Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

| Number, | | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|----|----------|------------|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1774, Aug. 11, | 7, | 3. | | 1779, June 3, | 3, | 3. |
| 1776, Sep. 9, | 4, | 1. | | 1782, Oct. 18, | 1, | 2. |

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Hugh Jones.*
 Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.
 Salary, £10, now £15.

SURGEON, *Mr. Thomas Williams.*
 Salary, £5.

REMARKS. THIS gaol was out of repair. Two courts common to debtors and felons: they also lodged together. A dark dungeon. At my first visit the prisoners were almost starved by the gaoler. Two gentlemen of the county, who were then in the gaol with me, resented the abuse.—No straw.—No clauses of act against spirituous liquors: no table of fees. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

At my visit in 1779, a new gaol and bridewell was building out of the town, near the river, and I then observed that the situation was too low, so that sometimes it may be exposed to floods.—In 1782 it was finished. There are five rooms above for debtors, two of which are free wards: a day-room for men-felons (26½ feet by 14), into which two cells open, and in the front court a lodging-room. In another court five rooms or *cells*, about 6½ feet by 4½, and 8 feet high.—For women a separate court, a day-room, five lodging-rooms; and two rooms for the sick. A chapel, with a bell over it. The courts are properly paved with flag-stones.—The water has been three feet high in the cells by a flood, but some precautions are taken to prevent it for the future.—This new gaol is not kept clean; fowls and dogs were in the courts.

Here were hung up printed clauses from several acts of parliament made for the regulation of prisons; and also, the following rules for the Breconshire gaol.

RULES

RULES for the BRECONSHIRE GAOL.

BRECON
COUNTY
GAOL.

CHAPLAIN'S DUTY.

To do duty three times a week, of which *Sunday* to be one.
 To administer the *Sacrament* as often as required.
 To be a check on the *gaoler*, and the persons who supply the gaol with provisions, and to report any irregularity to the court of *quarter sessions*; but in the mean time to apply to two justices of the peace.

SURGEON'S DUTY.

No *prisoner* to be admitted into either of the infirmaries without order from the surgeon, and to be discharged from thence as soon as recovered by order from the surgeon.

F E E S.

No garnish to be allowed.
 For the discharge of every *prisoner* seven shillings.
Prisoners to be conveyed to the *Hulks* on the *T Thames*, or to the penitentiary houses; not exceeding four pence *per mile* for their conveyance, and four pence *per day* for their maintenance.

GAOLER'S DUTY.

Not to be concerned in subsisting or selling any thing to the *prisoners*, but to see that the persons supplying them with provisions do not defraud them; and to inspect the cells twice every day.
 That he obliges the *prisoners* to wash their day-room, yards and cells once in every twenty-four hours, between the hours of eight and ten in the morning in the summer, and twice a week in the winter, and in case of refusal to confine them in their cells until they comply.
 To lock up the *prisoners* at six of the clock in the winter evenings, and nine in the summer, and to let them out of their cells at eight of the clock in the morning in the winter, and six in the summer.—No stranger whatever to be admitted into the cells, or speak with the *prisoners*, but in the presence of the gaoler or turnkey.
 The pump in each yard to be locked up, and a small stone cistern under each pump to be filled with water twice every day, or oftener if found convenient.
 No lights, candle, or fire to be admitted into any cell.
 To wash the felons on their entrance into gaol in the cold bath, and before they are brought up into court.
 No wives or children of any *prisoner* to live in gaol, or lodgers of any kind.
 No fowls, pigs, or any other animals to be kept in gaol.
 Filth to be taken away every week, by the gaoler, on penalty of ten shillings.
 Convicts to be confined in the cells.
 No edge tool to be in the gaol, but such as may be ordered hereafter by the justices.
 No gaming whatever.
 Scales and weights to be kept in due order.
 That the gaoler shall by order of the *quarter sessions* put the *prisoners* charged with *felony* or other misdemeanours to work.
 That the several denominations and sexes of *prisoners* be kept separate, and never to have communication.
 Riot, drunkenness, and obscenity to be severely punished, by order of any one justice.
 All family business to be done in that part of the building appropriated for the correction.
 That the gaoler keeps the debtors rooms and his own apartments clean.
 That the gaoler keeps the glass windows, together with all fetters, locks, and doors in repair.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BRECON,

BRIDE-
WELL.

In 1779, was discontinued, and the prisoners sent to the old county gaol, but in 1782 the new bridewell joining to the gaol was finished. It has for men, a work-room (about 27 feet by 14), and five cells or lodging-rooms: for women, a work-room and three cells. Two rooms for an infirmary. In both the men's and women's court, there are pumps and baths. A door opens into the chapel, where there are two divisions for these prisoners. Keeper is a weaver and dyer. Salary, £10. Prisoners have two thirds of their earnings, spinning wheels and cards for wool being found by the county. This prison was clean. Clauses from six acts of parliament relative to houses of correction, are hung up.

1782, Oct. 18, One prisoner.

BRECON TOWN GAOL, was over the gate-way, which has been taken down. It now consists of only two rooms $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; no fire-place: no allowance: no court: no water: the house quite out of repair. Sergeant at mace is keeper. Fees, 3s. 6d. no table.

1776, Sep. 9, 1779, June 3, and 1782, Oct. 18, No prisoners.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIFF.

CARDIFF. GAOLER, *Thomas Lewis*, afterwards *William Cobb*, now *John Owen*.
 Salary, none: but he farms the debtors allowance. (*See Remarks.*)
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 7 : 8.
 Transports, £5 each.
 Licence, Beer and Wine, afterwards none, now for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on application to the justices.
 Felons, ten pence halfpenny each on Saturday.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

| Number, | | Debtors. | Felons &c. | | Debtors. | Felons &c. |
|----------------|-----|----------|----------------|-----|----------|------------|
| 1774, Aug. 19, | 14, | 2. | 1779, June 8, | 3, | 0. | |
| 1776, Sep. 6, | 2, | 2. | 1782, Oct. 23, | 16, | 5. | |

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Evans.*

Duty, Sunday and Wednesday.

Salary, £30, now £20.

SURGEON, *Mr. Williams.*

Salary, £10, now £20.

CARDIFF.

C A R D I F F.

THE new gaol is finished and consists of three separate buildings with courts between them. The rooms for debtors and a chapel are in the front where the old gaol stood, behind which is a court with water: then the gaoler's house, which has two rooms on a floor. At the back of this is the felons court and beyond that their wards consisting of three vaulted rooms, and a room for the turnkey. Above, are three chambers. No infirmary. No water in the felons court.—The gaoler's house being in the middle, he might have the felons court as well as the debtors constantly in view, if two windows were made in the upper rooms: but his passing to the street through the debtors house, may be dangerous to him when they prove riotous.—The gaoler undertakes for £40 a year to pay a shilling a week to such debtors as the justices shall appoint*.—Great sessions always at Cowbridge.—Neither the act for preserving the health of prisoners, nor clauses against spirituous liquors, were hung up.

At my visit in 1779 I found the following table of fees hung up, but signed only by the justices: at my last visit there was no table.

Glamorganshire. A TABLE of FEES and CHAMBER RENT to be taken by the Gaoler and also the Rates he shall impose on each Prisoner that makes use of the Gaoler's Bed and Bedding, and Directions for his Government of the Prison and Prisoners in his Custody, made in pursuance of the Statute in that case made and provided.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|---------------------|
| To the gaoler or turnkey at the receiving each prisoner into his custody, and which shall be paid by such prisoner before he is discharged | - | - | 0 1 0 |
| To the gaoler upon the discharge of each prisoner | - | - | 0 6 8 |
| For the lodging of each prisoner in either of the fore-street chambers (the largest of which shall contain no more than three beds and the other two beds) such prisoner finding his own bedding and bed cloaths each night, seven farthings | - | - | 0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| For the lodging of each prisoner in either of the fore-street chambers when the gaoler finds such prisoner with a sufficient feather bed, bolster and bed cloaths, three pence half-penny per night | - | - | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| For the lodging of each prisoner in either of such fore-street rooms at the gaoler's finding a flock bed, dust bed, or other coarse ordinary bed and bed cloaths, two pence halfpenny per night | - | - | 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| For the lodging of each prisoner in any or either of the other chambers or rooms in the gaol, when the gaoler finds such prisoner with a sufficient feather bed, bolster and bed cloaths, two pence per night | - | - | 0 0 2 |
| For a flock, dust, or other ordinary bed and bedding, one penny per night | - | - | 0 0 1 |

That all the prisoners in his custody shall be at liberty to send out of the gaol for what victuals and drink they think fit, *gratis*; and that the gaoler for the time being shall not by compulsion or otherwise oblige any prisoner in his custody to buy any meat or drink of him, but if the prisoners or any or either of them shall out of choice deal with such gaoler for their provision or other thing, that then such gaoler shall supply such prisoners with sufficient provisions and drink at reasonable rates.

* A late gaoler informed me, that an *exchequer debtor* confined ten years for seven pounds, died in the gaol just before I was there.

That

CARDIFF
COUNTY
GAOL.

That if any difference should happen to arise between the gaoler and prisoners with regard to the goodness of the beds or bed cloaths or the goodness and price of the provisions the gaoler shall find such prisoners with, that then such difference shall be submitted to the arbitration of the treasurer of the said county for the time being, who is hereby desired, and as far as we can, empowered, to settle and adjust such differences and give such relief therein as shall be reasonable and just to the party grieved, and if it shall happen that either party shall think himself aggrieved by such adjustment, he may appeal from such order or determination as such treasurer shall make in the matter to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the said county.

In order to enforce the prisoners in the said gaol to pay duly and regularly for such chambers as they shall take, or such beds, bed cloaths, meat and drink as such gaoler shall find them with at the prices and in manner aforesaid, We do hereby give the gaoler, upon their neglect and refusal of payment for one whole month together, liberty to turn them out of their said rooms and chambers into the common rooms, until such time that they shall have fully and *bona fide* paid what shall be so due from them to the said gaoler.

Mich^l. Richards, W^m. Morgan, Roger Powell.

Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1739. "A Copy."

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COWBRIDGE.

BRIDE-
WELL.

Besides the old room towards the street, now seldom used, there are two rooms built in the back court; each 15 feet square. In them provision is made for the circulation of air; for besides the window, there are 5 apertures of about a foot diameter in each room. The late keeper told me, many had died of the gaol-fever: a man and woman about a year before; when himself and his daughter were also ill of it. Court not secure. No allowance: no employment. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £25 : 12 : 0. Fees, 6s. 8d. no table.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1774, Aug. 19, Prisoners 0. | 1779, June 7, Prisoners 2. |
| 1776, Sep. 6, - - 0. | 1782, Oct. 23, - - 2. |

CARDIFF TOWN GAOL. Two rooms arched with brick, under the town-hall.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1779, June 8, Debtor 1. | 1782, Oct. 23, Debtor 1. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|

SWANSEY TOWN GAOL. One room in the castle for debtors: and a dark room for felons &c. under the town-hall.

1779, June 7, No prisoners.

I know not how to close this account of prisons without making the following observation. In all my journies, by night and day, through all the different counties of *England* (for ten years past) I have never once been stopped, or even known myself in any great danger from robbers. I mention this, (with a devout acknowledgment of a *KIND PROVIDENCE*!) because foreigners in this country generally travel in terror, and often give dismal accounts of the dangers they have encountered.

HULKS

H U L K S O N T H E T H A M E S.

IN my first edition (page 75), I passed some censures on the management of convicts committed to hard labour on the *Thames*; and in a subsequent visit I was still more convinced of the faults I had observed. The effects of these became so alarming, as to attract the notice of parliament. A public inquiry was instituted, by which it appeared, that from August 1776, when the convicts were first put on board the *Justicia*, to March 26, 1778, out of six hundred and thirty-two prisoners who had been received, one hundred and seventy-six had died.—It is with pleasure that I can give an account, which will shew in a striking light the beneficial effects of this *Parliamentary Inquiry* as to the health of the prisoners, and the obligations the public were under to the committee appointed on this occasion, and particularly to its chairman, Sir Charles Bunbury. HULKS.

At my visit, Nov. 16, 1779, there were at Woolwich, for the reception of convicts, an old Indiaman, called the *Justicia*; and a frigate, the *Censor*. In the former were two hundred and fifty-six; and in the latter, two hundred and fifty. That which was first called the *Justicia*, is converted into an hospital ship, in which were twenty patients.—Another, called the *Reception*, was empty: in this, convicts were examined by the surgeon, and continued three days, before they were sent either to the hulks, or to the hospital ship*.

The prisoners on board the *Justicia* looked healthy and well: the decks were clean. They had bedding; their provisions were good of the sort; and there were not any (as at my former visits) without shoes and stockings.—I found the *Censor*, below deck, cleaner than the *Justicia*; yet, on carefully viewing the convicts, they had not so healthy and contented an aspect as those in the other; and a much greater proportion of this ship's company was sent to the hospital. This created in me a suspicion that something was wrong. I examined all their provisions, bedding, &c. and found that they were the same as on board the *Justicia*. It would be highly proper that a table of their stated allowance should be hung up, and scales, weights, and measures assigned them†, to check the purfers who give out their provision‡. In the hospital ship, on the two decks (one of which is for recovering patients) were

* By the act 19th Geo. III. Cap. LXXIV. p. 1418.

† See a good regulation for the prisoners of war, Article IX.

‡ Purfers weights are known on board ships to be two ounces in the pound short, their measures in proportion.

HULKS. twenty-five cradles, but smaller than those in the royal hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth, where all lie single. Of the few who were very sick, I found their irons were off. The cleanliness and quietness of the hospital did honour to the conductor. It is to be wished that the patients had better nourishment, as *that* in many cases would be more salutary than medical prescriptions.

There were about one hundred and fifty at work in the warren in 1779; most of them clothed in a brown uniform. I observed that the situation of these unhappy people was altered for the better. Yet their bread allowance of one pound a day was too little, especially for those who worked, although they had an *extra* allowance of beer.

At my visit, Dec. 27, 1782, the *Censor* and the *Reception* were laid up. There were on board the *Justicia* one hundred and eighty convicts, and in the *hospital* ship twenty-four. Of these, one hundred and sixteen were employed in removing ballast, planking, &c. on shore, and thirty-six were heaving ballast in the lighters. The *hospital* ship was very clean; the other not dirty.

Some alteration is made in the bread allowance. The mess of six men is now 7 lb. The diet table is hung up in the *cabin* of the *Justicia* *. I could wish it were for the *inspection* of the *convicts*, and that scales and weights were provided for them. There should be to each bed in winter an additional blanket.

Oct. 19, 1783 †, there were on board the *Justicia* one hundred and seventy-two, and in the *hospital* ship twenty-two. The men in the *Justicia* looked well, which I doubt not was in a great measure owing to their being employed, and also restrained from spirituous and other strong liquors. Of late, but few of them have died: this shews that their situation is better with respect to health; but the association of so many criminals is *utterly destructive* to morals.

* A Table of *Diet* expended by the *Convicts* on board the *Justicia* hulk daily.

Each *mess* is for *six* men, with seven pounds of bread every day.

| | |
|------------|---|
| Breakfast. | Every day; a pint of barley or rice made into three quarts of soup. |
| Dinner. | Sunday. Six pounds of salt pork or seven pounds of beef, with five quarts of beer. |
| - - - | Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Six pounds of bullock's head. |
| - - - | Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Two pounds of cheese, and five quarts of beer. |
| Supper. | Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. A pint of pease and barley made into three quarts of soup. |
| - - - | Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. A pint of oatmeal made into burgou. |

† The *Censor* had one hundred and thirty-seven convicts for our settlements; many of whom being sickly objects, and in want of clothes and bedding, I was persuaded would die in the passage. My mind reverted to the *Portuguese* method with their convicts for *India*. (See page 150.) It is, surely, disgraceful for this nation to be outdone in humanity and attention to prisoners by so many of our neighbours.

R E M A R K S

ON THE

GAOL-FEVER.

GAOL-
FEVER.

I SHALL take the liberty here to subjoin a few additional remarks on the *gaol-fever*; in which, if I shall appear to have invaded the province of the gentlemen of the faculty, I hope to be pardoned, from the consideration that my *experience* in this matter, may in some respect supply my want of other means of knowledge.

If it were asked, what is the cause of the *gaol-fever*? it would in general be readily replied, “the want of fresh air and cleanliness.” But as I have found in some prisons abroad, cells and dungeons as offensive and dirty as any I have observed in this country, where, however, this distemper was unknown, I am obliged to look out for some additional cause for its production. I am of opinion, that the sudden change of *diet* and *lodging* so affects the *spirits* of new convicts, that the general causes of putrid fevers exert an immediate effect upon them. Hence it is common to see them sicken and die in a short time, with very little apparent illness. Convicts are generally stout robust young men, who have been accustomed to free diet, tolerable lodgings, and vigorous exercise. These are ironed, and thrust into close offensive dungeons, and there chained down, some of them, without straw or other bedding; in which they continue, in winter, sixteen or seventeen hours out of the twenty-four, in utter inactivity, and immersed in the noxious effluvia of their own bodies. On this account, the *gaol-distemper* is always observed to reign more in our prisons during winter than summer*; contrary, I presume, to the nature of other putrid diseases. Their diet is at the same time low and scanty; they are generally without firing; and the powers of life soon become incapable of resisting so many causes of sickness and despair.

* In conversation with the physician to the *military hospital* at *Moscow*, on my observing that the windows of the wards were shut; he answered, “Almost all our disorders are in winter, for the *Russians* “enclose themselves in hot rooms, and dislike the fresh air, even before the cold months commence.”

GAOL-
FEVER.

On my visits in 1779, I found only one person ill of the gaol-fever: he was in Newgate, under sentence of death. In 1782, I did not find a single person labouring under that disorder throughout the whole kingdom. But in 1783, when the prisons became crowded from the peace, I was sorry to observe, that through the original faulty construction of many of them, and the want of attention in magistrates properly to inspect them, and enforce the orders of the act for preserving the health of prisoners, they were beginning to return to their former wretched state.

Several instances of alarming and fatal sickness in gaols have since been communicated to me; some of which I have noted in their proper places. I have to remark, however, that it appears doubtful to me, whether, in some of these, the disorder was the proper gaol-fever, produced in and peculiar to such situations; or an epidemic disease, which attacked prisoners only in common with other inhabitants of the same town. It cannot be expected that gaols should be preserved free from such visitations as these; it is only to be hoped, that care and attention will be used, to prevent the disease from becoming more malignant and fatal in these, than in other places*.

* It may not be improper here to put persons on their guard against an artifice not unfrequently practised by gaolers, in order to prevent a proper examination of their prisons. When a gentleman, particularly a magistrate, has come with an intention to visit the gaol, the keeper has pretended the utmost willingness to accompany him, but at the same time has artfully dropt a hint that he fears there may be some danger in it, as he is apprehensive that *the fever* has made its appearance among them. The visitor, alarmed, returns thanks for the kind caution, and instantly leaves the house.—On such occasions I have always the more insisted on the necessity of a close inspection; and have generally found the prison very dirty, indeed, and out of order, but no *fever*.

CONCLUSION.

C O N C L U S I O N.

IT was once my intention to have published the preceding account of English prisons, without any of the introductory matter which composes the former part of this volume. But thinking, from a close attention to the subject, that it was in my power in some instances to suggest remedies to the evils of which I had been witness; and aware of the common proverbial objection “that it is easier to find faults than to mend them;” I imagined I should be culpable in suppressing any thing which might conduce to improvement in a matter I had so much at heart.

A person of more ability, with my knowledge of facts, would have written better: but the object of my ambition was not the fame of an author. Hearing the *cry* of the MISERABLE, I devoted my time to their relief. In order to procure it, I made it my business to collect materials, the authenticity of which could not be disputed. For the warmth of some expressions where my subject obliges me to complain, and for my eagerness to remove the several grievances, my apology must be drawn from the deep *distresses* of the *sufferers*, and the impression the view of it made upon me—An impression too deep to be effaced by any length of time!

What I have proposed throughout my work is liable, I am sensible, to some objections; and these will, doubtless, be heightened by the cavils of those whose interest it is to prevent the reformation of abuses on which their ease or emolument may depend. Yet I hope not to be entirely deserted in the conflict: and if this publication should be the means of exciting the attention of my countrymen to this IMPORTANT NATIONAL CONCERN—of alleviating the distresses of poor debtors and other prisoners—of procuring for them cleanly and wholesome abodes; and exterminating the gaol-fever, which has so often spread abroad its dreadful contagion—of abolishing, or at least reducing, the oppressive fees of clerks of assize, and of the peace—of preventing the sale of liquors in prisons—of checking the impositions of gaolers, and the extortions of bailiffs—of introducing a habit of industry into our bridewells; and restraining the shocking debauchery and immorality which prevail in our gaols and other prisons—if any of these beneficial consequences shall accrue, the writer will be happy in the pleasing reflection that he has not lived without doing some good to his fellow-creatures; and will think himself abundantly repaid for all the pains he has taken, the time he has spent, and the hazards he has encountered.

T A B L E I.

GENERAL HEADS OF REGULATIONS

PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED IN

P E N I T E N T I A R Y H O U S E S

O R

H O U S E S O F C O R R E C T I O N .

SHOULD the design of erecting Houses of Correction on an enlarged and improved plan, *similar to* that in the excellent *Act* 19th *George* III. drawn up by Sir *William Blackstone* and Mr. *Eden*, be carried into execution; it will be a most important object to frame a set of regulations for their proper government. In order to facilitate the consideration of this point, I have put down under a few general heads, those circumstances which appear to me most deserving of attention; examples of which, carried into practice, may be found in different parts of my book.

I shall in the first place, however, declare my opinion, that no regulations will, in reality, be executed with due care and attention, if these houses are not erected *so near* the Metropolis or other capital towns, as to be *easily accessible* by those who may be entrusted with the inspection of them. And this appears to me a matter of so much consequence, as to overbalance *every* consideration which might be supposed to render a different situation more eligible.

S E C U R I T Y .

Situation—contrivance of the building—lodging up stairs or over arcades—clothes of two colours—turn-files and low gates—alarm-bell—double doors, one iron-latticed—high wall surrounding—number and disposition of turnkeys—military guard if necessary—gaoler's windows looking on the yard—collar, ring, or somewhat of that kind to be worn for discovery on escapes—times of opening and shutting up to be strictly observed—caution in admitting visitors—only to be admitted at certain times—not many at once—to be searched for tools, spirituous liquors, &c.

H E A L T H .

H E A L T H.

Fresh and sweet air—open windows and apertures for a thorough draught of air—prisoners made to go out and air themselves at proper times—privies properly situated—the sewers spacious.

Cleanliness. 1. The prisoners persons—use of baths at admission and other times—to wash before meals—water in the courts and wards—towels, sinks, &c. in proper places—heads shaved—encouragements to the most cleanly.

2. Their clothes—linen clean, how often—other clothes—bedding—beds brought out and beat.

3. The house—washing and sweeping of cells—work-rooms—staircases—galleries &c.—sewers—drains—yards—plenty of water—waste water through the privies—scraping the walls—lime-whited twice a year.

D I E T.

Provisions, quantity—and quality—proportioned to work—difference in summer and winter—hot provisions daily—breakfast—dinner—supper—what—manner of dividing and sharing—hours of meals—allowance in weight—inspectors of provision—house weights—liquor what—measure of—prisoners allowed to purchase, what—and when.

C L O T H I N G.

A prison uniform—materials—colour, &c.—linen provided—stockings—shoes, &c.

L O D G I N G.

Separate cell for each prisoner—sexes separated—linen, and bedding—what—difference in summer and winter—upon barrack-beds—or iron—or wooden bedsteads—flues or stoves to warm the cells in winter—time allotted for sleep.

F I R I N G.

Fuel what kind and quantity—when and how long—fires, where to be made—stoves—flues, &c.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORALS.

Chaplain, his duty—what and when—private admonitions to young offenders—catechising—chapel—manner of placing the prisoners in—persons to overlook their behaviour—reward and punishment for behaviour at—visitors dismissed at service time—prisoners reading chapters or prayers—Bibles, books provided—grace at meals—no gaming—or drinking—ministers of different persuasions allowed.

E M P L O Y M E N T.

Proportioned to strength—and to degree of criminality—hours of—kinds of—within doors and without doors—number working together—tasks—mere labour—or manufactures requiring ingenuity—the labour of each distinguishable from that of another—working at their own trades—clothing, &c. of the house made by prisoners—washing—baking—proportion of profit to be allowed to prisoners.

Wholesomeness of an employment—ready sale of manufacture—conveyance of raw materials and manufacture—tools required, not dangerous ones—returned at night.

R E W A R D S.

T A B L E S.

R E W A R D S.

Shortening term of confinement—work lighter or more agreeable—order of being served at meals—better provision—degree of liberty allowed—cells more convenient—profit of work—distribution of charity—advance into a higher class—money given at discharge—clothes given at discharge—a character at discharge.

P U N I S H M E N T S.

Abridgment of diet—or coarser kind—hard or disagreeable work—marks of disgrace; wearing collar, &c.—stripes—term lengthened on attempts to escape—shutting up the refractory in strong rooms—solitary confinement and work.

T R E A T M E N T O F S I C K.

An infirmary—medical attendance—medicines—freer allowance of diet, wine, bark, &c.—clean linen—fresh air—nurses, number of—precautions against infection—fumigation—clothes exposed to fire—in an oven—or buried—room for convalecents—gradual return to usual diet and labour.

P R O C E E D I N G S O N D E A T H O F P R I S O N E R S.

Coroner—jury how composed—funeral—without the precincts—how attended—expence allowed for.

G O V E R N M E N T O F P R I S O N.

Magistrates. To visit at proper periods—without previous notice—to see and examine all prisoners separately—to fix rewards or punishments—a room for in the prison.

Inspectors. By whom appointed—their duty—time of continuance in office—how often to visit—at unexpected times—to view the whole prison, and hear prisoners complaints—to examine and weigh provisions—to enquire the conduct of prisoners and represent proper objects for favour—attendance at chapel—no salary—but some honorary distinctions.

Gaoler. His duty—inspection of—complaints against admitted—obliged to constant residence—allowed no profit in provisions, liquor, &c.—salary of—manner of choosing him—no rent or taxes to pay—no fees, or private emoluments from prisoners.

Matron. Salary of—duty.

Turnkeys, number of—by whom appointed—salary—their office.

Manufacturer. Salary of—duty.

Taskmaster. Salary of—duty.

R E G U L A T I O N S M A D E K N O W N.

Tables hung up—intelligibly drawn up—of the duty of officers—of keepers—of prisoners—of hours of opening and shutting—of work—of behaviour of prisoners to keeper, &c.—of rewards and punishments—of attendance on divine service—of diet—where hung—how made known—painted on a board—printed and given to each prisoner—to be read at certain times—by chaplain—or keeper.

T A B L E II.

REGULATIONS for PRISONERS of WAR in ENGLAND, &c.

De par les Commissaires pour le Soins des Malades & des Blessés de la Marine, et pour l'Echange des Prisonniers de Guerre.

REGLES que tous les Prisonniers de Guerre, dans la *Grande Bretagne*, et *l'Irlande*, doivent observer.

I. LES ordres donnés par l'Agent, aiant soin des prisonniers, doivent être observés sans réplique ou dispute. Qu'aucun des prisonniers ose insulter, menacer, maltraiter, & encore moins frapper le guichetier, ni personne par l'Agent employé aux affaires de la prison, sous peine de la punition qu'ordonneront Messieurs les Commissaires, et de perdre leur tour d'être échangés; d'être étroitement enfermés, et privés de la moitié de leur vivres.

II. Tous les prisonniers, lors que l'agent en fera la revue, répondront à leurs noms; et si dans la liste donnée à l'agent quelque erreur se trouve, ils l'indiqueront, afin de la corriger; et ainsi prévenir la confusion qui resulteroit des méprises des noms.

III. Tous les prisonniers refusants de répondre à leurs noms à la revue, seront punis par la privation de leurs vivres, jusqu'à ce qu'ils s'y soumettent.

IV. S'il arrive du dommage aux lieux où les prisonniers seront gardés, soit en voulant s'échapper, ou autrement, de propos délibéré; les frais de la réparation seront payés des vivres de ceux qui auront ainsi contrevenu; et si les coupables ne peuvent être découverts, tous les prisonniers ensemble contribueront de leurs vivres, aux frais de cette réparation.

V. Quiconque s'échappera de prison, étant repris, y sera mis au cachot; et n'y aura que déprivation de vivres, jusqu'à ce qu'il aura ainsi payé les frais faits pour le saisir et le ramener; et de plus il perdra son tour d'échange; un officier ainsi contrevenant, sera dès-lors regardé et traité comme simple matelot.

VI. Il est défendu de se battre, se quereller, ou faire désordre dans les prisons, ou aux endroits où il sera permis aux prisonniers de prendre l'air, sous peine de punition selon que l'offense l'exigera.

VII. Les prisons seront tenues nettes & propres par les matelots, et cela tour à tour, comme l'agent l'ordonnera; & tout matelot qui refusera ce service à son tour, & qui en aura été averti, sera privé de ses vivres jusqu'à ce qu'il s'y soumette.

VIII. Les prisonniers doivent informer l'agent, des hardes, ou autres choses dont ils peuvent avoir besoin, et pour lesquels ils auront de quoi payer; et l'agent a ordre non seulement de permettre qu'ils en soient fournis, mais aussi d'avoir un soin tout particulier, qu'on ne leur en impose dans les prix.

IX. Dans chaque prison les prisonniers pourront nommer trois, ou cinq d'entre eux, et les changer quand il leur plaira, pour l'examen des vivres ; afin de voir s'ils sont bons, & s'ils ont leur ration, soit pour le poids, soit pour la mesure ; suivant la table d'avitaillement ci-dessous. Et s'il se trouve quelque fujet de plainte, soit sur la manière de les appretér, servir, ou dans quelque autre chose ; ils doivent, avec bienséance, le faire savoir à l'agent ; qui, trouvant la plainte fondée, doit immédiatement y mettre ordre. S'il le neglige, ils doivent en avertir Messieurs les Commissaires, qui ne manqueront pas de leur rendre justice, à tous égards.

X. Les boutiquiers (excepté ceux qui trafiquent dans des choses qu'il ne convient pas de vendre à des prisonniers) seront permis de rester à la grande porte, depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à trois heures de l'après midi, pour vendre leur marchandises, à tels prisonniers, qui sont en fonds pour les payer sur le champ.

XI. Celui d'entre les prisonniers qui osera par ce moyen procurer des liqueurs, ou autre choses &ca. qui ne conviennent pas à un prisonnier d'avoir, ou qui recevra, ou livrera aucune lettre, sera puni de l'abus qu'il aura fait de cette indulgence.

TABLE D'AVITUAILEMENT.

| <i>Jours.</i> | Bierre. | Pain. | Bœuf. | Beurre. | Fromage. | Pois *. | Sel. |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| | Quartes. | Livres. | Livres. | Onces. | Onces. | Pintes. | Onces. |
| Dimanche | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lundi | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mardi | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mecredi | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Jeudi | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | - | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vendredi | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | - | - | - | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Samedi | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | - | 4 | ou 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| <i>Total</i> | 7 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 6 | 2 | $2\frac{1}{3}$ |

* Ou un livre de bon chou chacun.

T A B L E III.

A LIST of FEES due to the *Clerks of Assize* of the several Circuits in ENGLAND, and their Officers, from Prisoners charged with Felony—Burnt in the Hand—Whipped—Acquitted—Discharged by Proclamation—or against whom Bills are returned by the Grand Jury not true Bills.

HOME CIRCUIT,

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Burnt in the hand | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Whipped | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Acquitted | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Discharged by proclamation | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Recording every ignoramus in felony | 0 | 6 | 4* |

NORFOLK CIRCUIT,

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| Acquittal and order of delivery in murder | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| The like in all other felonies | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Order of delivery on proclamation | 0 | 15 | 8 |
| Ditto on ignoramus bill | 0 | 13 | 4 |

MIDLAND CIRCUIT,

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| Acquittal and discharge fee in murder | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| The like in all other felonies | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Discharge fee on recording ignoramus bill | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Discharge fee on proclamation | 0 | 13 | 4 |

OXFORD CIRCUIT,

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| For every prisoner acquitted of felony on one indictment discharged | 0 | 17 | 8 |
| For every acquittal after the first | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| For every prisoner discharged by proclamation | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Guilty burnt in the hand or whipped and discharged | 0 | 14 | 0 |

WESTERN CIRCUIT,

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| Acquittal including plea and discharge | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Ignoramus 13s. 4d. and discharge 13s. 4d. | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Discharge by proclamation | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Conviction in man-slaughter | 0 | 17 | 4 |

NORTHERN CIRCUIT,

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----|---|
| Not guilty discharged | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Discharged by proclamation | 0 | 14 | 8 |

* "We present this as a very hard and unreasonable fee to be executed and taken of a person who must be supposed (by the Bill "being found Ignoramus") to be innocent of the charge alledged against him in such a bill and therefore in our opinion is not to be "justified."

Report of his Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the officers and their fees &c. of the Courts within the Home-Circuit. Dated Dec. 1st. 1735. M. S. page 11.

T A B L E

* An Account of the Number of Prisoners Tried and *Acquitted*—of Prisoners Convicted *Whipped and Discharged*—and of Prisoners *Discharged by Proclamation*—at the several within the OXFORD CIRCUIT for Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1771.

| | BERKSHIRE. | | | | OXFORDSHIRE. | | | | WORCESTERSHIRE. | | | | City of WORCESTER. | | | | GLOUCESTERSHIRE. | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|---|----|-----------------------------------|---|---|----|-----------------------------------|---|---|----|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|----|
| | Discharged by Proclamation. | | | | Discharged by Proclamation. | | | | Discharged by Proclamation. | | | | Discharged by Proclamation. | | | | Discharged by Proclamation. | | | |
| | Whipped and Discharged. | | | | Whipped and Discharged. | | | | Whipped and Discharged. | | | | Whipped and Discharged. | | | | Whipped and Discharged. | | | |
| | Burnt in the Hand and Discharged. | | | | Burnt in the Hand and Discharged. | | | | Burnt in the Hand and Discharged. | | | | Burnt in the Hand and Discharged. | | | | Burnt in the Hand and Discharged. | | | |
| | Not Guilty Discharged. | | | | Not Guilty Discharged. | | | | Not Guilty Discharged. | | | | Not Guilty Discharged. | | | | Not Guilty Discharged. | | | |
| Years. | 10 | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | - | 1 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 1 | 5 |
| 1765 | 10 | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | - | 1 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 1 | 5 |
| 1766 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | - | - | 5 | 18 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 17 | 1 | - | 5 |
| 1767 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 16 | - | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 16 | - | 1 | 5 |
| 1768 | 14 | - | - | 7 | 11 | - | 1 | 6 | 12 | 1 | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 1769 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | - | - | 5 | 12 | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10 | - | - | 8 |
| 1770 | 3 | - | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 7 | 1 | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | 7 |
| 1771 | 9 | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | 21 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Total | 61 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 56 | - | 4 | 29 | 85 | 7 | 6 | 44 | 9 | - | - | 2 | 106 | 5 | 3 | 36 |

* N. B. This table is to be read acrofs from one page to the other.

IV.

and Sentenced to be *Burnt in the Hand and Discharged*—of Prisoners Sentenced to be Affizes and General Gaol-Deliveries held in and for the several Counties and Cities

| City of GLOUCESTER. | MONMOUTHSHIRE. | HEREFORDSHIRE. | SHROPSHIRE. | STAFFORDSHIRE. | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Not Guilty Discharged. | Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.
Whipped and Discharged.
Discharged by Proclamation. | Not Guilty Discharged.
Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.
Whipped and Discharged.
Discharged by Proclamation. | Not Guilty Discharged.
Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.
Whipped and Discharged.
Discharged by Proclamation. | Not Guilty Discharged.
Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.
Whipped and Discharged.
Discharged by Proclamation. | Years. |
| 2 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 1765 |
| - | 2 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 1766 |
| - | 3 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 1767 |
| - | 6 | 7 | 10 | 22 | 1768 |
| 1 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 1769 |
| 1 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 1770 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 1771 |
| 6 | 35 | 68 | 77 | 112 | Total |

Total. Not Guilty Discharged - - - 615
 Burnt in the Hand and Discharged - - - 47
 Whipped and Discharged - - - 28
 Discharged by Proclamation - - - 293

Great Total 983

T A B L E

T A B L E S.

T A B L E V.

H O M E C I R C U I T.

TOTAL ACCOUNT OF PRISONERS *Burnt in the Hand—Whipped—Acquitted—Discharged by Proclamation*—or against whom *Bills* have been returned *Not found*—in the Counties of HERTFORD, ESSEX, KENT, SUSSEX and SURREY, for seven Years, from the Year 1764 to 1770 Inclusive.

| | Burnt in the Hand. | Whipped. | Acquitted. | Discharged by Proclamation. | Bills not found. | Total. |
|----------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|
| HERTFORD | 9 | 12 | 36 | 47 | 32 | 136 |
| ESSEX | 24 | 35 | 71 | 62 | 31 | 223 |
| KENT | 75 | 20 | 132 | 91 | 34 | 352 |
| SUSSEX | 11 | 15 | 23 | 16 | 4 | 69 |
| SURREY | 40 | 14 | 124 | 77 | 24 | 279 |
| Total | 159 | 96 | 386 | 293 | 125 | 1059 |

T A B L E S.

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T A B L E VI.

An Account of the Number of Criminals *Condemned to Death; Executed; and Sentenced to Transportation*: with their respective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 Inclusive; within the several Counties &c. in the NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

| | Petty Treason and Murder. | Burglary and House-breaking. | Robbery in Highway and Dwelling. | Horse-stealing &c. | Forgery. | Returning from Transportation. | Six other Crimes. | Condemned to Death. | Executed. | Reprieved for Transportation. | Grand Larceny. | Petty Larceny. | Seven other Crimes. | Sentenced to Transportation. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1750 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | 21 | 10 | 8 | 24 | 3 | - | 35 |
| 1751 | - | 6 | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | 16 | 12 | 12 | 24 | - | - | 36 |
| 1752 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 1 | - | 3 | 28 | 11 | 13 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 44 |
| 1753 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 | - | - | 2 | 21 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 1 | - | 29 |
| 1754 | - | 9 | 2 | 17 | 1 | - | 4 | 33 | 13 | 20 | 29 | 1 | 4 | 54 |
| 1755 | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 1756 | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | - | - | 6 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 18 | 1 | - | 36 |
| 1757 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 11 | - | - | 2 | 27 | 6 | 12 | 34 | - | 1 | 46 |
| 1758 | - | 2 | 6 | 15 | - | - | 1 | 24 | 5 | 23 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 57 |
| 1759 | - | 2 | 3 | 8 | - | - | - | 13 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 2 | - | 29 |
| 1760 | - | 5 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 11 | 3 | 11 | 15 | - | 1 | 27 |
| 1761 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 13 | - | 1 | 18 |
| 1762 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 10 | - | - | 15 |
| 1763 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| 1764 | - | 4 | 2 | 8 | - | 3 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 29 |
| 1765 | - | 4 | 2 | 14 | - | - | - | 20 | 1 | 19 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 52 |
| 1766 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 14 | - | - | 2 | 30 | 4 | 17 | 27 | - | 1 | 45 |
| 1767 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 14 | - | - | 6 | 30 | 5 | 38 | 34 | - | - | 72 |
| 1768 | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | - | 4 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 55 |
| 1769 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 22 | - | 2 | 34 |
| 1770 | - | 5 | 5 | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | 24 | 7 | 17 | 18 | - | - | 35 |
| 1771 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | - | - | 4 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 30 | - | 2 | 43 |
| 1772 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 7 | - | 7 | 17 | - | 1 | 25 |
| Total | 20 | 93 | 65 | 202 | 4 | 6 | 44 | 434 | 117 | 308 | 523 | 15 | 28 | 874 |

TABLE

T A B L E S.

T A B L E VII.

An Account of the Number of Criminals *Condemned* to Death; *Executed*; and *Sentenced to Transportation*: with their respective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 Inclusive; within the several Counties &c. in the MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

| | Treason. | Murder and
Petty Treason. | Robbery. | Burglary. | House-breaking
in Day-time. | Stealing Horses
and other Cattle. | Forgery. | Returning from
Transportation. | Six other Crimes. | Condemned to Death. | Executed. | Transported, viz.
Capital Offences reprieved,
Offences made transportable,
Grand and Petty Larceny. |
|-------|----------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| 1750 | 1 | - | 6 | 4 | 3 | 16 | - | - | 2 | 32 | 5 | 50 |
| 1751 | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 13 | 3 | 47 |
| 1752 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 16 | - | - | 3 | 23 | 3 | 45 |
| 1753 | - | - | 8 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | - | 1 | 29 | 1 | 58 |
| 1754 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 20 | - | - | 4 | 29 | 4 | 63 |
| 1755 | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | - | - | 4 | 25 | 6 | 44 |
| 1756 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 1 | - | 4 | 30 | 6 | 44 |
| 1757 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 14 | - | 2 | - | 22 | 4 | 60 |
| 1758 | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | 19 | 1 | - | 4 | 35 | 6 | 54 |
| 1759 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 9 | 43 |
| 1760 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 12 | - | - | 1 | 15 | 2 | 32 |
| 1761 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 15 | 5 | 28 |
| 1762 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | 11 | 4 | 23 |
| 1763 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 14 | 45 |
| 1764 | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | - | 14 | - | - | 1 | 25 | 11 | 63 |
| 1765 | - | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 9 | - | - | - | 22 | 7 | 62 |
| 1766 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 12 | - | - | 3 | 26 | 4 | 63 |
| 1767 | - | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | 11 | - | - | - | 23 | 6 | 45 |
| 1768 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 1 | - | - | 23 | 2 | 49 |
| 1769 | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | - | 10 | - | - | 5 | 23 | 6 | 37 |
| 1770 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 14 | 4 | 45 |
| 1771 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 6 | - | - | 1 | 9 | 2 | 36 |
| 1772 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 11 | - | - | 1 | 20 | 2 | 21 |
| Total | 4 | 30 | 80 | 49 | 20 | 279 | 8 | 6 | 42 | 518 | 116 | 1057 |

T A B L E VIII.

FELONS delivered from NEWGATE to be *Transported*.

| SESSIONS. | London. | Middlesex. | Hicks's Hall. | Westminster. | Tower Session. | Capital Reprieves. | Total. |
|---------------|---------|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1773. January | 10 | 19 | 3 | 6 | - | - | 38 |
| February | 8 | 24 | 9 | - | - | - | 41 |
| April | 16 | 24 | 19 | 14 | - | 20 | 93 |
| May | 10 | 29 | 14 | - | - | - | 53 |
| July | 14 | 49 | 6 | 5 | - | - | 74 |
| September | 11 | 24 | 9 | - | - | - | 44 |
| October | 10 | 17 | 8 | 6 | - | - | 41 |
| December | 10 | 15 | 9 | - | - | 17 | 51 |
| | 89 | 201 | 77 | 31 | - | 37 | 435 |
| 1774. January | 4 | 18 | 3 | - | - | - | 25 |
| February | 16 | 33 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | 60 |
| April | 15 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 1 | - | 70 |
| May | 6 | 22 | 2 | - | - | - | 30 |
| July | 14 | 22 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 30 | 90 |
| September | 22 | 16 | 10 | - | 2 | 1 | 51 |
| October | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | 28 |
| December | 14 | 22 | 16 | - | 1 | 13 | 66 |
| | 99 | 165 | 73 | 29 | 10 | 44 | 420 |
| 1775. January | 9 | 29 | 14 | 9 | - | - | 61 |
| February | 9 | 20 | 7 | - | 2 | - | 38 |
| April | 19 | 17 | 12 | 4 | - | - | 52 |
| May | 5 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | 16 |
| July | 6 | 11 | 7 | 5 | - | 20 | 49 |
| September | 14 | 20 | 6 | - | - | - | 40 |
| October | 9 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 32 |
| December | 8 | 9 | 7 | - | 1 | 11 | 36 |
| | 79 | 125 | 62 | 22 | 5 | 31 | 324 |

Great Total 1179

T A B L E S.

T A B L E IX.

ABSTRACT of Sir STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN'S TABLE of *Criminals Condemned; Executed; and Pardoned*, at the Old Bailey, LONDON, from the Year 1749 to 1771 both Inclusive.

| | | Condemned. | Executed. | Pardoned &c. |
|-------|------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Peace | 1749 | 61 | 44 | 17 |
| | 1750 | 84 | 56 | 28 |
| | 1751 | 85 | 63 | 22 |
| | 1752 | 52 | 47 | 5 |
| | 1753 | 57 | 41 | 16 |
| | 1754 | 50 | 34 | 16 |
| | 1755 | 39 | 21 | 18 |
| | | <u>428</u> | <u>306</u> | <u>122</u> |
| Peace | 1756 | 30 | 13 | 17 |
| War | | | | |
| War | 1757 | 37 | 26 | 11 |
| | 1758 | 32 | 20 | 12 |
| | 1759 | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| | 1760 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| | 1761 | 22 | 17 | 5 |
| | 1762 | 25 | 15 | 10 |
| War | 1763 | 61 | 32 | 29 |
| Peace | | | | |
| | | <u>236</u> | <u>139</u> | <u>97</u> |
| Peace | 1764 | 52 | 31 | 21 |
| | 1765 | 41 | 26 | 15 |
| | 1766 | 39 | 20 | 19 |
| | 1767 | 49 | 22 | 27 |
| | 1768 | 54 | 27 | 27 |
| | 1769 | 71 | 24 | 47 |
| | 1770 | 91 | 49 | 42 |
| | 1771 | 60 | 34 | 26 |
| | | <u>457</u> | <u>233</u> | <u>224</u> |
| Total | | 1121 | 678 | 443 |

TABLE IX. *Continued.**The respective Offences.*

| | | Murder. | House-breaking. | Highway. | Horse-stealing. | Forgery. | Coining. | Returning from Transportation. | Defrauding Creditors. | Shop-lifting, Riot, and 12 other Crimes. | Total. |
|--|---|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------|
| Sentenced to Death | - | 81 | 208 | 362 | 90 | 95 | 11 | 31 | 3 | 240 | 1121 |
| Executed | - | 72 | 118 | 251 | 22 | 71 | 10 | 22 | 3 | 109 | 678 |
| Pardoned, Transported, or died in Gaol | } | 9 | 90 | 111 | 68 | 24 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 131 | 443 |

Of the hundred and twenty Sessions in the fifteen Years of Peace (eight in a Year) only one was Maiden; in 1749.—Of the sixty-four Sessions in the eight Years of War, *nine* were Maiden.

Sir *Stephen* intending a list only of those who were condemned to die, has not in his table a column for transport convicts. But at the bottom of the sheet he notes that there were

Transported for seven or fourteen years - - - 5199

To which number he adds

Transported by the King's mercy (after receiving sentence of death) 401

Total Transports 5600

The second number of transports 401 is, doubtless, part of the number 443, the last of the three totals above.

When I referred to this Table in *page 9*, I mentioned that the Copper-plate was in my possession. I now add, that if any Gentleman, who has leisure and inclination to study the subject, is desirous of a copy, one is much at his service.

T A B L E X.

NUMBER of CONVICTS *Executed*, for LONDON and MIDDLESEX,
during the last Twelve Years*.

| | <i>Murder.</i> | | <i>Coiners.</i> | | <i>Various Crimes.</i> | | <i>Rioters.</i> | | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | |
| From Dec. 1771 to Dec. 1772, | 3 | - | 2 | - | 32 | - | - | - | 37 |
| Dec. 1772 to Dec. 1773, | 1 | 1 burnt | 1 | - | 29 | - | - | - | 32 |
| Dec. 1773 to Dec. 1774, | - | 1 | - | - | 31 | - | - | - | 32 |
| Dec. 1774 to Dec. 1775, | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 40 | 1 | - | - | 46 |
| Dec. 1775 to Dec. 1776, | 6 | - | 8 | - | 24 | - | - | - | 38 |
| Dec. 1776 to Dec. 1777, | 2 | - | 1 | - | 29 | - | - | - | 32 |
| Dec. 1777 to Dec. 1778, | 1 | - | 1 | - | 31 | - | - | - | 33 |
| Dec. 1778 to Dec. 1779, | - | - | 2 | 1 burnt | 19 | 1 | - | - | 23 |
| Dec. 1779 to Dec. 1780, | 1 | - | 2 | - | 24 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 50 |
| Dec. 1780 to Dec. 1781, | 1 | - | 1 | - | 33 | 5 | - | - | 40 |
| Dec. 1781 to Dec. 1782, | - | - | - | - | 44 | 1 | - | - | 45 |
| Dec. 1782 to Dec. 1783, | - | - | 6 | - | 52 | 1 | - | - | 59 |
| | 16 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 388 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 467 |

* This table, together with *Janssen's*, gives the total number of *executions* for thirty-five years past.

T A B L E XI.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Prisoners convicted of Capital Crimes in SCOTLAND,
from 1st January 1768 to 1st May 1782.

*This mark * denotes a person pardoned; the rest were executed.*

| | NORTHERN CIRCUIT. | | | SOUTHERN CIRCUIT. | | | WESTERN CIRCUIT. | | | Crimes. |
|------|-------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | EDIN-
BURGH. | ABER-
DEEN. | PERTH. | INVER-
NESS. | JED-
BURGH. | DUM-
FRIES. | AYR. | GLAS-
GOW. | STIR-
LING. | |
| 1768 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Forgery. |
| 1769 | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Horfe-stealing. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Murder and Robbery. |
| | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Murder. |
| | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Street-robbery. |
| 1770 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Forgery. |
| | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | House-breaking and Theft. |
| | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | Sheep-stealing. |
| | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Robbery. |
| 1771 | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Murder. |
| | - | - | - | - | *1 | - | - | - | - | House-breaking and Theft. |
| | - | - | - | - | *1 | - | - | - | - | Theft. |
| | - | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Child-murder. |
| 1772 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Horfe-stealing. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **2 | - | House-breaking and Theft. |
| | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | House-breaking and Theft. |
| | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Sheep-stealing. |
| | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Murder and Robbery. |
| | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | *1 | Horfe-stealing. |
| 1773 | - | - | 1 | *1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | Murder. |
| | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | Robbing the Mail. |
| | - | - | - | *2 | - | - | - | - | - | Theft, Robbery, &c. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | Robbery. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | House-breaking and Robbery. |
| | **3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Murder. |
| | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Returning from Transportation. |
| 1774 | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Horfe-stealing. |
| | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Sheep-stealing. |
| | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | House-breaking and Theft. |
| | - | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Theft of Cattle. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | *1 | - | - | - | Rape. |
| 1775 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Murder. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Theft. |
| | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Robbery. |
| | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Child-murder. |
| 1776 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shop-breaking and Theft. |
| | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Murder. |
| | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | Theft. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Stealing a Letter from Post Office. |
| 1777 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | *1 | Child-murder. |
| 1778 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Theft of Cattle. |
| | - | - | - | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | Murder. |
| 1779 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | Murder and Robbery. |
| | *2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Robbery. |
| | *2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Shop-breaking. |
| 1780 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Forgery. |
| | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | House-breaking and Theft. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | Murder by Poison. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | Theft from Post Office. |
| | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | *2 | 1 | - | Robbery. |
| 1781 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Theft from Post Office. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | House-breaking and Theft. |
| | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Sheep-stealing. |
| 1782 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Robbery. |
| | 32 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 76 Total Condemned. |
| | 9 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 22 Pardoned. |
| | 23 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 54 Executed. |

T A B L E

T A B L E S.

T A B L E XII.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in the Gaols and Prisons of ENGLAND
and WALES, at the Time they were visited in 1779, and 1782.

As some County gaols are also the county *bridewells*, where *petty offenders* are not always separated from *felons*; in those places I sometimes include *petty offenders* under the article *felons* &c. The reason of my distinguishing the *women debtors*, is to shew that a room or two (appropriated by the magistrates) in the gaoler's house may probably be sufficient for them, instead of a separate ward, as proposed in my general plan for a county gaol (*edit. 1.*)—In this table I have omitted mentioning all those prisons in which, at the times of my visiting in those two years, there were no persons confined. Where a blank is left opposite a name, it signifies that the prison was not visited that year.

| | 1779. | | | | | | 1782. | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|------|--------|------------|---|---|----------|------|--------|------------|--|--|
| | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty | | | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty | | |
| | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. | | | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. | | |
| A BINGDON | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | | |
| APPLEBY | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | - | - | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| AYLESBURY | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | - | - | 19 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| <i>Aylesham</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Barking</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | | |
| <i>Basford</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bath</i> | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | |
| <i>Batley</i> | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| BEAUMARIS | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| <i>Beccles</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | | |
| BEDFORD | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| <i>Berkley</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| <i>Berkhamstead</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <i>Berwick</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <i>Beverley</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Town | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Hall-garth | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <i>Birmingham</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | | |
| Court prison | | | | | - | - | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <i>Bodmin</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | - | - | 12 | 2 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Sheriff's Ward | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Boston</i> | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <i>Bradford</i> | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| BRECON | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | | |
| | 85 | 4 | 22 | 47 | | | 89 | 11 | 19 | 57 | | |

BRECON

T A B L E S.

487

| | 1779. | | | | 1782. | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------|--------|------------|----------|------|--------|------------|
| | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty |
| | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. |
| BRECON Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bristol | 41 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 27 | 6 | 32 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Lawford's-gate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Buntingford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bury St. Edmunds | 18 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAMBRIDGE | 20 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Town | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Canterbury | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| CARDIFF | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Town | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CARDIGAN | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CARLISLE | 32 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 28 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| City | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CARMARTHEN | 13 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Town | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| CARNARVON | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CHELMSFORD | 34 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| CHESTER | 18 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| City | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Chesterfield Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cirencester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Clare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colchester | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Coventry | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cowbridge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dartford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| DERBY | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Devizes | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 25 |
| DOLGELLY | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Doncaster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DORCHESTER | 14 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Town gaol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dover Castle | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Town | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| DURHAM | 12 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| | 247 | 15 | 112 | 92 | 249 | 24 | 143 | 127 |

DURHAM

T A B L E S.

| | 1779. | | | | 1782. | | | |
|------------------|----------|------|--------|------------|----------|------|--------|------------|
| | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty |
| | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. |
| DURHAM Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Ely | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| EXETER | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Sheriff's Ward | 35 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| City | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| FLINT | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Folkingham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Gainsborough | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| GLOUCESTER | 15 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 33 | 5 | 38 | 0 |
| City | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Gosport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Guildford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Halifax | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Halstead | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HAVERFORDWEST | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Town | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henley | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| HEREFORD | 18 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Bridewell | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| City | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HERTFORD | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Hitchin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| HORSHAM | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Hull | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| HUNTINGDON | 10 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| IPSWICH | 22 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| IVELCHESTER | 32 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Kendal Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kettering | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kingston | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Knaresbrough | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LANCASTER | 67 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 55 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| LAUNCESTON | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larvenham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Leeds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| LEICESTER | 22 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Town | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Lewes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | 269 | 14 | 178 | 101 | 291 | 15 | 147 | 117 |

Lichfield

T A B L E S.

489

| | 1779. | | | | 1782. | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------|--------|------------|----------|------|--------|------------|
| | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty | Debtors. | | Felons | Petty |
| | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. | Men. | Wom. | &c. | Offenders. |
| <i>Lichfield</i> | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| LINCOLN | 22 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 28 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| City | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Liverpool</i> | 22 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| LONDON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Borough Compter | 13 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Clerkenwell | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 77 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 |
| Fleet | 177 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| King's Bench | 473 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 494 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshallsea | 88 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| Newgate | 46 | 5 | 141 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 291 | 0 |
| New Ludgate | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poultry Compter | 43 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Savoy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 |
| Tothill-Fields Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Whitechapel | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood-street Compter | 32 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 47 | 7 | 17 | 0 |
| <i>Leithwithiel</i> | | | | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Ludlow</i> | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Lynn Regis</i> | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Macclesfield</i> | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MAIDSTONE | 15 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 1 | 56 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| <i>Manchester</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| <i>Marlborough</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| <i>Middlewich</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| <i>Mildenhall</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MONMOUTH | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MONTGOMERY | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MORPETH | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| <i>Nantwich</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Newcastle</i> | 13 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Tower Gaol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tallow-house | | | | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| <i>Newport, Essex</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Isle of Wight | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| NORTHAMPTON | 14 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Town | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1007 | 59 | 281 | 418 | 1041 | 60 | 419 | 459 |

T A B L E S.

| | 1779. | | | | 1782. | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Debtors.
Men. | Wom. | Felons
&c. | Petty
Offenders. | Debtors.
Men. | Wom. | Felons
&c. | Petty
Offenders. |
| NORWICH | 23 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 23 | 0 |
| City | 19 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| NOTTINGHAM | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Town | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| OAKHAM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Odiam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Oundle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| OXFORD | 12 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 31 | 0 |
| City Bridewell | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Peterborough | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Petworth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plymouth | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Poole Bridewell | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Portsmouth | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| PRESTEIGN | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Preston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| READING | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Richmond | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Ripon Liberty | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Town | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rochester | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romney | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RUTHIN | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| St. Alban's Borough gaol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Liberty | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| St. George's Fields Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 |
| SALISBURY | 16 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| City | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheffield | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shepton-Mallet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Sherborne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| SHREWSBURY | 19 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Town | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Southampton Sheriff's Ward | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Town | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| SOUTHWARK | 20 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 42 | 0 |
| Southwell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | 171 | 11 | 100 | 143 | 194 | 17 | 173 | 132 |

Spalding

T A B L E S.

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| | 1779. | | | | 1782. | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Debtors.
Men. | Wom. | Felons
&c. | Petty
Offenders. | Debtors.
Men. | Wom. | Felons
&c. | Petty
Offenders. |
| <i>Spalding</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| STAFFORD | 40 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 20 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Stamford</i> | | | | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Swaffham</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <i>Taunton</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Town | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Thame</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Thetford</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Thirsk</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| <i>Tiverton</i> | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| <i>Ulk</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Wakefield</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| <i>Walsingham</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| WARWICK | 21 | 1 | 28 | 0 | 31 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| <i>Winchcomb</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| WINCHESTER | 12 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 32 | 1 | 28 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Town | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Windsor Castle</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Town | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Wisbech</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Witney</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Wolverhampton</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Woodbridge</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| WORCESTER | 18 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| City | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Wrexham</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Wymundham</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| <i>Yarmouth</i> | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| YORK | 64 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 64 | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| City | 9 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| St. Peter's | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridewell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 180 | 16 | 105 | 116 | 194 | 12 | 90 | 125 |
| From foregoing pages | 85 | 4 | 22 | 47 | 89 | 11 | 19 | 57 |
| | 247 | 15 | 112 | 92 | 249 | 24 | 143 | 127 |
| | 269 | 14 | 178 | 101 | 291 | 15 | 147 | 117 |
| | 1007 | 59 | 281 | 418 | 1041 | 60 | 419 | 459 |
| | 171 | 11 | 100 | 143 | 194 | 17 | 173 | 132 |
| Great Total | 1959 | 119 | 798 | 917 | 2058 | 139 | 991 | 1017 |

T A B L E S.

| | In 1779. | In 1782. |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Total, Men Debtors | - 1959. | - 2058. |
| Women Debtors | - 119. | - 139. |
| Felons &c. | - 798. | - 991. |
| Petty Offenders | - 917. | - 1017. |
| Prisoners in the Hulks | - 526. | - 204. |
| Supposed omitted | - 60. | - 30. |
| Total Number of Prisoners | 4379. | 4439. |

Though I have visited all the County Gaols, and almost all the other prisons; yet as there are some few of the corporation prisons which I did not see, I have added *sixty* more prisoners to the number in 1779, and *thirty* in 1782; so that probably, we have nearly the *average number* of persons confined at *one time* in the prisons of this kingdom.

I subjoin the Numbers, confined in the LONDON Prisons and in the Hulks*, at the time they were visited in 1783, which are as follows.

| | | Debtors. | | Felons &c. | Petty Offenders. |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|------|------------|------------------|
| | | Men. | Wom. | | |
| LONDON | Bridewell | - 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| | Borough Compter | - 25 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| | Clerkenwell | - 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 |
| | Bridewell | - 2 | 4 | 0 | 185 |
| | Fleet | - 187 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | King's Bench | - 557 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | Marshalsea | - 65 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | Newgate | - 101 | 12 | 224 | 0 |
| | New Ludgate | - 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Poultry Compter | - 30 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| | Savoy | - 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| | Tothill-Fields Bridewell | - 4 | 2 | 0 | 86 |
| | Wood-street Compter | - 34 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| | In the Hulks | - 0 | 0 | 194 | 0 |
| Total | | 1019 | 56 | 552 | 367 |

* I do not include those *sickly* convicts on board the *Censor*, mentioned in page 466.

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T H E E N D.

HISTORICAL
REMARKS AND ANECDOTES
ON THE
CASTLE
OF THE
BASTILLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

PUBLISHED IN 1774.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REMARKS AND ANECDOTES

OF A VOYAGE

TO THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Pamphlet, a translation of which is here offered to the public, excited so much curiosity abroad, that I was extremely desirous of obtaining a copy of it. This was a matter of no small difficulty; as the sale of it in France was prohibited on the severest penalties, for reasons that will readily appear from the work itself. After many fruitless endeavours, I was at length fortunate enough to meet with it; and, not without some hazard, brought it to England. It soon occurred to me, that it would be acceptable to my countrymen: and this, not merely as an object of curiosity, from the celebrated name of the place it describes, but as affording a very interesting and instructive comparison between the horrors of despotic power, and the mild and just administration of equal laws in a free state. I therefore procured a faithful translation of it to be made; and if its publication shall in any degree tend to increase the attachment and reverence of Englishmen to the genuine principles of their excellent constitution, my purpose will be fully answered.*

Cardington,
BEDFORDSHIRE,
March 27, 1789.

JOHN HOWARD.

* Sir William Blackstone observes, that the preservation of personal liberty is of great importance to the public; “for
“ if once it were left in the power of any, the highest, magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whomever he or his officers thought
“ proper, (as in France it is daily practised by the crown,) there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities.
“ I have been assured upon good authority, that, during the mild administration of Cardinal Fleury, above 54,000 lettres
“ de cachet were issued, upon the single ground of the famous bulle unigenitus.”

COMMENTARIES, Book I. Chap. I.

T H E

F R E N C H E D I T O R ' S P R E F A C E .

SINCE the mortal wound was given to French liberty *, Despotism, that scourge of human nature, which it debases and dishonours, has acquired strength by striking at all ranks, and spreading a general terror. Nothing is heard of but banishments, proscriptions, and prisons; of which last the Bastille is undoubtedly the most formidable. The employment of spies and informers, who execute their office so extensively and accurately, ought to alarm every citizen with apprehensions of becoming an inhabitant of this abode of horror and tears.

M. de Saintfoi has said, *that on this subject it is safer to be silent than to speak*. I agree with him, that it is safest for the historian; but it is not the most advantageous either for the present generation, or for posterity. I have not, therefore, hesitated to sacrifice my own security to the necessity of exciting my fellow-citizens to cast their eyes on the chains with which they have been loaded during three successive reigns.

Henry IV. was the darling of his subjects. His memory will ever be the object of the national veneration. It was under his successor that liberty received the first stroke.

Richieu, who reigned under the name of Lewis XIII. filled the fortresses and prisons. He had caused to be constructed even in his own house a *vade in pace*, where he frequently sacrificed victims to his tyranny.

History presents few reigns in which more violences and cruelties have been exercised, than that of Lewis XIV. Flattery conferred on him the name of *Great*; but posterity has erased a title, he so little merited. It beholds in this prince no other than a despot, without principle, tyrannised over by his passions, vain, ambitious, turbulent, and often cruel.

During the last reign, which was characterised by weakness, inefficacy, and contradictions, ministers erected despotism into a law. *Lettres de cachet*, vexations of all kinds, were their engines. They obstinately combated the laws of the kingdom; and concluded with dispersing and proscribing all who administered them. It may therefore truly be said, that imprisonment, and exile, were the great instruments of government in the last, as well as in the two preceding reigns.

* In the years 1770 and 1771.

THE FRENCH EDITOR'S PREFACE.

Since, then, the arbitrary will of the prince, or rather of those who reign in his name, holds the place of law, the Bastille will probably be more filled than ever. It is, therefore, very important, that this castle, the rules by which it is governed, the sufferings which prisoners have undergone in it, the interrogations, surprizes, snares, and violences to which they are exposed, should be generally known. On this account I present to the public this interesting piece, in the state in which it was bequeathed me by the author, some time since deceased. With respect to the *plan*, it was drawn by himself on the spot.

God grant that his labours may be rendered useless to my countrymen, by inspiring our young monarch with a horror of despotism, and a love for those laws which are the guarantees of his security, and that of the nation.

HISTORICAL REMARKS AND ANECDOTES ON THE CASTLE OF THE BASTILLE, AND THE FRENCH INQUISITION.

THE Bastille, at its foundation, was the entrance of Paris on the side of the suburbs of *St. Antoine*. It consisted of only two towers. Hugh Aubriot*, provost of Paris, to whom the construction of the new enclosure and of the fortifications of the city under Charles V. was committed, formed the plan of this castle, and laid the first stone April 22, 1369. The two towers served for a defence against the English. Afterwards, two towers of retreat, behind and parallel to the first, were erected; and thus the entrance into Paris was protracted between four detached towers, and a double bridge. The remains of the first bridge still continue. This edifice was not entirely finished till the reign of Charles VI. about the year 1383. This king caused four new towers to be added at equal distances. Apartments were made between the towers, in the thickness of the walls. The bridges were taken away: a dry ditch, twenty-five feet deep from the level of the street, sur-

* Hugh Aubriot, born at Dijon of obscure parents, was provost of Paris, and minister of the finances, under Charles V. He built the bridge anciently called the *Grand Pont*, now the *Pont au Change*. The walls of the gate *St. Antoine* on the banks of the Seine, the *Pont St. Michel*, and the *Petit-Châtelet*, are monuments of his attention to the public good. This last edifice was erected to bridle the licentiousness of the fellows and students in the university. Aubriot was the first inventor of subterraneous canals for draining off water. The clergy, united with the members of the university, conspired his ruin. They accused him of impiety and heresy. The partisans of the house of Orleans, which was at enmity with that of Burgundy, to which he was attached, declared against him. He was first shut up in the Bastille, which he had just built; and afterwards was removed to the prison of the bishoprick, called *l'Oubliette*. By means of intrigues, his enemies got him condemned to pass the rest of his days there. At the commencement of the reign of Charles VI. in 1381, the people rose against the imposts. Led by Caboche, a skinner, the matineers forced the gates of the *Hôtel de Ville* to procure arms, and took out three or four thousand iron maces (*maillets*), whence they acquired the name of *Maillotins*. They broke open the prison in which Aubriot had been languishing for several months, chose him for their chief, and compelled him to accept the command. He made use of this favour of fortune to withdraw secretly. On that very night he passed the Seine, and fled into Burgundy, where he lived unknown to his enemies, and finished his days in repose. *Chronologie Manuscrite de la Bibliothèque Royale*.—Hugh Aubriot was of the same family with John Aubriot of Dijon, bishop of Chalons from the year 1342 to 1350.

rounded the eight towers; and an enclosure was formed on the other side of it. The public road was turned on the outside, as it is at present. The bulwarks and ditches which now encompass it, were not constructed till 1634.

The castle of the Bastille is situated on the left bank of the Seine (as you ascend the river) near the arsenal. Its entrance is at the end of the street *St. Antoine*, to the right. An advanced guard is stationed there, with a sentry day and night. Near the guard-room are draw-bridges, with a great gate, and a wicket, leading to the court of the *Hôtel du Gouvernement*. This is a modern building, separated from the castle by a ditch, over which are second draw-bridges, which must be passed to arrive at a second pair of gates, near which is another guard-room. Beyond this, is a strong barrier, *a clair-voye*, formed of beams plated with iron, and very high, which separates the guard-room from the great court. Before you reach this, you must pass two draw-bridges, and five gates, all of which have sentries, and three posts of guards. This court forms a square of about one hundred and twenty feet by eighty, in which is a fountain.

On entering by the barrier, to the right are apartments in which the subaltern officers lodge, and sometimes even such of the prisoners as are less restricted than the rest. Near this building is the *Tour de la Comté*; and next, the *Tour de Tresor* (Treasury tower,) so called from its being the deposit of the money amassed by the Duc de Sully for the grand project of Henry IV. After this tower, near the middle of the court, is an arcade which anciently served for the city gate. In this, several lodging-rooms are contrived. Next, is the body of the old chapel, converted into several chambers for prisoners. At the angle of the court is the *Tour de la Chapelle* (Chapel-tower.) This, and the *Tour de Tresor*, are the most ancient of the towers.

Walls of ten feet thickness in solid masonry, raised to the height of the towers, unite them, and are contiguous to many apartments for prisoners constructed in the interstices. At the bottom of the court is a large modern house, which separates it from a smaller court called *Cour du Puits* (Well-court.) In the centre of this building is a stone staircase of five steps, leading to the principal door. Within this you find the staircase to the upper apartments, and an entry terminating in the second court. On the right is the vestibule of the hall, where the ministers, the lieutenant of the police, or the commissioners, interrogate the prisoners. This is called the *Salle du Conseil* (Council-chamber.) Here prisoners generally receive the visits of strangers. At the farther end is a large press, in which the effects and papers taken from the prisoners are deposited. Behind the council-chamber are the lodgings of the subaltern officers, and of some turnkeys.

On the left, entering by the same staircase, are the kitchens, offices, and wash-house, which have double outlets into the *Cour du Puits*. There are three stories above, each of three rooms. The first and second serve for prisoners of distinction, or those who are sick.

The king's lieutenant has his apartment to the right, in the first story, above the council-chamber; the major lodges in the second, and the surgeon in the third.

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On the other side of the great court, near the kitchens and the *Tour de la Liberté* (Liberty-tower) are apartments for prisoners, consisting each of a great chamber, and a closet looking towards Paris. The dungeons of this tower run under the kitchens. Next to this tower are ancient apartments, in which a little chapel has been constructed on the ground floor. There are five niches or closets in this chapel; three are hollowed out of the wall, the others are only in the wainscot. In these, prisoners are put one by one to hear mass. They can neither see nor be seen. The doors of these niches are secured on the outside by a lock and two bolts; within, they are iron-grated, and have glass windows towards the chapel, with curtains, which are drawn at the *Sanctus*, and closed again at the concluding prayer. Five prisoners being present at each mass, ten only can hear it each day. If there is a greater number in the castle, either they do not go to mass at all (which is generally the case with ecclesiastics, prisoners for life, and those who do not desire to go) or they attend alternately: because there are almost always some who have permission to go constantly.

On the side of the chapel, descending towards the barrier, are the *Tour de la Bertaudière*, and next to it, apartments for the adjutant, the captain of the gate, and some domestics, or turnkeys. In the angle near the barrier is the *Tour de la Bazinière*. To come to it, one must cross a little court or vestibule, which communicates with the guard-room by a very strong double door. This is the disposition of the six towers, and the buildings surrounding the great court.

Proceeding through the entry of the house which separates the two courts, you come to the *Cour du Puits*. At the further end of it, on the right, is the *Tour du Coin* (Corner-tower.) Between it and the *Tour du Puits* (Well-tower) are old apartments in which the cooks, scullions, and valets lodge; and likewise some chambers for prisoners, but which are very seldom used. The *Cour du Puits* is only twenty-five feet by fifty. In it is a large well for the use of the kitchen. The cooks throw their offal, and keep poultry in this little court, which makes it always dirty and offensive.

The outer face of the castle presents four towers towards Paris, and four towards the suburbs. The tops of the towers compose a continued platform in terraces solidly constructed, and kept in perfect repair. Those prisoners who have permission, walk here, but always accompanied by guards. There are thirteen pieces of cannon upon this platform, which are fired on days of solemnity, or public rejoicings.

In the plan, the *Tour du Puits*, which is towards the street *des Tournelles*, is marked the first. On going round the castle on the outside from this tower, we come to the entrance between the towers *de la Bazinière* and *la Comté*, and then to the other towers fronting the suburbs.

All the towers are closed below by strong double doors, with large bolts let into enormous locks. The dungeons under the towers are filled with a mud which exhales the most offensive scent. They are the resort of toads, newts, rats, and

spiders *. In a corner of each is a camp bed, formed of iron bars, soldered into the wall, with some planks laid upon them. In these are put prisoners whom they wish to intimidate, and a little straw is given them for their bed. Two doors, each seven inches thick, one over the other, close these dark dens: each has two great bolts, and as many locks.

All the upper chambers are shut with the same care. There are four, one above another, in each tower, and a vaulted room above all, called the *Calotte* (Skull-cap.) All the inner doors are covered with iron plates, two or three lines thick.

There are five ranks of chambers. The most dreadful next to the dungeons, are those in which are *iron cages* or *dungeons* †. Of these there are three. These cages are formed of beams lined with strong iron plates. They are six feet by eight.

The second rank of chambers designed for severity, are the *Calottes*. These rooms, which are the uppermost in the towers, are formed of eight arcades of masonry. One can only walk upright in the middle. There is scarcely room for a bed from one arcade to another. The distance of the window from its interior aperture is the whole thickness of the wall; about ten feet. There are iron bars before the windows on the inside of these chambers, and counter-bars without. The *Calottes* have but little light. In summer,

* It was in these dungeons that the tyrant Louis XI. confined those whom he was desirous of destroying by protracted sufferings; as the princes of Armagnac, who were buried in these dungeons in holes wrought in the masonry, the bottoms of which were in the form of sugar loaves, that their feet might have no resting place, nor their bodies any repose; and were, besides, taken out twice a week to be scourged in the presence of Philip l'Huillier, governor of the Bastille, and every three months to have a tooth pulled out. The eldest of these princes lost his senses under this treatment. The younger was fortunate enough to be delivered by the death of Louis XI. and it is from his petition in 1483, that the truth of these facts has been learned, which could not have been believed, or even imagined, without so convincing a proof. See *Hist. de l'Ancien Gouvernement de la France, par le Comte de Boulainvilliers*, Lettre XIV. Tom. III. p. 226.

† The Count de Boulainvilliers (p. 224 of the work above cited) says, that Louis XI. cannot be affirmed to be the inventor of the iron cages and dungeons which are seen at the Bastille, and in the castles of *Blois*, *Bourges*, *Angers*, *Loches*, *Tours*, and *Mont-Saint-Michel*. The bishop of Verdun, according to Mezeray, was the inventor of these cages. He had caused one to be constructed in the castle of *Angers*, in which he was the first person confined, for ten or twelve years. Boulainvilliers says (p. 225) that he has seen with his own eyes at *Chateau Duplessis-les-Tours*, the iron dungeon in which the Cardinal de la Ballue (imprisoned about 1430) was shut up eleven years by order of Louis XI. The walls, floor, ceiling, door, wicket for putting in provisions and emptying out filth, are all iron plates fastened upon great bars of the same metal. Louis XI. had two of these built at his castle of *Loches*. Lodovico Sforza, duke of Milan, having been taken prisoner in a battle against Louis XII. on April 10, 1500, was shut up in one of the iron cages of the castle of *Loches*, where he ended his days. *Observations Hist. & Crit.* relative to the Hist. of Charles VIII. in the Collection of *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*, p. 238, in 4to.

Louis XII. himself, while duke of Orleans, was made prisoner in 1488, at the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier, in *Bretagne*; and after being removed from prison to prison, he was shut up during three whole years in the castle of *Bourges*, and forced to lie in the iron cage.

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their heat is excessive; and in winter, their cold is insupportable. There are only stoves in the *Calottes* *.

Almost all the chambers of the towers are octagonal, fourteen or fifteen feet high, and twenty in diameter; with very high chimneys. In most of them are three steps to ascend to the windows. All the windows have grates and counter-grates of iron. Many have a third grate in the middle of the thickness of the wall. The bars of the grates are of the size of the arm. The lower chambers look only on the ditches. The views from the higher ones are obscure and remote, on account of the distance of the outer aperture of the windows. The least disagreeable chambers have views of the country, of Paris, and of the ramparts. Although the windows of these chambers are double-grated, they are sufficiently light, as their apertures enlarge on the inside.

In many cases, the outer window-grates are covered with cloth, or else wooden shutters are fixed in such a manner that all view is intercepted from the prisoner.

Most of the chambers have chimneys; others have stoves: the dungeons have neither. All the chimneys are grated above, and iron-barred below, and also in several other parts. Precautions have been multiplied to prevent communications. Formerly the prisoners conversed by the chimneys, or ascended them in hopes of escaping. Each tower has privies, which are grated at the different stories. Some apartments have these conveniences within them; the rest have the usual substitutes.

All these chambers are ill-closed, very cold and damp in winter. They are all *numbered*. They go by the name of their story, as their door presents itself to the right and left in ascending. Thus the *first Bazinière* is the first chamber in the tower of that name, above the dungeon; then comes the *second Bazinière*, the *third*, the *fourth*, and the *calotte Bazinière*. In the same manner, all the prisoners are called by the name of their tower, joined to the *number* of their chamber: so that the *Bastille name* of a prisoner is the *second Bazinière*, the *first Bertaudière*, the *fourth Comté*, the *third du Trésor*, &c.

The common chambers offer to view four bare walls, on which, however, are to be seen the names of prisoners who have been confined there, verses, devices, sentences, &c.

* The Count de Boulainvilliers further says (*Lettre XIV.*) that the Bastille was destined to prisoners, whose destruction was resolved either by apparent forms of justice, or by the punishment of the *Oubliettes*, a method much practised by Tristan-l'Hermite, provost of the *Hotel*, and companion of Louis XI. This man, of execrable memory, was himself judge, witness, and executioner. He caused the victims which were delivered to him by Louis to be placed on a trap-door, through which they fell on wheels armed with points and cutting edges: others were drowned with a stone about their necks, or stifled in dungeons. This tyrant put to death more than four thousand people in this manner. (*Mézerai, Abrégé Chronol.* Tom. IV. and *Commines*, Liv. VI. Ch. xii.) During my residence at the Bastille, I never was able to get a view of the chamber of the *Oubliettes*; but I have seen in the castle of Ruel, which was Cardinal Richlieu's country seat, and at present belongs to the duke d'Aiguillon, a closet which still preserves the name of the *Cabinet des Oubliettes*. This cruel minister caused the persons whom he had doomed to destruction to enter it; which they had scarcely done, when a trap-door in the floor opened under their feet, and they fell into a profound abyss.

A green serge bed with curtains, a straw bed with three coverlets, two tables, two pitchers of water, an iron fork, a pewter spoon, a goblet of the same metal, a brass candlestick, iron snuffers, a chamber-pot, two or three chairs, and sometimes an old arm-chair, compose the total of furniture. Some chambers have andirons. Shovel and tongs are but seldom allowed. Each prisoner is provided with matches, a steel and flint, tinder, a candle a day, a broom every week, clean sheets every fortnight, and four napkins a week. Their linen is taken to the wash every week.

Three doors, one beyond another, are shut upon each prisoner. The noise of bolts, locks, and keys is terrible. A turnkey has the charge of carrying the prisoners their meals, and taking away the remains, which are his own profit.

The aliment of the prisoners is regulated by a rate proportional to their quality. There are classes of fifty *livres per diem* (princes), of thirty *livres*, of twenty, of ten, of five, and of three. The lowest is of two *livres ten sous*; this is the rate for valets and attendants. In these are comprehended washing and candle; wood for fuel is a separate article.

The kitchen is served by a master cook, who is the governor's steward. He has under him a cook, a scullion, and a hewer of wood. All the dishes are scantily provided, and ill dressed. This is the governor's gold mine, whose income is augmented in proportion to the bad fare of the prisoners. Besides these immense profits, the governor has a hundred and fifty *livres per diem*, for fifteen supposed prisoners, at ten *livres* each, without prejudice to the daily rates of actual prisoners. These hundred and fifty *livres* are a supplementary revenue, or indemnification. To this are frequently added considerable gratuities.

On flesh days, the prisoners have daily a soup, a *bouilli* *, and an *entrée* †; on meager days, a soup, a dish of fish, and two *entrées*. In the evening, on flesh days, they have a slice of roast meat, a ragout, and a salad; on meager days, a plate of eggs, and one of vegetables. The variations in the bill of fare from five to ten *livres* are inconsiderable. They consist of half a consumptive chicken, a pigeon, a leveret tasting of cabbage, or some little birds, and a dessert, each article of which does not cost two *sous*.

On Sundays, the dinner is bad soup, a slice of boiled veal under the name of beef, and four *petits patés*; the supper, a slice of roast meat (cow-beef, veal, or mutton,) a small dish of *haricot* in which bones and turnips abound, and a salad. The oil they give turns the stomach: it is only fit for lamps. The suppers on flesh days are uniform. On Mondays, instead of the four *patés* is a *haricot*. On Tuesdays, at noon, a sausage, pigs petti-toes, or a thin pork steak. On Wednesdays, a small tart, either half-done or burned. On Thursdays, two little mutton steaks. On Fridays, at dinner, half a young carp fried

* A *bouilli* is the meat of which soup has been made.

† An *entrée* is a course of dishes served up between the *bouilli* and the dessert.

or stewed, stinking ray, cod with butter and mustard, or some dry fried fish, with some vegetables, or a plate of eggs. At supper, a plate of eggs with brown butter, or *à la tripe*, and spinage with water or milk. Saturday is a repetition; and on Sunday the invariable round recommences.

On the days of St. Louis, St. Martin, and Epiphany, all the prisoners have an augmentation of their allowance, which consists of half a roasted chicken or a pigeon. On Carnival Monday they have a little tart.

Each prisoner has a pound of bread and a bottle of wine a day. The wine is flat and very bad. The dessert is an apple, a biscuit, some dry almonds and raisins lightly strewed on the bottom of a plate, some cherries, gooseberries, or plums, in the season. The service is commonly pewter. Sometimes leave is obtained to be served in earthen ware, with a silver spoon and fork. If any one complains of the badness of the victuals, some change is made for a few days, but the complainant suffers for it in some other respect. There is no twelve *sous* (sixpenny) ordinary, in which one is not better served than at the Bastille. In general, the table kept there is very bad, the soup without strength, the provisions of the worst quality, and ill dressed. All this contributes much to ruin the health of prisoners, and cries to God and man for vengeance.

The officers of the staff have no inspection over the kitchen: this belongs to the governor alone. Some prisoners have obtained permission from the police to be served by a cook out of the castle, but this costs three times as much as in the city.

Common prisoners have five billets of wood a day to burn in winter. Those who are recommended have as much as they please. Many have attendants, whose pay is twenty *sous* a day and board besides.

There are only four turnkeys to the eight towers. Their name of *Porte-clefs* (key-bearers) is given on account of the monstrous bunches of keys they carry, there being five great ones to a single chamber.

At the time of meals, an armed sentinel is at the foot of each tower. During mass, a sentinel is at the chapel door, who is not posted till the prisoners are entered, and is removed before they come out.

The *staff* consists of a governor, whose place, besides his appointments from the court, is worth above forty thousand *livres* a year in profits on dieting the prisoners; a king's lieutenant, whose commission is sixty thousand *livres*, for which he receives five thousand *livres* a year; a major at four thousand *livres* a year; an adjutant at fifteen hundred; and a surgeon at twelve hundred, who makes great profit of medicines, furnished at the king's expence. The physician lives out of the prison, and has an apartment in the castle of the *Thuilleries*.

It is not above thirty years that things have been on this footing. Formerly, the governor and king's lieutenant were the only officers in the nomination of the king. The others were named by the governor, who might displace them at his pleasure. They had under them *archers* of the free companies, burghers paid by the governor for the guard of

the castle. M. d'Argenson substituted to these a staff, with a company of invalids of one hundred men, which has two captains and one lieutenant. The private soldiers are clothed, provided with linen, shoes, salt, candle, and fire-wood, and have ten *sous* a day. The service is hard. The men cannot lie abroad without leave from the governor. Several obtain it; and the others perform the duty of the absentees, who give them half their pay. None of the officers can dine abroad without leave, or lie abroad without a written permission from the minister.

In the day-time, besides the five sentinels of the gates, there is one at the outer gate of the castle, in order to keep off inquisitive persons who might stop to view the entrance only.

The major has the charge of the pen. All the correspondence and accounts belong to him. He draws up accounts every month, and sends duplicates of them to the minister in whose department is the city of Paris, to the comptroller-general of the finances, and to the lieutenant-general of the police. These accounts contain the number, the names of all the prisoners, and the estimate of expences. This officer receives the money from the comptroller-general, and makes the payments. The general expence, *communibus annis*, amounts to more than one hundred thousand *livres*.

The castle is encompassed by a ditch about one hundred and twenty feet wide. It is dry, except after great inundations of the Seine, and abundant rains. The ditch is surrounded with a wall sixty feet high, to which is fixed a wooden gallery with a balustrade, which runs round the whole circuit of the ditch opposite the castle. This is called *the rounds*. Two staircases to the right and left in front of the grand guard lead to these rounds. Sentinels are placed here day and night, who walk about continually, and examine if the prisoners make any attempts to escape. During the night, four sentinels at a time are stationed on these rounds. The officers and serjeants take their rounds every quarter of an hour, and by their *qui vive* assure themselves that all the sentinels are awake. Each has his appointed instant of going his rounds. All have pieces of copper numbered and perforated, which they slide upon a pin, the base of which is fixed into the bottom of a padlocked box, such as is used in garrisoned towns. This box is carried every morning to the staff-officers, who open it, examine the order of the copper pieces, and thereby judge of the exactness or defect of the rounds. At the same time an account is given to the king's lieutenant and the major of all that has been seen, heard, or observed during the night. All that has passed within or without is reported, and exactly written down.

Night and day, the sentinel within the castle rings a bell at every hour, to give notice that he is awake. Besides this bell, one is rung on the rounds every quarter of an hour in the night-time. Guard is mounted at eleven in the morning. The tattoo is beat at nine in the evening in winter, and at ten in summer. The bridges are drawn up between ten and eleven in the evening. All is opened at any hour, when an order arrives from the king.

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The principal chaplain of the Bastille has a salary of twelve hundred *livres*. He says mass every day at nine in the morning. There are two sub-chaplains, who have only four hundred *livres* a year each. They say mass only on Sundays and holidays, one at ten, the other between twelve and one. This last mass is properly the governor's; the prisoners do not attend it, unless they are privileged. Besides the chaplain and sub-chaplains, there is a titular confessor, who has nine hundred *livres* a year. The old domestics who have retired, have pensions.

This fortress is capable of containing forty prisoners in separate apartments. When they are numerous, they have necessarily less liberty of walking. There are at present four prisoners for life, who are become more or less distracted. One has been confined ever since the affair of Damien (1757).

Without the castle, towards the suburbs of *Saint Antoine*, is a large bastion detached from the body of the castle. This was formerly one of the bulwarks of the ancient entrance of Paris. It is planted with trees, and made into a garden. The gate of the way leading to it is between the towers *du Trésor* and *de la Comté*.

On the left of the Bastille is the gate *Saint Antoine*. This is flanked by a bastion parallel to that which is now the castle garden.

The lieutenant-general of the police of Paris is the sub-delegate of the ministry for the department of the Bastille. He has under him a titular commissary, who is called the commissary of the Bastille. He has a fixed salary for drawing up what are called *instructions*, but he does not do this exclusively. He has no inspection nor function but in cases where he receives orders; the reason of which is, that all that is done in this castle is arbitrary.

Every prisoner on coming to the Bastille has an inventory made of every thing about him. His trunks, clothes, linen, and pockets are searched, to discover whether there are any papers in them relative to the matter for which he is apprehended. It is not usual to search persons of a certain rank; but they are asked for their knives, razors, scissors, watches, canes, jewels, and money. After this examination, the prisoner is conducted into an apartment where he is locked up within three doors. They who have no servants make their own bed and fire. The hour of dining is eleven; and of supping, six.

At the beginning of their confinement, they have neither books, ink or paper; they go neither to mass, nor on the walks; they are not allowed to write to any one, not even to the lieutenant of the police, on whom all depends, and of whom permission must first be asked by means of the major, who seldom refuses. At first they go to mass only every other Sunday. When a person has obtained leave to write to the lieutenant of the police, he may ask his permission to write to his family, and to receive their answers; to have with him his servant or an attendant, &c. which requests are either granted, or refused, according to circumstances. Nothing can be obtained but through this channel.

The officers of the staff take the charge of conveying the letters of the prisoners to the police. They are sent regularly at noon and at night: but if they desire it, their letters are sent at any hour by expresses who are paid out of the money of those who are confined. The answers are always addressed to the major, who communicates them to the prisoner. If no notice is taken of any request contained in the letter of the prisoner, it is a refusal. The attendants whom they appoint for those who are not allowed their own servants, or who have none of their own, are commonly invalid soldiers. These people lie near the prisoners, and wait upon them. A person ought always to be upon his guard with these men, as well as with the turnkeys; for all his words are noticed, and carried to the officers, who report them to the police: it is thus they study the characters of the prisoners. In this castle, all is mystery, trick, artifice, snare, and treachery. The officers, attendants, turnkeys and valets often attempt to draw a man on to speak against the government, and then inform of all.

Sometimes a prisoner obtains permission of having books, his watch, knife, and razors, and even paper and ink. He may ask to see the lieutenant of the police when he comes to the Bastille. This officer commonly causes prisoners to be brought down some days after their arrival. Sometimes he goes to visit them in their chambers; especially the ladies.

When the lieutenant of the police sees a prisoner, the conversation turns upon the cause of his confinement. He sometimes asks for written and signed declarations. In general, as much circumspection should be used in these conferences, as in the examination itself, since nothing that a person may have said or written is forgot.

When a prisoner wants to transmit any thing to the lieutenant of the police, it is always by means of the major. Notes may be sent to this officer by the turnkeys. A person is never anticipated in any thing—he must ask for every thing; even for permission to be shaved. This office is performed by the surgeon; who also furnishes sick or indisposed prisoners with sugar, coffee, tea, chocolate, confections, and the necessary remedies.

The time for walking is an hour a day; sometimes an hour in the morning, and an hour in the evening, in the great court.

A prisoner may be interrogated a few days after his entrance into the Bastille; but frequently this is not done till after some weeks. Sometimes he is previously informed of the day when this is to be done; often he is only acquainted with it the moment he is brought down to the council-chamber. This commission of interrogatory is executed by the lieutenant of the police, a counsellor of state, a master of requests, a counsellor or a commissioner of the *Châtelet*. When the lieutenant of the police does not himself interrogate, he usually comes at the end of the examination.

These commissioners are purely passive beings. Frequently they attempt to frighten a prisoner: they lay snares for him, and employ the meanest artifices to get a confession from him. They pretend proofs, exhibit papers without suffering him to read them, asserting that they are instruments of unavoidable conviction. Their interrogatories

gatories are always vague. They turn not only on the prisoner's words and actions, but on his most secret thoughts, and on the discourse and conduct of persons of his acquaintance whom it is wished to bring into question.

The examiners tell a prisoner that his life is at stake; that this day his fate depends upon himself; that if he will make a fair declaration, they are authorised to promise him a speedy release, but if he refuses to confess, he will be given up to a special commission; that they are in possession of decisive documents, of authentic proofs, more than sufficient to ruin him; that his accomplices have discovered all; that the government has unknown resources of which he can have no suspicion. They fatigue prisoners by varied and infinitely multiplied interrogatories. According to the persons, they employ promises, caresses, and menaces. Sometimes they use insults, and treat the unhappy sufferers with an insolence that fills up the measure of that tyranny of which they are the base instruments.

If the prisoner makes the required confession, the commissioners then tell him that they have no precise authority for his enlargement, but that they have every reason to expect it; that they are going to solicit it, &c. The prisoner's confessions, far from bettering his condition, give occasion to new interrogatories, often lengthen his confinement, draw in the persons with whom he has had connexions, and expose himself to new vexations.

In certain cases, the *instructions* are drawn up by commissioners of the parliament, who hold their sessions at the *Hôtel du Gouvernement*, or at the arsenal. They never enter the inside of the Bastille. The difference which the ministry make between them, and the members of the council, or of the *Châtelet*, is, that the latter are *Royalists*, the others *Parliamentarians*. The royalists only are admitted within these precincts; the others never set their foot in them.

Prisoners never receive any visits from persons without, till the *instruction* is completed. In order to obtain this favour after the interrogatories, it must be requested with importunity and perseverance, and must be solicited by powerful friends without. A prisoner may ask for a longer time for walking, the privilege of walking on the towers or in the garden, of reading the newspapers and journals, of being associated with persons of their acquaintance, if there are any confined, and being allowed to eat and walk together. For all these, petitions must be written to the lieutenant of the police, and the governor. Many persons confined on account of the affairs of Canada, had permission to see each other. During the time of walking in the garden or on the towers, prisoners are always accompanied by under-officers of the invalids. Even the staff-officers often accompany those of a certain rank. In winter, they have them brought into the hall where they usually sit, and sometimes visit them in their chambers. The governor also visits prisoners, especially when they are recommended to him. Conversations with all these officers ought to be well guarded, since every thing is observed and told.

Great precautions are taken to prevent prisoners from perceiving or meeting each other, or being seen by strangers who are admitted to visit any one. If during the time of walking in the court any person happens to pass through, the prisoner is taken into one of the closets on the level with the court, and not suffered to leave it till the person is gone. Prisoners are always locked up while in their chambers. The doors are opened only at the hours of mass, of walking, or of visiting; and they are shut immediately after.

In order to visit a prisoner, a written permission must be had from the lieutenant of the police. This is commonly in a letter addressed to the king's lieutenant, or the major. The number and duration of the visits are always fixed in it. These visits are always received in presence of the officers or turnkeys, that the prisoners may say or hear nothing interesting. The visitor is on one side of the chamber; the person visited, on the other; and the officer or turnkey, in the middle. This is the invariable rule. It is never permitted to speak of the cause of a prisoner's confinement, or of any thing which may have any relation to it.

For a prisoner to receive visits without witnesses, a permission from the minister and the lieutenant of the police is requisite, which is scarcely ever obtained. The officers of the staff are entirely subordinate: they can grant a prisoner nothing without the express authority of the minister, through the lieutenant of the police. Every day the major gives an account in writing to the lieutenant of the police, of the state of the prisoners, of the visits they have received, of every thing important that has been said, heard, or done, in the castle.

Although there are rules for all occasions, yet every thing is subject to exceptions arising from influence, recommendations, protection, intrigue, &c. because the first principle in this place is arbitrary will. Very frequently, persons confined on the same account are treated very differently, according as their recommendations are more or less considerable.

There is a library, founded by a foreign prisoner who died in the Bastille at the beginning of the present century. Some prisoners obtain leave to go to it; others, to have the books carried to their chambers.

The falsest things are told the prisoners with an air of sincerity and concern. "It is very unfortunate that the king has been prejudiced against you. His majesty cannot hear your name mentioned without being irritated. The affair for which you have lost your liberty is only a pretext—they had designs against you before—you have powerful enemies." These discourses are the etiquette of the place.

It would be in vain for a prisoner to ask leave to write to the king—he can never obtain it.

The perpetual and most insupportable torment of this cruel and odious inquisition, are vague, indeterminate, false or equivocal promises, inexhaustible and constantly deceitful hopes of a speedy release, exhortations to patience, and blind conjectures, of which the lieutenant of the police and officers are very lavish.

To cover the odium of the barbarities exercised here, and slacken the zeal of relations or patrons, the most absurd and contradictory slanders against a prisoner are frequently published. The true causes of imprisonment, and real obstacles to release, are concealed. These resources, which are infinitely varied, are inexhaustible.

There is a great closet, filled with very large presses, divided into cases, ticketed with the *numbers* of all the apartments of the castle. The effects of each prisoner are deposited in the case corresponding to the number of his chamber.

At the arrival of each prisoner, there is entered in a book his name and rank, the number of the apartment he is to occupy, and the catalogue of his effects deposited in the case of the same number. The book is then presented to the prisoner to sign.

The book of discharge contains the form of an oath and protestation of submission, respect, fidelity, love, and *gratitude* to the king; an assurance that the actions which have brought the prisoner into trouble were the effect of error alone; an acknowledgment of thanks that his majesty has not delivered him to *commissioners extraordinary*; and a promise to reveal nothing that he has seen or heard during his abode in the Bastille. This form, which every prisoner is obliged to sign before his dismissal, contains also a receipt for his jewels, money, and other effects.

A third book in sheets contains the names of all the prisoners, and the rate of their expence. A copy of this book passes every month under the minister's inspection.

The account of the particulars of the daily expence is only for the eyes of the governor, and the master cook his steward: the major does not inspect it.

The fourth book is an immense folio, or rather a series of loose sheets, which augments every day. These sheets are contained in a very large port-folio of morocco, with a lock and key, which is besides enclosed in a double pasteboard case. They are divided into columns, each having printed titles.

Column I. Names and ranks of prisoners.

II. Dates of prisoners' arrival at the castle.

III. Names of secretaries of state who have issued the orders.

IV. Dates of prisoners' discharge.

V. Names of secretaries of state who have signed orders for release.

VI. Causes of the confinement of prisoners.

VII. Observations and remarks.

The major fills the sixth column according to the information he may have, and the lieutenant of the police gives him instructions when he pleases, and how he pleases. The seventh column contains an historical relation of the actions, characters, lives, manners, and ends of prisoners. These two columns are a kind of secret memoirs, the matter and truth of which depend on the just or false judgment, the good or bad inclination, of the major and the king's commissary. Many prisoners have no note under these columns.

This book is the invention of the Sieur Chevalier, present major, who has had the charge of writing the secret history of this castle from its foundation. He has gone as high as the discoveries he could make from the repository of the archives. When a sheet is finished, it enters this repository, where all is preserved for posterity. There is a keeper of the archives appointed.

Further, in a register are collected all the orders ever given and addressed to the governor of the Bastille, all letters from ministers and from the police. The collection is made with care, and every thing may be found when wanted.

As soon as a prisoner is conducted to the Bastille, the minister who has signed the order, and the king's commissary, are informed by the major of his arrival. In many cases, this officer is before-hand apprized of the arrival of prisoners. Often a particular letter from the king's commissary delivers in a prisoner by anticipation, and he afterwards sends the king's order to the major, who punctually returns him his letter.

When a prisoner who is known and protected has entirely lost his health, and his life is thought in danger, he is always sent out. The ministry do not choose that persons well known should die in the Bastille*. If a prisoner does die there, he is interred in the parish of St. Paul, under the name of a domestic; and this falsity is written in the register of deaths, in order to deceive posterity. There is another register in which the true names of the deceased are entered; but it is not without great difficulty that extracts can be procured from it. The commissary of the Bastille must first be informed of the use the family intends to make of the extract.

There are in this castle large magazines, called the *dépôts*. In these are locked up books which have been seized, or the publication of which is stopped.

Whenever the king's commissary (lieutenant of the police) or a minister enters the castle of the Bastille, the guard makes a lane for him, and salutes, and the great gates are opened. The same ceremonial is observed towards the marshals of France. These last alone can enter the castle with their swords on. The dukes and peers have pretended a right to the same distinction. The *Mémoire des Présidens à Mortier du Parlement de Paris* presented to the regent duke of Orleans in 1717, makes mention of it.

No carriages are admitted into the interior part of the castle, but such as bring prisoners, or take them away to other castles or prisons.

M. de Renneville †, who was confined in the Bastille eleven years and a month, left it 16th June 1713, and retired to England, where he composed two volumes entitled, *L'Inquisition*

* Some prisoners have perished in the Bastille by secret methods; but instances of this are rare.

† René Auguste Constantin de Renneville, the youngest of twelve brothers, all military men, seven of whom had been killed in battles for their country, was born at Caën, of a family of distinction originally from the province of Anjou. After having served in quality of an officer, he was sent to several foreign courts to negociate affairs of importance. On his return to France, he was first commissary to M. de Chamillard.

L'Inquisition Françoise, ou Histoire de la Bastille. His book was dedicated to George I. king of England. These two volumes were printed in twelves, by Stephen Roger at Amsterdam, in 1715, and were translated into English and Flemish. This interesting work is become very rare. It contains the history of different prisoners with whom M. de Renneville had occasion to be acquainted, during his long abode in this castle. The description he gives of places is conformable to the accounts just given; but the regulations of this horrible inquisition have been changed since the beginning of this century.

millard. Secret enemies succeeded in rendering him suspected, and he was shut up in the Bastille. Although no charge was found against him, he was however confined eleven years and a month (from May 16, 1702, to June 16, 1713.) He affirms that he could never discover the cause of his imprisonment. On his arrival at the castle, he was confined in the first chamber of the *Tour du Coin*, where Henry de Montmorency duke of Luxemburgh, and the marshals Biron and Bassompierre had been lodged. It was in the same chamber that M. le Maître-de-Saci, put in the Bastille May 14, 1666 (where he was kept for two years) wrote the greatest part of his translation of the Bible. M. de Renneville cultivated polite literature and poetry. His history is interspersed with fragments, which the best poets of his time would not disavow.

A N E C D O T E S.

I.

CHARLES de Gontault duke of Biron, peer, admiral, and marshal of France, governor of Brest, though loaded with favours by Henry IV. treated with the enemies of the state (the Spaniards, and the duke of Savoy), who flattered him with the promise of the duchy of Burgundy erected into a sovereignty, and Franche-Comté, as a dowry with a daughter of the king of Spain, or of the duke of Savoy. Henry IV. having discovered the conspiracy, spoke of it to Biron, who denied his crime with obstinacy. The parliament of Paris drew up his process. He was found guilty of high treason against his country and his sovereign, and was condemned by an *arrêt* of 29th July 1602, to lose his head, which was put in execution the 31st of the same month, in the inner court of the Bastille. The iron hooks which held his scaffold are still in the walls. It was so contrived, that he walked to it on a platform from his chamber. He was but forty years of age at his death; and was interred in the parish of St. Paul. There are manuscript copies of the *Trial of Charles de Gontault duc de Biron*, in the royal library, and in those of St. Germain-des Près, and of the city of Paris.

II.

Francis de Bassompierre, marshal of France, born April 2, 1579, always signalized himself by his valour and good conduct. His high reputation giving umbrage to cardinal Richlieu, this minister caused him to be shut up in the Bastille, Feb. 25, 1631. Bassompierre did not recover his liberty till January 19, 1643, at the end of twelve years, after the death of his enemy. He composed his *Memoirs* in prison, and died in 1646.

III.

In 1674, the baggage of Louis chevalier de Rohan, grand huntsman of France, having been taken and rummaged in a skirmish, some letters were found which caused a suspicion that he had treated with the English for the surrender of Havre-de Grace. He was arrested and put into the Bastille. The Sieur de la Tuanderie, his agent, concealed himself.

himself. The proof was not sufficient. A commission was named to proceed against the accused for treason. La Tuanderie was discovered at Rouen: an attempt was made to arrest him, but he fired on the assailants, and obliged them to kill him on the spot. Persons attached to the chevalier de Rohan went every evening round the Bastille, crying through a speaking trumpet, *La Tuanderie is dead, and has said nothing*; but the chevalier did not hear them. The commissioners, not being able to get any thing from him, told him, "that the king knew all; that they had proofs, but only wished for his own confession; and *that they were authorised to promise him pardon* if he would declare the "truth." The chevalier, too credulous, confessed the whole. Then the perfidious commissioners changed their language. They said, "that with respect to the pardon, "they could not answer for it, but that they had hopes of obtaining it, and would go "and solicit it." This they troubled themselves little about, and condemned the criminal to lose his head. He was conducted on a platform to the scaffold, by means of a gallery raised to the height of the window of the armoury in the arsenal, which looks towards the little square at the end of the *rue des Tournelles*. He was beheaded on November 27th, 1674. His trial is in the royal library. See also *Mémoires du Marquis de Beauveau*, Colog. 1688. p. 407.

IV.

The jesuits of the college of *Clermont*, in the *rue St. Jaques*, Paris, having, this same year (1674) invited the king (Louis XIV.) to honour with his presence a tragedy to be performed by their scholars, that prince accepted the invitation. These able courtiers took care to insert in the piece several strokes of flattery, with which the monarch, greedy of such incense, was greatly pleased. When the rector of the college was conducting the king home, a nobleman in the train applauded the success of the tragedy. Louis said, "Do you wonder at it? *this is my college*." The jesuits did not lose a word of this. The very same night they got engraved in large golden letters on black marble, *Collegium Ludovici Magni*, instead of the former inscription which was placed beneath the name of Jesus on the principal gate of the college (*Collegium Claromontanum Societatis Jesus*); and in the morning the new inscription was put up in place of the old one. A young scholar of quality, aged thirteen, who was witness to the zeal of the reverend fathers, made the two following verses, which he posted up at night on the college gate.

*Abstulit hinc Jesum, posuitque insignia Regis
Impia gens: alium non colit illa Deum.*

The jesuits did not fail to cry out *sacrilege*: the young author was discovered, taken up, and put into the Bastille. The implacable society caused him, as a matter of *favour*, to be condemned to perpetual imprisonment; and he was transferred to the citadel of the isle *Sainte Marguerite*. Several years after, he was brought back to the Bastille. In

1705, he had been a prisoner thirty-one years. Having become heir to all his family, who possessed great property, the jesuit Riquelet, then confessor of the Bastille, remonstrated to his brethren on the necessity of restoring the prisoner to liberty. The golden shower which forced the tower of *Danaë*, had the same effect on the castle of the Bastille. The jesuits made a merit with the prisoner of the protection they granted him; and this man of rank, whose family would have become extinct without the aid of the society, did not fail to give them extensive proofs of his gratitude. *M. de Renneville's Preface*, p. 46—48.

V.

The famous Bastille prisoner, known by the name of the *man in the iron mask*, was lodged in the chamber called the *third Bertaudière*. Nothing was refused him that he asked for: he had the choicest food; and the governor never sat down in his presence. He was obliged always to wear an iron mask; and was forbidden on pain of death to make himself known. These circumstances have given rise to various conjectures. The author of the *Memoires secrets pour servir à l'Histoire de Perse* pretends that the Count de Vermandois, natural son of Louis XIV. and Mademoiselle de la Valiere, and greatly beloved by his father; nearly of the same age with the dauphin, but of a character very opposite to his; had forgot himself so far one day, as to give the dauphin a box on the ear—that this action becoming public, the king had sent him to the army, and given orders to a confidant soon after his arrival to spread a report that he was seized with the plague, in order to keep people from him, and afterwards to report him as dead; and while a splendid funeral was made for him in the sight of the whole army, to conduct him with the utmost secrecy to the citadel of the isle *Sainte Marguerite*; which was done—that the Count de Vermandois was released from this citadel only to be removed to the Bastille (in 1700) when Louis XIV. gave the government of this castle to St. Mars, commandant of the isle, as a return for his fidelity. The same author adds, that the Count de Vermandois one day engraved his name on the bottom of a plate with the point of a knife—that a domestic having discovered it, thought to make his court and obtain a reward by carrying the plate to the commandant—but that the poor wretch was deceived; for they got rid of him immediately, in order to prevent the secret from being divulged. Although these *Secret Memoirs* had been published nine years before the first edition of *L'Histoire du Siecle de Louis XIV.* as M. Clément remarks*, yet M. de Voltaire has advanced that all the historians who wrote before him were ignorant of this fact. He relates it somewhat differently, without naming the Count de Vermandois. He says, that the Marquis de Louvois paying a visit to this unknown prisoner at the isle

* *Les cinq Années Littéraires*, Lettre XCIX. du 1 Mai 1752, Tom. II.

Sainte Marguerite, spoke to him standing, and in a manner demonstrative of respect—that he died at the Bastille in 1704, and was interred at night in the parish of St. Paul.

The author of the *Phillippics* (M. de la Grange-Chancel) in his *Lettre à M. Fréron*, pretends that this prisoner was the Duke of Beaufort, who was said to have been killed at the siege of Candy, and whose body could not be found. The cause of the duke's imprisonment, he supposes to have been his restless spirit, the part he took in the tumults at Paris in the time of the *Fronde*, and his opposition, as admiral, to the designs of the minister Colbert in the marine department.

M. Poullain-de Saintfoi combats all these opinions respecting the *man in the iron mask*. He places still later the time of the confinement of this prisoner to the citadel of the isle *Sainte Marguerite*, which M. de Voltaire has fixed at 1661, M. de la Grange-Chancel at 1669, and the author of the *Mémoires Secrets* at the end of 1683. M. de Saintfoi assures us, that this unknown prisoner was the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. king of England, and Lucy Walters; who after forming a party in Dorsetshire where he was proclaimed king, and attacking the royal army, was defeated, taken, and brought to London, where he was confined in the Tower, and condemned to be beheaded on July 15, 1685. This writer adds, that a report was current at the time, that an officer in the duke of Monmouth's army, extremely like him in person, who was made prisoner along with him, had the courage to suffer in his stead. He cites *Mr. Hume*, and the *Amours of Charles II. and James II. kings of England*; and remarks, in order to give credit to his opinion, that James II. having reason to fear some revolution which might restore the duke of Monmouth to liberty, thought that though he should grant him his life, he might do it without hazard by sending him into France.

The jesuit Henry Griffet, who was a long time confessor to the prisoners in the Bastille*, who had turned over all the most secret papers of the archives of this castle, and had doubtless seen the mortuary register which is kept in this depositary, has written a very solid *Dissertation* on this historical problem. This jesuit does not assert that the *man in the iron mask* was the Count de Vermandois, but he collects many probable reasons in favour of this opinion; and his suffrage in this matter appears of great weight.

VI.

The depositary in the Bastille contains many trunks of papers of the late Duke of Vendôme†, which relate to his history; and that of the wars of Spain, Italy, and Flanders.

* The jesuits, after becoming confessors to kings, did not fail to place one of their fraternity in the post of confessor to the Bastille. This office, of little importance in other hands, was in theirs a means of making discoveries which entered into the profound views of their infernal policy. Thus it became hereditary in their society.

† Louis-Joseph duc de Vendôme, de Mercœur, d'Etampes, & de Penthièvre, general of the galleys, grand-senechal, and governor of Provence, born July 30, 1654, was viceroy, and generalissimo of the

ders. These were taken from his natural son, who was his legatee, and who being suspected of having composed the pamphlet entitled *Les trois Maries (les trois Maillys)* was shut up first in the Bastille, and afterwards removed to Vincennes, where he died. These papers are kept in a moist place, where they will in a short time be decayed or worm-eaten, and posterity will be deprived of these precious materials, which are the only ones of their kind.

VII.

The Sieur Vaillant, a virtuous priest, but, unfortunately for himself, an appellant from the too famous *bulle*, was kept in the Bastille from 1728 to 1731; and was imprisoned there again in 1734. Some enthusiastical or deluded persons published that "this priest was the prophet Elias, lately descended from heaven—that he was in the Bastille, but " would be miraculously delivered from it, and would be put to death." These people were called *Valliantists*. The vexations he was made to undergo, and his austerities, had heated his brain. For some time he thought himself really the prophet Elias. He expected to see himself one day carried off in a fiery whirlwind; and plainly declared as much to the staff-officers. On January 26, 1739, his chimney took fire, and he imagined himself at the instant of his translation; but the fire was extinguished, and he remained under lock and key as before. He then thought himself obliged to declare very seriously in writing to the Sieur Hérault, lieutenant of the police, that "he, Vaillant, was in no sense the prophet Elias; that he did not represent him, nor had even any mission to announce him, or to act or speak in his name." Long solitude had impaired his faculties. Having entered the chapel one Sunday to hear mass, he took possession of the decorations, put on the albe and chasuble, and began mass. Help was called for. The major comes, and tries to interrupt the priest, who goes on: the major opposes—the priest resists—and the two champions seize each other by the collar. This scene forever deprived the prisoner of the liberty of attending mass. He was afterwards removed to Vincennes, where he died.

VIII.

Count Lally was near three years in the Bastille. He was of a violent temper. One of his favourite sentiments was, "that he knew no pleasure sweeter than that of revenge,

armies of Catalonia and Spain from 1685 to the beginning of this century. In 1702, he was removed to the command of the armies in Italy, where he beat prince Eugene and the Imperialists; and in 1707, he made a campaign in Flanders. He returned three years afterwards into Spain, where he died at Vinaros, June 11, 1712. This man, famous for his military exploits, who was great-grandson to Henry IV. left no other issue than a natural son, whom he made his legatee.

which

which was truly the pleasure of gods." He said, "the parliament will judge me according to the greatest rigour of the laws, but the king will shew me favour, and will commute my punishment." He was permitted to have a secretary, whom he made wretched by his constant harshness. One day, this secretary, having perceived in the great court a mass of coagulated blood, which had been thrown there through negligence after a person had been blooded, was seized with a fit of terror, thought himself on the point of being executed, and lost his senses. He was removed to Charenton.

The major of the Bastille had orders to conduct Count Lally to the *palace* for the last examination. The first president ordered this officer to take from him the ribband of his order, and the other marks of his dignity. He refused, and it was done by the tipstaffs. When the Count was brought back to the Bastille, the liberty of walking and visiting was taken from him. The officers relieved each other in attendance upon him. His sentence was not put in execution till three or four days after it had been pronounced. During this time, his relations drove about in a carriage towards the gate *St. Antoine*, and made signals before his window for him to cut his throat; but the prisoner, concentrated in himself, never cast his eyes that way, and thus left the hangman to do what he would otherwise have prevented him in. The major had in charge to carry him back to the *Conciergerie*, and to spend in his chamber the night of horror preceding his execution. There he was reconciled to this officer, for whom he had conceived an aversion. The next day, M. Pasquier, counsellor to the parliament, said to him, "the king is full of goodness, and will certainly shew favour to you, if you will declare what you know concerning your two accomplices, &c." Lally upon this flew into a rage, treated M. Pasquier as a traitor, poured out the grossest abuse against him, and uttered the most horrible imprecations and blasphemies. The magistrate ordered that he should be gagged. Soon after, the confessor came, and the gag was taken out. He appeared to recollect himself, drew out a pair of compasses which he had concealed, and pressed strongly upon them, with the intent of destroying himself. On being perceived, he was disarmed; when he said with an execration, "I have missed my blow." The surgeon found the wound very slight. At length he composed himself, and was confessed. He was executed in May 1766.

Count Lally's family had collected all the circumstances of the execution of the Duke of Biron, and in vain solicited the repetition of them. The family was less earnest to save the person of the criminal, than to recover the immense sums he had remitted to England.

M. de Voltaire has lately published *Fragmens sur l'Inde*, in which he re-judges before his own tribunal the cause of Count Lally, in order to censure the *arrêt* which condemned him. We behold with a contempt mixed with indignation, that this old man, who boasts of loving the truth beyond every thing, and who gives the most secret informations on the trial, as if he had seen the most circumstantial memorials, has only touched

touched upon the pleas offered by the condemned party in his justification. This is sufficient to give M. de Voltaire a handle for declaiming against the parliament of Paris, and for reproaching them at random with occurrences of two hundred years standing, even as far back as the *arrêt in favour of Aristotle*; without having the good sense to reflect, that all honest minds would revolt against that iniquitous baseness, which takes advantage of the dispersion and exile of this body, the victims of their patriotism, in order to insult them without shame. This is indeed the ass's kick, according to the remark of the *Gazette Littéraire de l'Europe*, for the year 1773.

FINIS

